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THE

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

BEING

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

OF THE

NATIONS, KINGDOMS, STATES, | TOWNS, EMPIRES, PROVINCES, | CITIES, OCEANS, SEAS, | HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, | CANALS, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, &c.

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD;

THE

GOVERNMENT, MANNERS, AND RELIGION

OF THE

INHABITANTS,

WITH THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, MANUFACTURES AND CURIOSITIES

OF THE

DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CONTAINING

Several Thousand Places not to be met with in any similar Gazetteer.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FOURTEEN MAPS.

BY JOHN WALKER, M.D.

REVISED, CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED, AND IMPROVED,

BY ARTHUR KERSHAW.

THE FOURTH EDITION.

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PREFACE.

THE use of a Universal Gazetteer, to those who feel any interest at all in what is going on in the world at large, is too obvious to need pointing out. Its name seems to imply, that it is the companion, or accompaniment of the newspaper, or gazette, which latter name was derived from the *gazetta*, a small coin of Venice, the original price of these periodical chronicles in that commercial republic.

A work of this kind, necessarily formed of materials brought from every quarter of the world, at uncertain and different periods, and, generally by we know not whom, is peculiarly liable to errors, and the compiler must confine himself within very narrow bounds, indeed, if he do not submit to these imperfections.

In the compilation of this work, the latest and most authentic accounts have been consulted; from travelling, the author has been enabled to correct several errors, and from correspondents he has received descriptions of some places, which are certainly the best and most accurate that have been yet offered to the public in this way.

Towns and places of note are described at length, or form distinct paragraphs; the names of these are given in capitals. Those to which an asterisk, or star, is prefixed, are the post towns of Great Britain and Ireland. Even villages, hamlets, and single houses, in these islands, have been mentioned, and, in some instances, their situations pretty precisely told; but these, as inferior articles, are given in a different character, or letter, and do not form different paragraphs, but are carried on in continuity, generally forming only distinct periods. The expressions of *inferior* and *considerable*, or of *note*, are meant not in reference to wealth but to population. If errors occur in the places of less note, which they probably may, or, indeed, necessarily must, (for, in attempting to make this the completest geographical index extant, works of more dubious authority have also been consulted) it may be well enough to caution the reader to suspend his analogical conclusions, "that if a place, which he knows, be inaccurately described, he may reasonably suppose that others are also incorrect, and that places more remote, or distant, must necessarily be more false." It will only, in such case, be the part of candour to consider, that such places are, perhaps, but little visited by travellers, and scarcely known beyond their own vicinity; and that if he, or some of his liberal-minded neighbours, do not communicate better information to the compiler, the error is likely to be continued.

And here the author hopes it will not be thought improper, if he takes the liberty to suggest to men of leisure and information, whether they may not apply a few moments of their time, in a way satisfactory to themselves, and useful to the public, in communicating to the gazetteer-makers topographical information. If such will have the kindness to contribute to this work, their communications will be gratefully received; here also he may acknowledge to have received from several of his friends, and even from strangers, of this description, both of the established religion and dissenters, very liberal encouragement in the prosecution of this work. But the present is a production which it does not require erudition to find fault with or amend. There is scarcely any individual but may suggest improvements, or give useful information, on some place which he knows: and every reader, from the school-boy to the man in years, who shall communicate amendments, will confer an obligation on the author.

All who may have the liberality thus to yield assistance to the work, are requested particularly to give information on such subjects as the following, or as an answer to any of these queries:—*What is the place?—What its name?—In what district situated?—How many houses or people?—What the soil?—What the appearance of the surrounding country?—By what production or manufacture are they enabled to support themselves, pay taxes, &c.?—What curiosities have they or had they, natural or artificial?—What particular customs?—What public establishments of Infirmaries, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, &c.?—What the situation of the place?—On hill or in vale; on what road or highway; or on what river, bay, creek, or sea?—And what are its distance and bearings from other places, &c.?—What places already mentioned in this work are so insignificant, that they ought to be omitted?—And which are so important that they ought to form distinct paragraphs?*

It may be necessary here to notice the improvements introduced into all parts of the present edition, as the proprietors encouraged by the flattering reception with which the first edition was favoured, have spared no exertion or expence to render this extensive Gazetteer still more worthy of the public patronage.

In the execution of this task, and in order to render the following sheets as complete as the nature of the work will admit, the attention of the publishers has been particularly directed to the *inserting such omissions, and correcting such errors*, as must have unavoidably escaped the author, in compiling so laborious a work.

In the first edition, no notice was taken of a subject affording much useful and necessary information, although a heavy national calamity, viz. War; nor of the facts and circumstances relating to it; military and naval establishments, fortifications, battles, sieges, and other remarkable operations and events, by which the most important changes are produced in the political state of nations.

In

In the description of a considerable number of the principal empires and countries, the usual division of the regions (in common with all our competitors) was erroneous; the geographical position, bearings, distances, &c. of places, were not laid down with uniform accuracy; nor was the least attention paid to the markets and principal fairs in the several counties of England and Wales. Many mistakes have also arisen from the same words occurring frequently in various parts, with different spellings, &c. &c. all which deficiences and inaccuracies have, in this edition, been duly attended to and remedied: the whole of this Gazetteer having been lately revised and corrected at a very great expence, and with unremitting attention and assiduity.

Some considerable improvements have likewise been introduced, by adding to the composition of this work, a number of remarkable and important places omitted in the late edition. The reader may also find much new and interesting information in the numerous additions occasionally made to places already noticed, several of which will be found to be considerably improved, if not written entirely new; notwithstanding which, the work, although considerably augmented in valuable and authentic nomenclature, is yet not enlarged in size and price.

The insertions made, include different topics of designation and description, but chiefly relate to the curiosities of nature and art, natural productions, forms of government, military and naval affairs, inland navigations, manufactures, magnificent public buildings, and the remains of remarkable antiquities; with several original communications addressed to the editor, pointing out sources of information and improvement, not often to be met with.

These additions the editor has been enabled to make, by omitting the latitudes and longitudes of places apparently insignificant, or whose situations may be easily ascertained by a reference to other places generally known; by reducing and narrowing some accounts rather too circumstantial and minute, for an abridgment; and by expunging several articles of less essential importance, which, though not unworthy of attention, leave little room for others that, on further consideration, appear to be more useful and interesting.

The editor, however, in stating the progressive improvements by which he has added to the stock of knowledge contained in our Geographical Dictionaries, does not thereby mean to assert, that he has so fully executed his plan, but that he himself can discover some faults and imperfections both in the work and its execution. Much has been done, yet much remains undone, to improve and bring to perfection the arduous task of compiling Gazetteers and Dictionaries. It is only by slow degrees, and long and persevering exertions, continued through several centuries, that this comprehensive subject can be expected to arrive at extensive usefulness; but, from the mutability of things, it can never be finally brought to a state of full perfection.

The publishers, however, not presuming to suggest that they have completely succeeded in the execution of this undertaking, yet relying on the candid decision of a discerning public, hope, with some confidence, that the performance, now respectfully submitted to their notice, will be found *amusing and entertaining*, as well as *useful and instructive* to the GENERALITY OF READERS; and they trust it may *claim* the *peculiar attention* of the YOUNG, and SUCH AS ARE NOT ABLE TO PROCURE LARGER WORKS; for the use, indeed, of whom it is principally designed and calculated. The reader, whether scientific or less informed, will be candid enough, it is presumed, to excuse small mistakes, for the sake of the pleasure, satisfaction, and information, which it is natural to suppose, the highly interesting objects contained in the science here treated of, will afford to his mind.

THE compiler of this work is unwilling to dismiss it, without mentioning a practice which he used to adopt, as a geographical exercise for his scholars, when engaged in that pleasing task, the tuition of youth, hoping that, if parents and teachers will but try it, the scholars and children may derive from it a pleasing and useful amusement. The method was, to propose an imaginary journey; suppose from Dublin to Paris, to Rome, to Constantinople, to Jerusalem, to Delhi, to Pekin, or to any other place; or an imaginary voyage, direct or circuitous, or round the world, or long or short. In the first instance, from Dublin to Paris, it was proposed to the lower classes to describe the easiest course: these chose, perhaps, that by water, from the mouth of the Liffey, southward through the Irish Channel, round the Land's End, by the Isles of Scilly, and eastward through the English Channel, to Havre de Grace, at the mouth of the Seine; and thence, up the river, to the capital. Others adopted a western circuitous course, through the south of Ireland, and across the sea to Nantz, or Bourdeaux, on their way to Paris. Some took the post road, or a devious way, through Wales and England, to Dover and Calais; and others, perhaps, chose a route through the north of Ireland, Scotland, across the German Ocean, and through some of the continental countries of Europe, in a SW. direction, to Paris. In all these instances, they planned out their route by the maps, and related, in form of a letter, what they thought the most entertaining in the descriptions of the places along the way, which they found in the Gazetteer.

Though Geography be one of the most plain and simple sciences, being much easier learnt than reading and writing, there are some parents who declare they know very little of the subject; to these the following remark may be acceptable, as it may enable them to lead their children on, as above-mentioned, in imaginary journeys, or tours, round the earth, till they obtain, in this familiar way, a tolerable acquaintance with the different parts of our globe.

To conceive aright of the world, being represented in two circles on the map, they are to observe, that each of them represents a hemisphere, or opposite half of the globe: if these circles were put back to back, fastened at the edges all round, and swelled up like a blown bladder, into a spherical form, it would give a representation of our earth; when, therefore, in marking any line on either of these circles, we get off at one edge, we are immediately on the corresponding part of the other, and so, on it, may pursue, or continue our track or way. Hence it will appear, that in describing a track round the whole earth, or globe, on the map, we must necessarily cross both the circles.

PREFACE

TO THE

THIRD EDITION.

THE intelligent reader will readily discern, that the preceding Preface is partly compiled from the materials furnished by Dr. Walker in the first edition; and that it was judged necessary to add a few observations, explaining such further particulars, of correction and improvement, as had been introduced into the second.

In that edition, many mistakes were rectified, and the insertions made were so very numerous and important, as greatly to add to the reputation and value of the work; indeed, the reception it has met with has been so favourable, and the consequent demand for it so uncommon, that the Editor can announce, with peculiar satisfaction, the rapid sale of a very large impression, within the space of two years.

This Preface is still retained, to enable the reader to survey the origin and progress of the undertaking, and to enter more readily into the merits of the different editions; but in a work which has already given such great satisfaction to the public, and which, it may be fairly presumed, will become more and more popular, in proportion to the additional advantages which every new edition will possess: it appears, in like manner, necessary to enter into a somewhat wider field of preliminary observation and remark, to retouch some essential parts of the former Preface, which require further explanation, to sketch out a more correct idea of the plan, and to state more fully the many advantages which this edition possesses, so as fully to justify its claim to superiority.

The most conspicuous feature in the character of this new and improved compilation, is the attempt to correct mistakes, and supply many considerable deficiencies, in the alphabetical register and notice of the several counties, hundreds, towns, villages, &c. of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. This has been done, partly, by consulting the large maps, actual surveys, &c. and partly by selecting many important and entertaining articles from a multiplicity of publications, which have appeared, of late years, on different counties, towns, and other particular subjects of topographical description. The economical writings of Sir John Sinclair afford a rich variety of geographical matter, illustrative of places in Scotland, which have been hitherto wholly passed over, or but slightly noticed, and which have been much and long wanted. In availing himself of many of these, the Editor has diligently employed himself; thus endeavouring to improve on the original design of this performance, (which was to introduce a COMPLETE VILLARE BRITANNICUM into the aggregate of the work), a plan for which the public are, and will remain greatly indebted to the former Editor, the learned and laborious Dr. Walker. This publication, likewise, contains some new and authentic accounts, collected with a view to supply deficiencies in respect to particular parts of Ireland, in the statistical

statistical and geographical history of which country, it is to be regretted, that we are still extremely defective.

This was the first plan ever attempted, to comprise so very *complete* and *circumstantial* a *View* of BRITISH and IRISH GEOGRAPHY, in a work that otherwise profeſſed to embrace all the various advantages and excellencies to be found in GENERAL GAZETTEERS; and, in this reſpect, Dr. Walker may be said to have produced a work *unique* in its kind. Having filled up the outline, which he had taken, and, in many respects, accomplished his original design, (although, as a first attempt, it was, as might be expected, extremely imperfect and defective in the execution) it was evident that, when announced to the world, a manual so much wanted only required to be known, to meet with general approbation; and, accordingly, on its first appearance, its merit and uſefulness were immediately and universally acknowledged. Though still confessedly short of its attainable perfection, yet from the successful efforts of the Editor, the work may be considered as having advanced to a very desirable point of accuracy and fulness; and it is material that the public should be made fully acquainted with a fact not generally known, that no other universal Gazetteer, if examined, will be found so well adapted to communicate information relative to the present state of the British Islands, as Dr. Walker's.

Although a publication like the present will certainly prove of great utility to all kinds of readers, as must be obvious at the first inspection, to every intelligent person, yet the Editor thinks it not improper to mention a few particular classes, or sorts of readers, whom he has had immediately in view, and for the use of whom it is more particularly adapted, he having studied throughout, to incorporate into the work, complete and satisfactory information on every point of enquiry, which may be deemed necessary to be known by persons of those descriptions.

He begs leave, therefore, to recommend it to the special attention of YOUTH, whether in a course of study at school or otherwise; for the use, indeed, of whom it must appear, at first view, more immediately calculated, and to whom it will prove very serviceable in a double respect, as answering the purpose of satisfactory reference on all points of enquiry immediately connected with subjects of topographical nomenclature; and as tending to facilitate the knowledge of the maps, charts, and of the terrestrial globe.

No part of education conduces more to FORM the CHARACTER of YOUTH—no kind of instruction tends more effectually to develope the latent faculties—to excite a laudable emulation—to elevate the mind—and inspire noble, magnanimous ideas, than that which is derived from a COMPETENT KNOWLEDGE of HISTORY. In proportion as the student advances to perfection, approaches to excellence, in the acquirement of this sort of knowledge, he is enabled, with more energy and freedom, TO THINK AND JUDGE FOR HIMSELF.

The Editor, at least, who has been long engaged in the tuition of youth, is of this opinion; nor does he ever recollect to have met with a pupil, earnestly desirous of obtaining the reputation of a scholar, to whom historical and political researches were not peculiarly acceptable and grateful.

But

But even a knowledge of history, though in some measure, the groundwork of all elegant and rational study, would be comparatively dull and insipid, or, at least, lose much of its value, without its great and essential auxiliary—a thorough acquaintance with geography. Indeed, the latter may be not improperly considered as a useful key to, and necessary appendage of the former; and they should ever go hand in hand.

It is likely, also, to be of very considerable service to COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, to whom the Editor begs leave to suggest, that they have here an opportunity of being provided with an elegant and useful *Vade Mecum;* and to whom it will be found more peculiarly desirable and convenient, from the insertion of the *Post Towns, Market Days, principal Fairs*, &c. (omitted, either wholly or in part, in other works of this kind) and from the very considerable materials relative to the present state of manufactures, the useful arts, commerce, shipping, produce, &c. of the different places described, which the Editor has carefully collected, for the sole purpose of enriching this work.

The Editor also begs leave earnestly to recommend it as a suitable companion for CAPTAINS of SHIPS, and OTHER PERSONS EMBARKING on a SEA VOYAGE, who will meet with much useful instruction in it, on a great variety of subjects more or less connected with navigation, and to whom it will even furnish amusement in the cabin, in the cessation of more important duties. It is attended with this further advantage, that, considering the vast mass of information which it conveys, in the additional quantity of letter-press, from its compact form, and crowded page, it is, comparatively speaking, extremely portable, and will occupy very little room in the portmanteau or sea-chest.

Nor can he entertain a doubt, that it will be highly acceptable to GENTLEMEN TOURISTS, who travel partly for amusement, and partly for the further polishing and improvement of a classical education. The tour of Europe has long been thought requisite to adorn and accomplish the character of a gentleman—to finish his studies—to expand his ideas—and enable him to surmount national prejudices. Indeed, for some years past, excursions to the Lakes of Cumberland, and other more distant parts of the United Kingdom, have become very frequent; and thus the curious, the literati, and the fashionable, as if eager to atone for the reproach of former inattention, have appeared anxious to do justice to the beautiful scenes of nature in our own country. On such occasions it is of great importance, and must afford considerable pleasure to the Tourist, to have an unassuming, acceptable COMPANION in the POST-CHAISE, that can fully acquaint him with all the material incidents respecting a place, which had either wholly slipped from his memory, or the reading of which he had, perhaps, more shamefully neglected.

He likewise hopes that it will prove extremely acceptable to REAL ANTIQUARIANS, who will find it of use, on numerous occasions, to consult a publication like the present; many of the descriptions contained in it being very curious of themselves, well worthy of attention,

tion, and calculated to gratify the taste of all who make objects of this nature their study or amusement.

In this enlightened age, POLITICS will necessarily become an interesting and important topic of conversation; and it is impossible for any person even to run over a newspaper to the satisfaction of himself and others, without having made some previous improvement in pursuits intimately connected with it. Indeed, a knowledge of geography may be not improperly considered as the indispensible passport into all genteel company; and nothing can place any man, who is raised a few degrees above the vulgar, in a more contemptible point of view, than to betray a total ignorance of subjects relating to it.

This compilation will also be found very proper to be used as a suitable introduction to larger works, and it has, in this respect, the recommendation of being extremely well fitted for the use and benefit of private learners. The more advanced student will also find, that a considerable portion of useful description has been introduced into the work, to render it more particular and satisfactory, and certainly superior, as a COPIOUS ABSTRACT, to most, if not all, of its predecessors on the same subject. It will likewise, it is presumed, improve and do great service to even the highest class of readers, who will find, in this new edition, very large alterations and improvements, including a great number of original articles, well worthy of their diligent perusal.

But the Editor trusts that it will not only be found useful as a comprehensive DICTIONARY to refer to, but likewise valuable as a work of general entertainment to private families as well as individuals, particularly to such readers as have neither time, means, nor inclination, to search for information in larger works; and even such as are supposed to be unlettered, those, at least, who have not had the benefit of a very liberal education, (of whom there is a large proportion both in town and country), will derive singular advantages, from having in their possession a repository of geographical knowledge, like the present, abounding with such a rich variety of novel and authentic matter.

Fully convinced of its superior excellence and utility, the Editor does not hesitate, in its present improved state, to rest its merits with the public, on a candid perusal and examination. Having succeeded nearly to the utmost of his wishes, in his studious endeavours to enhance the value of this performance, (although it is not meant to be offered as elaborate or perfect), and to render it as complete as can possibly be expected, consistently with the design of an abridgment, he indulges the hope, that it will be found sufficiently interesting and instructive to recommend itself. A plain, popular, and agreeable work, concerted on so judicious a plan, and executed on so ample and correct a scale, so much exceeding the former editions in quantity, and so superior in its materials, can scarcely fail to obtain a degree of public approbation strongly marked, and a sale and circulation, in some measure, adequate to, and commensurate with its real importance and use.

INTRODUCTORY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Land and Water.

A CONTINENT is a large tract of land not separated by the sea; as Europe, Asia, &c. An ocean is a vast collection of water not separated by land; as the Atlantic, Pacific, &c. A sea is a smaller collection of water, communicating with the ocean; as the Mediterranean, the Baltic.

An island is a tract of land surrounded by water; as Great Britain, Ireland, &c. A lake is water surrounded by land; as the lake of Geneva.

A cape, or promontory, is a projection or point of land running far into the sea; as the Cape of Good Hope.

A peninsula is land almost surrounded with water; as the Morea. A gulf is a part of the sea almost surrounded with land; as the Gulf of Persia.

An Isthmus is the narrow part of land which joins a peninsula to a continent, or larger country; as the Isthmus of Suez. A strait is a narrow channel which affords a passage from one sea to another; as the Straits of Gibraltar.

Definitions of Circles, &c.

Astronomers have considered the starry heavens as a sphere, with our earth in the centre: this is the appearance they make to our senses. They have divided the celestial and terrestrial spheres, by great and less circles; great circles are those which divide the sphere equally; less circles are those which divide it unequally.

Great Circles.	*Less Circles.*
The Ecliptic.	Parallels of Latitude and Declination.
The Equator.	Tropics.
Circles of Longitude and Meridian.	Polar Circles.
The Horizons.	Almicanters, or Parallels of Altitude.
Azimuths.	

To imagine that the Earth stands still, and that the sun rises and falls, is a false idea, however consonant to the perception of our senses, and as romantic as the notion that houses, trees, &c. upon land are moving past us, when we sail in a vessel along the shore.

While our earth annually performs an orbit round the sun, the latter appears to describe a circle in the heavens, and we seem to stand still; this circle is called the ecliptic. The zodiac is the same imaginary kind of circle, but extended to a considerable breadth on each side of the ecliptic, including the paths of all the planets.

The ancients divide the Zodiac into 12 parts, and imagined or contrived certain signs in each division. Their names and characters are as follow:

Northern Signs.	*Southern Signs.*
♈ Aries.	♎ Libra.
♉ Taurus.	♏ Scorpio.
♊ Gemini.	♐ Sagittarius.
♋ Cancer.	♑ Capricornus.
♌ Leo.	♒ Aquarius.
♍ Virgo.	♓ Pisces.

The equator divides the sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. The latitude of a place upon earth, and the declination of a heavenly object,

as a star or planet, are their distances from the equator. The tropics are parallels of latitude or declination, near $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the equator: the tropics bound the ecliptic in the heavens, and on earth, the torrid zone. The polar circles are the same distance from the poles as the tropics are from the equator. On earth, the temperate zones lie between the polar circles and tropics, the frigid zones lie within the polar circles.

Meridians are indefinite in number; their planes intersect that of the equator at right angles.

The longitude of a place upon earth, and the right ascension of a heavenly object, are their distances from a certain meridian. Circles of longitude in the heavens are indefinite in number; their planes intersect that of the ecliptic at right angles. The latitude of any heavenly object is its distance from the ecliptic; the longitude its distance from that circle of longitude, which passes through the first point of Aries.

The horizon is that circle which bounds our sight, or it is the termination of what is visible to us of the sky, when on the sea, or an extensive level plane.

Solar System.

The names and characters by which astronomers express the planets are as follow, in order from the sun:

Mercury.	Venus.	Earth.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Herschel.
☿	♀	⊕	♂	♃	♄	♅

The planets are attracted by the sun, and would be drawn into it, and consumed, were it not for an impulse they have received, which tends to throw them off in a right line; by the combination of these two forces, (the centripetal, or centre-seeking, and the centrifugal, or centre-fleeing) they are preserved in their orbits.

The three outer planets have each of them several satellites, or moons, accompanying them. The comets of our system are supposed to be 21 in number, they are found to be under the same laws with the planets, but their orbits are very eccentric.

☞ An idea of a place, or its situation, may sometimes be formed from its name. In England, *borough*, *bury*, *berry*, *burgh*, or *brough*, as also *caster*, *chester*, *ceaster*, and *chaster*, at the end of the name of a place, show it to have been a town or fortified place. *Chip*, *cheap*, *chipping*, in the names of places, implies a market; *combe*, a valley between two hills: and *comb* in the end, or *comp* in the beginning of names, a low situation. *Minster*, is a contraction of monastery. *Mouth*, expresses the situation where a river falls into the sea, or other water; and *ness*, a promontory which runs into the water in a form resembling a nose. *Thorp*, *throp*, *threp*, *trep*, and *trop*, all sygnify a village; and *wold*, whether singly or jointly, signifies a plain open country, or hills without a wood.

In Ireland, *ard* signifies high; *ath*, water; *bally*, a town; and *clon*, a retirement. *Dun* and *rath* imply a fort. *Innis*, signifies an island; *kil*, a church; *knock*, a hill; *lis*, an inclosure; *lough*, a lake; and *magh*, a field.

THE

THE

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

AAK

AA, three large rivers, one in Courland, which runs into the bay of Riga; one of Artois which riſes however in Picardy, and paſſes by St. Omers and Gravelines, below which it falls into the Engliſh Channel; and one in Weſtphalia, which riſes near Munſter, waters that city, and afterwards falls into the river Embs: alſo ſeveral other ſmaller rivers of France, Germany, Flanders, Swiſſerland, and the United Provinces. ☞ *Aa* in the Daniſh language, *Ea* in the Saxon, and *Eau* in the French, ſignify water.

AACH, a ſmall town of Nellenburgh, in Suabia, near a river of the ſame name, which falls into the Lake of Zell. It is ſubject to Auſtria, and ſeated on an eminence between the Danube and the Lake of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 45. N. lon. 9. 6. E.

AAGGII DOGGII, a mountain of Amaſia, in Turkey, on the frontiers of Perſia, over which the caravans paſs, in their journey between Conſtantinople and Iſpahan.

AAG HOLM, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Norway. Lat. 58. N.

AAHUS, a ſmall town, in a county of the ſame name, in Munſter, Weſtphalia, ſituated near the ſource of the Aa. Lat. 48. 13. N. lon. 7. 22. E.

AAIN CHARIN, a village near Jeruſalem, ſaid to be the place where Zacharias lived, and much frequented by pilgrims. Near it there is a convent, a large elegant building, with a handſome cupola, under which is a remarkably fine moſaic pavement: the altar, which is a very ſplendid one, encompaſſed with marble ſteps, is ſaid to be built on the very ſpot where John the Baptiſt was born.

AAKIAR, a diſtrict of N. Jutland.

AAR

AARKIRKE, a town in the iſland of Bornholm; the ſeat of the civil court and ſynod.

AALBERG, or AALBURG, the moſt northern biſhopric in Jutland; has for its capital,

AALBORG, (that is, eel-town, from the number of eels taken there) an old, large and populous city, and next to Copenhagen, the richeſt and beſt in Denmark. It has an exchange, and a harbour deep and ſecure, but rather dangerous in the entrance. It carries on a conſiderable trade in herrings and corn, and has a manufactory of ſaddles, gloves, guns, piſtols, &c. Lat. 57. 18. N. lon. 10. 16. E.

AALAST, or AELST. See ALOST.

AALEN. See AULEN.

AALHEIDE, a large heath in Jutland.

AAMA, a province of Barbary, 15 days journey from Tunis. The entrance to it is very dangerous, being very long and narrow, among quickſands and rivers, ſo covered with duſt, that they appear like one continued plain.

AAN SIRE, a ſmall iſland of Norway.

AAR, two large rivers in Germany and Swiſſerland, the former of which riſes in Blankenheim, Weſtphalia, and falls into the Rhine oppoſite Lintz, in Cologne: the latter riſes near the ſource of the Rhine, and after paſſing through the Lakes of Brientz and Thun, falls into the Rhine near Zurſach, in Baden: and an iſland in the Baltic, for which laſt ſee ARROE.

AARASSO, an ancient city of Aſia Minor, mentioned by Strabo, but at preſent only a village.

AARAW, a town and bailiwick in Bern, where the diets of the proteſtant cantons are held. In theſe aſſemblies, the deputies

and their ſervants, being all citizens, dine in the ſame hall. It is ſituated on the river Aar, and contains about 1700 ſouls. The principal manufactures are cotton, printed linens, cutlery, and tanning. Lat. 47. 20. N. lon. 8. 10. E.

AARBERG, or AARBURG. See ARBERG.

AARDALSWERK, or SEMDALSWERK, a copper-work, now diſuſed, in the pariſh of Leyrdal, in Norway.

AARHUUS, a dioceſe of N. Jutland, erected in the year 950. It contains 308 pariſhes, beſides the capital.

AARHUUS, HARHUS, or ARHUSEN, an open, large, and populous city, with two market places, an hoſpital, univerſity, cathedral, and other public buildings. It lies low, on a beautiful plain, between the ſea and an inland lake; from which laſt the water is conveyed, by means of a pretty broad canal through the town. The harbour at the mouth of this canal or river, is very ſafe and commodious, but hardly of ſufficient depth and extent for the trade of the place. Lat. 55. 6. N. lon. 10. 0. E.

AARSEO, or ARZEO, a trading town of Algiers, near the mouth of the river Mina. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

AAR's HERRED, a diſtrict of N. Jutland, containing 14 pariſhes.

AASTRUP, a diſtrict of Aalberg, in N. Jutland, to which belong the Herreds of Wenneborg, with 12 pariſhes, and Jerlef, with the like number.

AASUM HERRED, a diſtrict of Nyborg, in Funen, containing 11 pariſhes.

AATTIC, a village in Aatter, a diſtrict of Yemen, in Arabia Felix.

ABABA, the modern name of the Peneus, a celebrated river of Theſſaly.

ABACA, one of the Philippine Iſlands.

ABACH, or WELTENBURG, a town of Lower Bavaria, ſituated on the Danube, having excellent ſprings of mineral waters, which are celebrated for curing many diſeaſes, as alſo ſeveral remarkable Roman antiquities. Lat. 48. 53. N. lon. 11. 59. E.

ABACO, one of the Lucaya or Bahama Iſlands. Lat. 26. 40. N. lon. 77. 4. W.

ABACOORE, a mountain of Arabia Felix.

ABADAN, a town of Perſia, ſituated at the mouth of the Tigris.

ABAFEDE, a mountain in Egypt, the reſidence, in antiquity, of the Egyptian Magi; it was much revered by the Romans on their obtaining it, and was afterwards inhabited by chriſtian devotees, who lived in caves dug out of the rock.

ABAKAN, a river falling into the Jeneſei, near it's ſource in Aſiatic Ruſſia, and 16 miles S. of the town of Abakanſk ſituated in the province of Kolivan. Lat 53. 5. N. lon. 94. 5. E.

ABALASKOI, or ABALAK, a town of Siberia, near Tobolſk, frequented by pilgrims, on account of a ſtatue, called the image of the Virgin Mary. Lat. 58. 11 N. long. 68. 20. E.

ABALA, an ancient city of the tribe of Judah.

ABALLO. See AVALLON.

ABANO, a town of Padua, famous in ancient and modern times for it's warm baths. In one of theſe, called *Bagnio d Fanga*, the patient, in hopes of a cure, is covered all over with the warm mud. Lat 45. 30. N. lon. 10. 47. E.

ABARANER, a city of Turcomania ſaid to contain about 300 Chriſtian families. It is ſeated on the river Alingena 20 miles N. of Nackſivan. Lat. 39. 0. N lon. 63. 59. E.

ABARGALE, a country of Abyſſinia.

ABARIM, or ABARAIM, in ſacred hiſtory, high mountains of ſteep aſcent, which ſeparated the territory of the Moabites and Ammonites from Canaan. Nebo and Piſgah were among them, and Moſes died on one of them.

ABASA, a ſmall town of Romania, in which are an elegant moſque and a ſpacious kane or inn. It is 12 miles from Adrianople, on the road to Conſtantinople.

ABASSIA, the modern name of a kingdom in Upper Ethiopia; it comprehends the provinces of Bagemeder, Gojam, Waleka, Shewa, &c. and is very mountainous; in ſome parts the rocks are ſo ſteep that men and cattle are craned up by help of ropes and ladders, yet, on the tops of theſe there are woods, meadows, and fiſh ponds.

ABATOS, an iſland of Egypt, in the Lake Moeris, famous for being the Sepulchre of Oſiris, and for producing the papyrus, of which the ancients made their paper.

ABAWIWAR, a country in Upper Hungary.

ABASKAJA, a town on the river Ichim, in Siberia. Lat. 50. 10. N. lon. 69. 5. E.

Abbas Comb, a pariſh in Somerſetſhire, 4 miles from Milburn-Port.

Abbaſton, or *Abberſton*, Hampſhire, near Alresford.

ABBEFIORD, a ſea port of Aggerhuus.

Abbenhall, Glouc. 12 miles from the city of Glouceſter, and 3 from Newnham. It is noted for a ſpring of rock water, very efficacious

efficacious in the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

Abberlough, a lake in Argyleſhire.

Abberton, near Lexden, Eſſex. *Abberton*, near Perſhore, 7 miles from Worceſter, noted for it's bitter, mineral water. *Aberwick*, NW. of Alnwick, Northumberland.

ABBEVILLE, a conſiderable town in the department of Somme, in France, about 15 miles from the Engliſh Channel, ſeated in a pleaſant valley. It is famous for its manufacture of black and green ſoaps, woollen and linen cloths; and carries on an extenſive trade by means of the river Somme, which runs through the town, dividing itſelf into ſeveral branches, and in which the tide riſes 6 feet. It is 52 miles S. of Calais, and 80 N. by W. of Paris. Lat. 50. 7. N. lon. 1. 55. E.

ABBEVILLE, a county of S. Carolina.

ABBEY-BOYLE, a town in Roſcommon, Connaught, ſituated on the river Buelle, over which there are 2 ſtone bridges. It is chiefly remarkable for it's old abbey, and is 20 miles N. of Roſcommon, 32 NW. of Athlone, and 84 from Dublin.

Abbey-Feale, a ſmall town in Limerick.

ABBEY-HOLME, or HOLME CULTRUM, a town in Cumberland, ſo called from an abbey built there by David king of Scots. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, 16 miles SW. of Carliſle.

Abbey-Manor, Berkſhire, 3 miles from Wantage.

ABBEY-MILTON, or MIDDLETON, an ancient little town, in Dorſetſhire, noted formerly for it's abbey. It is 12 miles NE. of Dorcheſter.

Abbey Knockmoy, a town in Galway, Connaught. *Abbey Mahon*, in Cork, Munſter. *Abbey Odorney*, in Kerry, Munſter; near the river Brick, 141 miles from Dublin. *Abbey-Shrule*, in Longford, Leinſter.

ABBIANY, a town on the coaſt of Guinea.

Abbington, near Northampton. *Abbington*, near Royſton, Cambridgeſhire. *Abbington, Magna*, and *Parva*, near Linton and Bournbridge, Cambridgeſhire. *Abborn*, or *Auburn Chapel*, on the E. coaſt of Yorkſhire, 10 miles from Flamborough. *Abbots*, or *Aperwood Caſtle*, in Staffordſhire, ſituated on a lofty round promontory, and a ſteep ridge of hills, extending a mile in length, having hollows cut in the ground; it is ſuppoſed to have been one continued fortification of the ancient Britons; the hill at each end having been a kind of baſtion. It is in the pariſh of Seiſdon, and 7 miles from Wolverhampton. *Abbots Anne*, near Andover, Hampſhire.

Abbots Beckington, on the river Towridge, Devonſhire.

ABBOTS BROMLEY, PAGETS BROMLEY, or BROMLEY-ABBEY, a town in Staffordſhire, 6 miles E. of Stafford, and 129 NW. of London. Market on Tueſ.

ABBOTSBURY, a town of Dorſetſhire, where there is a very large ſwannery. The town conſiſts of 3 ſtreets in the form of the letter Y. It's chief trade is fiſhing. It is 10 miles SW. of Dorcheſter, and 127 W. by S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Abbotſbury, near Barley, Hertf. *Abbot's-Careſwell*, Devon. *Abbot's Crome*, Worc. *Abbot's Fee-Tything*, near Shirborn, Dorſet. *Abbotſham*, near Biddeford, Devon. *Abbot's-Langley*, near Barkway, Hertf.

Abbot's-Leigh, or *Iſle*, near Ilminſter, Somerſetſ. *Abbotſley*, near St. Neot's, Huntſ. *Abbot's Moreton*, Worceſt. *Abbotſtock*, Devon. *Abbotſtoke*, near Beminſter, Dorſet. *Abbotſton*, or *Abſton*, near Kingſwood, Glouceſ. called alſo *Wyke*, from a winding brook that runs by it. *Abbotſton*, near Syſton, Glouc. *Abbotſton*, Wilts. *Abbotſton*, Hants, near Alresford. *Abbotſtroot*, Dorſet, near Winborn-Minſter. *Abbotſwood*, Worceſterſ. 4 miles NW. of Perſhore. *Abbotſworthy*, Hants, near Alreſford. *Abb's-Court*, in Walton, Surry.

ABBS-HEAD, a promontory in Berwickſhire, forming the ſouthern extremity of the Frith of Forth. Lat. 55. 55. N. lon. 1. 56. W.

Abby-Forgate, Salop, near Shrewſbury. *Abby-Gate*, Leiceſter, near Mountſorrel. *Abby-Green*, near Bellingham, Northumb.

ABCASSIA, ABASCIA, or ABKHAS, a ſubdiviſion of Georgia, in Aſia. The Abcaſſes are very barbarous, ſeizing and ſelling one another, for ſlaves, to Turks, Perſians, or Tartars.

Abelick, near Ilminſter, Somerſetſ. *Abcot*, near Purſlow, Shropſhire.

ABCOUDE, a village, about 9 miles from Amſterdam, on the road to Utrecht.

ABDERA. See POLYSTILLO.

Abdon, near Munſlow, Shropſhire.

ABDOUA, a town of Pleſkof, in W. Muſcovy.

ABDUA, or ADDUA. See ADDA.

ABELLA. See AVELLA.

Abenhall. See *Abbenhall*.

ABENOW, a mountain of Suabia, in Germany, 23 miles from Friburg. It is the ſource of the Danube, and gives name to a chain of mountains, extending from the Rhine to the Necker, and from the Foreſt-Towns to the city of Thorſheim; ſtretching through different countries, they likewiſe aſſumed different names.

ABENRADE, a mountainous diſtrict and juriſdiction, of Sleſwick; it has for it's capital,

ABENRADE, or APENRADE, a flouriſhing town, on a ſpacious bay, with a good harbour, where they build large ſhips. It is double the extent it was of formerly, and is built in a better taſte. It is ſurrounded on three ſides by high mountains, Lat. 55. 6. N. lon. 9. 14 E.

ABENSBURG, a town of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles S.W. of Ratiſbon.

Aberath, a pariſh of Cardiganſhire.

ABERAVON, (i. e. mouth of the Avon) a town of Glamorganſhire, 19 miles SW. of Cowbridge, and 194 W. of London.

ABERBROTHWICK, or ARBROATH, a town in the ſhire of Forfar, having a pretty good artificial harbour, advantageouſly ſituated for trade, and a mineral water much reſorted to. The inhabitants, who are greatly increaſed of late years, were, in 1792, including the pariſh of St. Vigean, exactly 5283. The chief manufactures are Oſnaburgs, ſail-cloths, and white and brown thread. It is 15 miles NE. of St. Andrews, and 40 NNE. of Edinburgh.

ABERCONWAY, a town of Carnarvonſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the declivity of a hill, with a fine proſpect over the river Conway. It has a good harbour, and formerly carried on a conſiderable trade. Here is a magnificent caſtle, one of the moſt beautiful ſtructures of the kind in Wales; it was built originally by the earl of Cheſter, in the reign of William the Conqueror, was deſtroyed in the reign of king Stephen, and afterwards rebuilt by order of Edward I. Aberconway is 18 miles WNW. of Denbigh, 10 from Bangor, and 235 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

ABERCORN, a town of W. Lothian, near the Frith of Forth; here began the Roman wall, built by the emperor Severus, which ran W. acroſs the country to the Frith of Clyde.

ABERCORN, a town of Georgia, in N. America, 13 miles NW. of Savannah.

Aberdaron, a bay and a pariſh, on the coaſt of Cardiganſhire.

*ABERDEEN, the capital of Aberdeenſhire, is the third city in Scotland for trade, extent, and beauty. It is formed of the Old and New towns; the former, which is about a mile N. of the New, is ſituated on the Don, over which there is a lofty Gothic bridge of one arch, reſting at each extremity on two rocks; the latter is on the Dee, over which there is a bridge of ſeven arches. There is good anchorage i the bay, a harbour in each river, and ſal mon in all. The ſituation is hilly; it ha a ſpa and baths. It's univerſity, conſiſtin of King's College in the Old Town, an Mariſchal College in the New, has pro duced many learned men. The manufac tures are ſtockings, cottons, thread, &c which they export, together with excellen ſalmon, oat-meal, and pickled pork, &c. beſides the coaſting trade, veſſels are ſen hence to France, Spain, Portugal, and th northern ſtates of Europe; the inhabitant including the Old Town, are eſtimated a 25,000. A ſtrong pier, forming an excel lent harbour for veſſels of moderate ſize, wa erected here ſome years ago, under the di rection of Mr. Smeaton, on the N. ſide o the harbour of New Aberdeen. Thi pier is 1200 feet in length, and graduall increaſes in thickneſs and height as it ap proaches to the ſea, where the head, o rounding, is 60 feet in diameter at th baſe, and the perpendicular elevation is 3 feet. To the S. of the bar, they hav now a depth of 17 fathoms at low water and at the harbour mouth from 8 to 9 fa thom, where they had formerly but a fe feet. The whole is built of granite, th moſt durable ſtone known; and many o the outſide ſtones are above three tons i weight, with hewn beds. Aberdeen is 8 miles NE. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 6. N lon. 1. 50. W.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland containing the diſtricts of Mar, Garioch Strathbogie, and the greater part of Bu chan. It's length, from NE. to SW. i about 80 miles; it's breadth nearly 3 It is bounded on the W. by Inverneſshir on the NW. by Banffſhire and the rive Deveron; on the N. and NE. by the Ger man Ocean, and on the S. by the counti of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth. Ther is much excellent paſture in the hig parts; and the level traſt, Strathbogie contains many well cultivated fields.

ABERDOUR, a town in Fifeſhire, o the Frith of Forth, about 10 miles fro Edinburgh. In the reign of David II William, lord of Liddeſdale, ſurname the *Flower of Chivalry*, conveyed thi town, by charter, to James Douglas, an ceſtor of the Earls of Morton, the preſen owners. The nuns, uſually ſtyled the *Poo Clares*, had a convent at this place.

Aberdowe, a pariſh in Radnorſhire

Aberecke, in Carnarvonſhire.

ABERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a tow in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, noted for manufactory of pins; it ſtands on the grea Roman cauſeway, which, between this an

Caſtleforth

Caſtleforth, appears entire, though nearly 1800 years old. It is 16 miles SW. of York, and 184 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Aberfraw, a village of Angleſey, anciently famous for the caſtle, or palace, of the princes of North Wales, who were ſtyled kings of Aberfraw.

*ABERGAVENNY, a well-built town in Monmouthſhire, containing about 500 houſes. It has a conſiderable trade in flannels, and is ſeated on the river Gavenny, where it falls into the Uſk, 16 miles W. of Monmouth, and 143 W. by N. from London. Markets on Tueſday and Friday.

Abergely, a village of Denbighſhire. *Abergwilly*, or *Abergerlech*, in Carmarthenſhire; here is the ſeat of the biſhop of St. David's.

*ABERISTWYTH, a town of Cardiganſhire, ſituated on the river Riddal, near it's confluence with the Iſtwith, where they both fall into the ſea It's principal trade is in lead and fiſh. It is 30 miles NE. of Cardigan, and 203 WNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Aberlady, a village in E. Lothian. *Aberlemno*, in the ſhire of Angus.

Aberley, *Aburley*, or *Abbotſley*, Worceſ. 5 miles from Bewdley.

Aberlour, in the ſhire of Elgin.

ABERNETHY, a town on the river Spey, in Murrayſhire, near which was erected a famous monument, called Macduff's croſs; where if any, within the ninth degree to the laird Macduff, fled, for manſlaughter, he was pardoned, on paying a few head of cattle by way of fine.

ABERNETHY, a town of Perthſhire, on the Tay, ſaid to be formerly the ſeat of the Pictiſh kings.

ABERSPERG. See ABENSBURG.

Abertannot, Shropſhire, near Oſweſtry. *Abertawen*, Glamorganſhire, near Swanſey. *Abeſley*, Hants, between Ringwood and Fordingbridge. *Abetone*, Staff. near Totmanſlow.

ABEX, a country of Africa, S. of Egypt, bordering on the Red Sea. It is about 500 miles long and 100 broad; has more wild beaſts than human inhabitants, and is very ſandy, mountainous, dry, and barren. It produces large foreſts of ebony trees, and is ſubject to the Turks.

ABHER, HABAR, or EBHER, a city of Perſian Irak, or ancient Parthia, with a ſmall river of the ſame name running through the middle of it. It's moſques, bazars, inns, &c. are elegant, and their gardens are of immenſe extent. It contains 2500 houſes, and is governed by a Deroga. Lat. 36. 14. N. long. 50. 59. E.

ABIAD, a town on the coaſt of Abex, ſeated on a high mountain, remarkable for it's trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIGRASSO, a little town of Milan, ſeated on a canal. Lat. 45. 20. N. lon. 9. 24. E.

*ABINGDON, or ABINGTON, formerly SHROVESHAM, a well-built town of Berkſhire, on the Thames. They make great quantities of malt here, which, with other commodities, they ſend to London in barges. Here is alſo a conſiderable manufacture of ſacking and ſail-cloth. In the time of the Britons, it was the ſeat of ſeveral of their kings; and afterwards, in the Saxon heptarchy, the place of one ſynod. It is 7 miles S. of Oxford, and 56 W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

ABINGTON, a town of Philadelphia county, in Pennſylvania; and another in the ſtate of Maryland; alſo a ſmall town in Limerick, Munſter, 7 miles E. of Limerick, and 91 from Dublin.

Abinger, Surry, near Darking. *Abingworth*, Surry, near Godalmin and Stoke.

ABIUL, a town of Beira, containing about 1300 inhabitants. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

ABKHAS, one of the ſeven nations, in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. It's capital is Anakopir, tributary to the Turks.

Abkettleby, a pariſh of Leiceſterſhire, 3 miles from Melton Mowbray.

ABLAY, a country of Tartary, ſubject to the Ruſſians, but their chief is a Calmuc prince. The inhabitants are called Buchars. Lat. from 51 to 54. N. lon. from 72 to 83. E.

Ablench, Worceſt. near Flanbury. *Ablington*, Glouceſt. near Fairford. *Ablington*, Wilts, 4 miles from Ambreſbury. *Ablods Court*, near Glouceſter, on the Severn.

ABLOE, a town of Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper and the Black Sea. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 33. 15. E.

ABNAKIS, a tribe of Indians between Canada and New England.

Abney, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

ABO, a diſtrict and a ſea-port, the capital of Swediſh Finland; it is ſituated at the month of the Aurojoki, near the point where the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia unite. The neighbouring country is mountainous; the town is pretty well built, but the houſes are generally of wood, painted red. In 1678, it was almoſt conſumed by a fire. Here is an univerſity with a botanic garden. The inhabitants export linen, corn flax, and iron.

iron. Abo is 140 miles NE. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 27. N. lon. 22. 18. E.

ABO FLOT, or ABO HUS, in Finland.

ABOARY, or ABOERA, ABOCROE, and ABONEE, tracts of Guinea, pretty rich in gold.

ABOIM DE NOBREVA A COATO, a diſtrict of Entre Duero e Minho, in Portugal.

ABORAM, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Fez, whoſe inhabitants live chiefly by fiſhing. Lat. 36. N. lon. 2. 32. W.

Abornol, Suſſex, near Arundel. *Aborrows*, Cornwall, near Helſton Downs.

ABOUKIR, otherwiſe called BIKER, or BIKE, and in French BEQUIERES, a ſmall town of Egypt, lying in the deſart between Alexandria and Roſetta. It is the ancient Canopus, and was formerly an iſland, according to Pliny, Strabo, &c. which it's preſent local appearance, from the low grounds around it, renders very credible. The rock, on which the town is built, forms a convenient road for ſhipping. It is ſituated near one of the mouths of the Nile, 15 miles E. of Alexandria. See NILE.

ABOUILLONA, a lake, with a town and iſland, near Mount Olympus, in Natolia.

ABOUTIGE, ABUTISH, or ABOHIBE, a town in Upper Egypt, famous for producing the beſt opium in all the Levant, from the great quantities of poppies which grow thereabouts.

ABRAHAM's DORP, a populous little town in Hungary. Lat. 46. 20. N. lon. 19. 50. E.

Abram, Lancaſhire, near Leigh.

ABRANTES, a town of Tomar, in Portugueſe Eſtremadura, on the Tajo. It's inhabitants are eſtimated at 35,000; it has four pariſh-churches, four convents, an alms-houſe, and an hoſpital. Lat. 39. 13. N. lon. 8. 0. W.

ABREIRO, a diſtrict, comprehending ten pariſhes, and a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal. Lat. 41. 20. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

ABRENNER, a town and conical mountain of Turcomania, where there are medicinal ſprings.

Abrey Hatch, Eſſex, near Ruthford. *Abridge*, Eſſex, near Lambourn. *Abrighted*, near Shrewſbury. *Abriſter*, Brecknockſhire. *Abroke*, Surry, near Cobham.

ABROJOS, or BAXOS DE BABUCA, a bank, with ſeveral ſmall iſlands and rocks to the E. of Turks-Iſland, in the Weſt Indies. Lat. 21. 5. N. lon. 69. 40. W.

ABROLHOS, a promontory and dangerous ſhoals, on, and near, the coaſt of Brazil. Lat. 18. 22. S. lon. 38. 50. W.

ABRUG-BANYA, a well-inhabited town of Tranſylvania, on the river Ompay; near which there are mines of gold and ſilver; and the mine-court is held there. Lat. 46. 50. N. lon. 23. 24. E.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, divided into Abruzzo Citra and Abruzzo Ultra, the river Peſcaro being the boundary between them. It has the Apennine and other mountains running through it, the tops of which are continually covered with ſnow, and the woods abound with deer, wolves, and bears; but it is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, oil, hemp, and ſaffron. Among the mountaineers, evident traces of the ancient Norman and Lombard languages may be ſtill diſcovered.

Abſcourt, Surry, near Walton-upon-Thames. *Abſheals*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Abſhot*, Hants, near Tichfield.

ABSPERG, a ſmall town in Suabia.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwick and village of Pruſſia, in a mountainous and pleaſant country, ſo fertile in corn and cattle, that it is called the ſtorehouſe of Lithuania.

Abſthorpe, and *Abſtorne*, Nottingh.

Abſton and Wick, Glouceſterſ. 7 miles from Briſtol, on the road to London. *Abton*, Shropſ. near Wenlock. *Abury*, or *Aubery*, Wilts, near Marlborough Downs, noted for the ſtupendous remains of a druidical temple, like Stonehenge, on Saliſbury-plain: a high rampart, with a proportionate ditch, ſurrounds it. *Aby*, Lincolnſhire, near Alford.

ABUYO, one of the Philippine Iſlands, between Mindanao and Luconia.

ABYDOS. See GALLIPOLI.

Abynhall, Glouceſterſhire.

ABYSSINIA, called alſo HIGHER ETHIOPIA, and by the Arabians, ALHABASH, a very ancient kingdom or empire in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by Nubia on the E. by the Red Sea and Adel, on the S. and W. by Ajan, Alaba, Gingiro, and Goram; lies between 6 and 20 degrees N. lat. and between 26 and 40 E. lon. It is about 960 miles long and 800 broad, and contains 378,000 ſquare miles. The mountains are very high here and ſcattered all over the country: in ſome parts they are ſo ſteep, that the inhabitants aſcend them by ladders, and draw up the cattle with ropes; among theſe the Nile and the Niger have their ſource; and here, as in Egypt, they have their periodical inundations, which greatly fertilize the plains. The thunder and lightning here are ſometimes tremendous, and the wind no leſs dreadful, overturning the houſes

and tearing up trees by the roots; and the rain comes down like torrents. Their rainy ſeaſon holds for near ſix months, during our ſummer months, and is ſucceeded by an equal period of cloudleſs ſky. Gold, ſilver, and copper are found here, in their mines; the vegetables are various; the animals are the lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, dromedary, camel, ſtag, horſe, cow, goat, ſheep, monkeys, &c.; with a great variety of birds, as the oſtrich, eagles, vultures, ſtorks, &c.; and in the rivers there are found the crocodile and hippopotamus. The complexions of the inhabitants are copper-coloured, olive, and black; their religion ſeems to be a mixture of Judaiſm and the profeſſion of the Greek church; their language is the Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic.

ACADIA, or ACADIE. See NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK.

ACAMBOU, a large district of Guinea.

ACASIMINA, a coaſt town of Lower Guinea.

ACANNY, a country of Upper Guinea, long famous for producing gold, ſo pure, as to become proverbial: alſo a town or village of Guinea, in lat. 8. 30. N. lon. 0. 30. W.

ACAPULCO, in Mexico, an inconſiderable town, conſiſting of only 2 or 300 thatched cottages; unleſs at the annual fair, which laſts about thirty days, when it ſuddenly becomes a populous city, crowded with the richeſt commodities of India, brought by the Manilla galleon; the treaſures of Peru, brought by the annual ſhip from Lima, and all ſorts of European goods, brought over land from Vera Cruz. The Manilla galleon is a large veſſel, which ſails every year from this port to Manilla, carrying cochineal, quickſilver, and cocoa, but chiefly ſilver; it returns laden with ſpices, muſlins, china, ſilk, and other productions and manufactures of Aſia. It was a veſſel returning from hence to Manilla, laden with ſilver, that commodore Anſon took in 1743. Acapulco is ſeated on a commodious and excellent bay in the South Sea, and has a harbour free and open for ſhips of any burden; the beſt, indeed, on all the weſtern coaſt of Spaniſh America. Lat. 17. 22. N. lon. 102. 20. W.

ACARADY, a country on the S. coaſt of Guinea, remarkable for fine pure gold.

ACARIA, a town of S. America, in Paraguay, built by the Jeſuits in 1624. Lat. 26. 0. S. lon. 51. 5. W.

ACARNANIA, anciently a part of Epirus in Greece, now CARNIA.

ACARON, a town of Paleſtine, called Ekron in ſcripture; it was anciently famous for the temple of Baalzebub.

Acaſter, Yorkſ. near Sherborn, in W. Riding. *Acaſter Over*, Yorkſ. near Wetherly, E. Riding.

ACCANNY. See ACANNY.

Acclam, Yorkſ. near Bugthorp, E. Riding. *Accle*, Norf. between Norwich and Yarmouth. *Accleton*, Shropſ. near Stotteſden. *Accrington*, *New* and *Old*, Lanc. in the pariſh of Whalley.

ACERENZA, a city of Naples, capital of the Baſilicata.

ACERNO, or ACIERNO, a city of the Principato Citra.

ACERRA, a city of Lavora.

ACHA, a diſtrict of Ses, in Morocco.

ACHAIA. See LIVADIA.

ACHAM. See ASSAM.

ACHELOUS, a river (much celebrated in antiquity) now called ASPRO-POTAMO; and ACHELOVU, a biſhop's ſee of Epirus; in European Turkey.

ACHEEN, ACHEM, or ACHEN, the capital of a large kingdom of the ſame name, in the NW. part of Sumatra; and the place where Engliſh ſhips firſt arrived at, in ſailing to the E. Indies. Chineſe, Indian, and European merchants live there, and exchange with the natives their different wares for gold-duſt, elephants' teeth, fine fruits, ſulphur, camphor, rice, cotton, pepper, and benzoin. The houſes are built on poſts, two feet above the ground, becauſe, in the rainy ſeaſon, the city is ſo overflowed, that the inhabitants are obliged to go from houſe to houſe in boats; their public buildings are, the king's palace and the moſques. This city, which, in the 16th century, was a great and flouriſhing mart of eaſtern commodities, and ſtill retains a conſiderable commerce, is ſituated about half a league from the ſea, on a pretty large river, with a ſafe and commodious harbour, or rather road, formed by the iſlands at the point or mouth. The Achaneſe are, in general, taller, ſtouter, and of darker complexion than the other Sumatrans; they are more active and induſtrious; they alſo diſcover more ſagacity and penetration, and are accounted the moſt diſhoneſt people in all the eaſt. They are Mohemetans. Lat. 5. 22, N. lon. 95. 34. E.

ACHEN, or ACKEN, in Magdeburg, Lower Saxony, a ſmall town, ſeated on the Elbe, with a citadel.

ACHERON, a river of Albania, celebrated in antiquity; and a lake in Naples, the Tenebroſa Palus of Virgil.

ACHIAVEL, a town of Caſſimere, Hindooſtan.

Achill Iſles, two iſlands in Clew-Bay, on the coaſt of Mayo, Connaught.

Achiam, or *Achlamu*, a village 12 miles from York, where the body of the emperor Severus, who died at York, was burnt to aſhes, agreeably to the cuſtom of thoſe times.

ACHMETSTED, a town of Catharinenſlaf, in the Crimea.

ACHMIM, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Nile, 205 miles S. of Cairo.

ACHOMBENE, a town of L. Guinea.

Achonry, a village of Sligo.

ACHONCAGUA, a deep river of Chili.

Achurch, Northamp. near Oundle.

ACHYR, a town of the Ukrain.

ACIS, a river which riſes, at once in a large ſtream, on Mount Etna, about a mile from the ſea, to which it runs with great rapidity. It's waters are of a noxious quality.

Ackeld, Northumb. in Wooler.

ACKERSUNDT, a ſmall iſland of Norway.

Ackley, near Buckingham. *Ackworth*, York. near Pontefract. In this village, the Society of the Quakers have a reſpectable ſeminary, for their children of both ſexes.

ACLAMAR, a lake in Turcomania.

Acle, Glouc. near Cheltenham. *Acley*, Durham, on the river Skern. *Acliff*, Durham, 5 miles from Biſhop-Auckland.

ACMONIA, a city of Hungary, on the Danube, near Trajan's bridge It lies 12 miles from Temeſwaer, and was built by the emperor Severus.

Acol, Kent, near Canterbury.

ACOMA, or ST. ESTEVAN DE ACOMA, a town of Mexico, on a high mountain, with a ſtrong caſtle: it is capital of a province of the ſame name. To enter the town, you muſt aſcend 50 ſteps cut out of the rock. Lat. 35. 0. N. lon. 104. 35. W.

ACOMACK, a large county of Virginia, having Cape Charles for it's ſouthern promontory.

Acomb, Northumb. on the N. ſide of Hexham. *Acomb*, a neat place near York.

Aconbury, 3 miles from Hereford. *Aconbury*, or *Auconbury*, Hunts.

ACORES, a village in Beira.

ACOUEZ, certain Indians in Canada.

ACOUS, a village in Oleron.

ACQS, a little town at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the dept. of Arriege; and

ACQS, or DAX, a city on the river Adour, in the depart. of Landes; both of which places have hot waters or baths. This laſt town was deſtroyed by the Saracens in 910, and was long in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, from whom, however, it was finally taken by the French in 1462.

ACQUA, a town in Tuſcany, noted for warm baths. Lat. 43. 45. N. lon. 12. 10. E.

ACQUA-CHE FAVELLA, a celebrated fountain of Calabria Citra, near the mouth of the river Crata; the ruins are called Sibari Rovinata.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a large town of Orvieto, Italy, in the pope's territories. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Paglia; and is ſo called from it's abounding with water. Lat. 42. 43. N. lon. 12. 17. E.

ACQUARIA, a town of Modena, ſeated on the river Panaro. It is famous for it's medicinal waters. Lat. 44. 24. N. lon. 11. 17. E.

ACQUATACCIO, formerly Almo, a ſmall river near Rome, which falls into the Tiber.

ACQUA-VIVA, a town of Terra di Bari.

ACQUI, a town of Montſerrat, in Italy, greatly declined from it's ancient ſplendor; but ſtill much reſorted to on account of it's warm baths. It is capital of a territory, and is ſeated on the river Bormia, 30 miles S. of Caſal.

ACRA, a town and territory of Acamboo, on the coaſt of Guinea, where the Engliſh, Dutch, and Danes have built forts, and each fort has it's particular village.

ACRA, ACRE, or ST. JEAN D'ACRE, a ſea port of Paleſtine, called in ſcripture Accho, and by the Greeks Ptolemais; it underwent, in the time of the cruſades, many ſieges, as well by the Chriſtians as Saracens; and lately, it has ſucceſsfully ſuſtained a memorable ſiege, under the French general Bonaparte. The fortifications, however, whatever they were in former times, conſiſt, at preſent, of only a few low towers, mounted with ruſty cannon towards the ſea; and on the land ſide, of a wretched garden wall, without any ditch. The bay, or harbour, which extends, in a ſemicircle of 3 leagues, as far as Mount Carmel, is open to the NW. winds; yet the port is reckoned one of the beſt, and the town is one of the principal ones, upon this dreary coaſt. It was here that our king Edward I. when prince, receiving a wound from a poiſoned arrow, was cured by his wife Eleanor, who ſucked out the poiſon. The Armenians and European merchants have their reſpective places of worſhip here, and carry on a pretty profitable trade with the Arabs. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre. Lat. 32. 30. N. lon. 35. 24. E.

ACRA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Barbary, forming a harbour, where veſſels of the greateſt burthen can lie in ſafety.

ACRON, GREAT, and ACRON, LITTLE, two inland republics of Guinea, bordering on the Fantin country.

ACROTERI, a town in the iſland of Santorin, in the ſea of Candia. Lat. 36. 25. N. lon. 25. 12. E.

Acryſe, or *Awbbridge*, Kent.

Acton, Armagh.

Acton, Kent, in Charing. *Acton*, Staff. *Acton Beauchamp*, 10 miles from Worceſter. *Acton Burnell*, Shropſ. 8 miles from Shrewſbury; ſo named from the Burnells, who formerly had a caſtle in it. A parliament was held here in the reign of king Edward I. wherein a ſtatute, called the Statute Merchant, was made for the aſſurance of debts. The lords ſat in the caſtle, and the commons in a barn, which is yet ſtanding. A great part alſo of the caſtle, a very magnificent ſtructure, ſtill remains, it's walls being exceedingly ſtrong, and adorned with fine battlements, and rows of windows curiouſly carved. The building is ſquare, and it is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered leſs, from the injury of time, than any other of the kind in England. *Acton, Eaſt*, 6 miles; *Acton Weſt*, 7 miles from London, both in Middleſex, on or near the road to Uxbridge. At the diſtance of about half a mile from E. Acton are 3 wells, that afford a purging water, noted for the pungency of it's ſalt. Theſe wells, about the middle of the preſent century, were in the higheſt repute for their medicinal virtues; the aſſembly room was then a place of very faſhionable reſort, and the neighbouring hamlets of E. Acton and Fryar's-Place were filled with perſons of all ranks, who came to reſide there, in the months of May, June, and July. But faſhion and novelty having given the preference to other wells, theſe have, long ago, loſt their celebrity; and the aſſembly room, nearly in ruins, has been lately repaired and converted into tenements. *Acton Grange*, Cheſhire, near the Merſey. *Acton*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Acton*, Cheſhire, near Namptwich. *Acton*, Cumb. 8 miles from Carliſle. *Acton*, near Northampton. *Acton*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Acton*, Staff. between the Trent and Severn. *Acton Higher*, Glouc. near Wotton. *Acton-Pigot*, *Acton-Reynold*, and *Acton-Scot*, or *on the Hill*, Shropſ. *Acton Ilger*, Glouceſ. hamlet to Iron Acton. *Acton-Trefel*, Staff. *Acton-Turville*, Glouc.

ACUMOLI, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

Acwell, near Oxford.

ACZU, a town of Natolia; a town and province of Turkeſtan, in Aſiatic Tartary, N. of Caſchgar.

Adair, an ancient little town 8 miles from Limerick, and 102 from Dublin; having a good bridge over the river Maige, which is navigable for large boats. From it's extenſive ruins of convents, &c. it appears to have been formerly a place of conſiderable importance.

ADAK, a lake near the Caſpian Sea.

Adam's-Chapel, Dorſet, near Corfe-caſtle.

ADAM'S PIKE, a high mount, in Ceylon.

ADANA, a city of Caramania, ſuppoſed to have been ſo called from Eden, on account of it's fine ſituation and fertile ſoil. It is ſeated on the Choquer, 25 miles NE. of Tarſus. Lat. 37. 26. N. lon. 36. 12. E.

ADARETON, an iſland in the Lake of Van, in Turcomania, having on it ſeveral villages, and a monaſtery of Armenian monks.

ADASA, a city of Judea, where Judas Maccabæus overthrew and killed Nicanor.

Adbaſton, Staff. near Eccleſhall. *Adber*, Somerſetſ. 4 miles from Ilcheſter. *Adbolton*, Nottinghamſ. near Bingham. *Adcot*, Shropſ. near Shrewſbury.

ADDA, a little country of Milan, on the Adda, a river which riſes in the Griſon country, paſſes through the Lake Como, and croſſing the Vatteline and the N. part of the Miſaneſe, falls into the Po 5 miles above Cremona.

Adde, Yorkſ. 5 miles from Otley. *Adderley*, Shropſ. near Drayton. *Adderbury*, Oxf. 3 miles from Banbury. *Addeſham*, Kent, 5 miles from Sandwich. *Addingham*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Craven. *Addington*, Surry, 3 miles from Croydon. The lord of this manor, in the reign of Henry III. held it by this ſervice, viz. to make the king a meſs of pottage, called Dilligrout, in an earthen pot, at his coronation; and if there were any butter or fat in it, it was then called Maupigyrnum: ſo lately as the reſtoration of Charles II. this ſervice was ordered by the court of claims, and accepted of by the king at his table. *Addington, Magna* and *Parva*, Northamptonſ. two diſtinct pariſhes near Higham Ferrers. *Addington*, Bucks, near Winſlow. *Addle*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Addleſton*, Surry, near Chertſey. *Addleſthorp*, Glouceſ. near Stow-on-the-Would. *Addleſthorp*, Lincolnſ. near Spilleby. *Addleſtock*, or *Addeſtock*, Bucks.

ADEBETH, an iſland in the Nile, in Lower Egypt, containing many villages and ſtately buildings, which yet can hardly be

be ſeen from the river, on account of the luxuriant foliage of the ſurrounding lofty trees.

ADEL, a fruitful province of Africa, called alſo Zeilah, from a rich trading town of that name, ſituated near the Red Sea. In the centre of the country is Adela, where the king reſides: and there is another place of note, called Barbora, near the ſea-coaſt, an ancient town, of ſome trade. This country ſtretches along the S. coaſt of the Strait of Babelmandel, near to the Red Sea. It was formerly a part of Abyſſinia.

ADELFORS, a gold mind of Smaland, in Sweden, diſcovered in 1738.

ADEN, formerly a rich and populous city, giving name to a diſtrict on the SW. coaſt of Arabia Felix; but much reduced ſince it's trade has been removed to Mocha. Lat. 13. 10. N. lon. 46. 30. E.

Adenburg, near Nottingham.

ADENBURG, or ALDENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, ſubject to the Elector Palatine, 12 miles NE. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 2. N. lon. 7. 16. E.

ADERBIGAN. See AIDEREBEZAN.

ADERBURG, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, 9 miles NW. of Stettin.

ADERNO, a town of Demona, in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, watered by a river of it's own name.

Adeſham, Dorſetſ. in Broad Windſor.

ADJAZZO. See AJACCIO.

ADIGE, a river of Lombardy, which riſes S. of the Lake of Glace, and paſſing by Tyrol, Brixen, Trent, and Verona, falls into the Gulph of Venice, a little N. of the mouth of the Po.

ADIKBEITZAN. See AIDERBEZAN.

Adilham, or *Addeſham*, Kent, 5 miles from Sandwich. *Adingfleet*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between the Trent and Ouſe.

ADLESBURG, a remarkable cavern in Carniola; the paſſages in which are of ſome miles extent; from the top, ſparricles, and along the ſides, a ſort of pillars, with various groteſque figures, have been formed by the exſudations of the petrifying fluid.

Adlington, Cheſh. near Preſbury. *Adlington*, Lanc. near Eccleſton. *Admaſton*, Shropſhire, near Wellington. *Admaſton*, Staff. near Paget's Bromley. *Admington*, Glouceſterſ. near Campden.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands to the N. of New Britain, and nearly in a parallel W. from New Ireland. They are between 20 and 30 in number, and were firſt diſcovered by Captain Carteret. He deſcribes them as clothed with a beautiful verdure of lofty luxuriant woods, interſperſed with ſpots that have been cleared for plantations, with groves of cocoa-nut trees and houſes of the natives, who appeared to be very numerous. The largeſt of the iſlands is about 18 leagues long, in the direction E. and W. The inhabitants are a fierce intractable people, going quite naked, except that they have ſhells on their legs and arms, by way of ornament. They are of a dark copper colour, nearly black, with woolly heads, which they profuſely powder; they alſo paint their cheeks with white ſtreaks. Lat. about 2 S. and lon. from 146. to 152. E.

Adney, Shropſ. 3 miles SW. of Newport.

ADOLPH-FREDERICK'S-SCHADT, a ſilver mine in Sweden.

ADONE, a populous village of Stuhl-Weiſſenburg, Hungary.

ADOUR, a river in the dept. of Gers, which riſes in the mountains of Bigorre, and paſſing by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the Bay of Biſcay a little below Bayonne.

ADRA, a ſea-port of Granada.

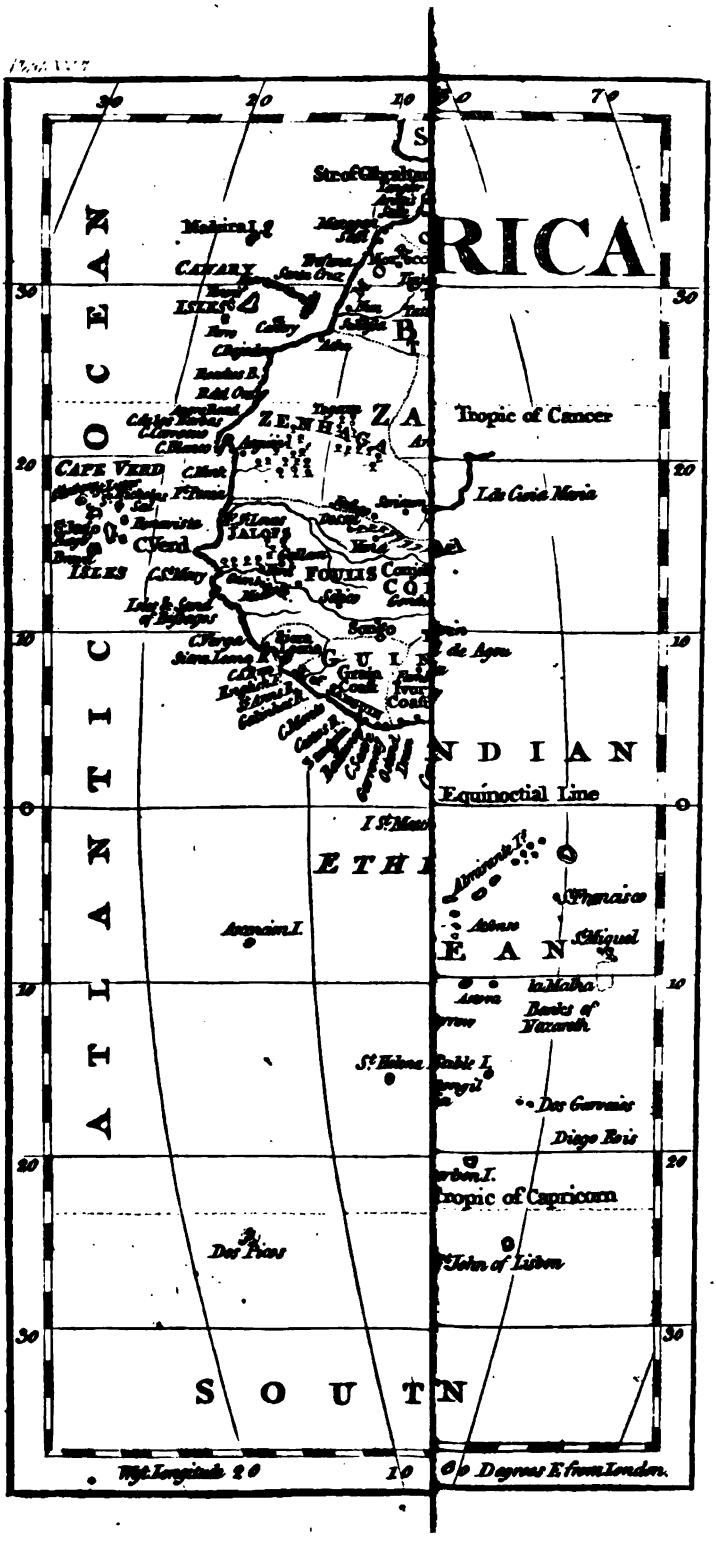
Adragoal, in Bantry Bay, Cork.

ADRIA, a decayed town of Venice, ſeated on the Tartaro, between the mouths of the Po and the Adige; it was formerly very conſiderable, but has been greatly reduced by inundations. The preſent inhabitants are chiefly fiſhermen. It claims the honour, however, of having given name to the Adriatic Sea, though this denomination is alſo ſaid to have taken it's riſe from *Hadria*, a town in ancient geography, ſituated in the territory of the Piceni.

ADRIANO-A-SIERRA, a chain of mountains of Biſcay, in Spain. There is a road over them to Aalba and old Caſtile, which at it's beginning is a dark path of fifty paces, cut through a rock, and then leads over the higheſt of the Pyrenees.

ADRIANOPLE, a conſiderable city of Romania, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, under the patriarch of Conſtantinople. It is about 7 or 8 miles in circumference, including the old city and ſome gardens. The houſes are low, moſtly built of mud and clay, and ſome of brick; and the ſtreets are exceedingly dirty. The public buildings are the moſques, and a beautiful bazar, or exchange, called Ali Baſſa, which is a vaſt arched building, with 6 gates, and 365 rich, well-furniſhed ſhops, extending half a mile in length, and kept by Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The inhabitants are eſtimated at about 100,000. The Turks took this city from the Greek emperors in 1362, and made it the ſeat of their empire, till Mahomet II.

took



RICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Equinoctial Line
Tropic of Capricorn
CAPE VERD
ISLES
C. Verd
JALOFS
FOULIS
ZENHAGA
Madeira I.
CANARY
Ascension I.
St. Helena
Des Pices
Diego Rois
Des Garvaies
Ste. Miguel
Ste. Francisco
Wgt. Longitude 20
10
0 Degrees E from London.

took Conſtantinople in 1453. Adrianople is pleaſantly ſituated on a beautiful plain, and is watered with three rivers, (ſuppoſed to be branches of the ancient Hebrus) the largeſt of which, called the Mariza, is navigable. It is 115 miles NW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41. 45. N. lon. 26. 27. E.

Adrington, Suſſex, near Arundel. *Adrington*, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple.

ADRUMETUM. See MAHOMETTA.

Adſcomb, Surry, near Croydon. *Adſet*, Glouceſ. near Weſtbury. *Adſtock*, near Buckingham. *Adſton*, or *Adſon*, Northamp. between Brackley and Daventry. *Advene*, Cornwall, near Leſneath.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the S. Sea, ſo called from the ſhip Adventure, in which Capt. Furneaux, the diſcoverer, ſailed. The inhabitants appear mild and cheerful, but not enterpriſing or active. Lat. 17. 5. S. lon. 144. 18. W.

ADVENTURE BAY, in Van Dieman's Land, on the E. coaſt of New Holland. Lat. 43. 23. S. lon. 147. 30. E.

ADUGAK, one of the Fox Iſlands, in the Northern Archipelago.

ADULA, a mountain of Navarre, Spain.

Aiur, a river in Suſſex, which falls into the Engliſh Channel below Arundel. *Adwalton*, Yorkſ. 5 miles from Leeds. *Adwel*, Oxfordſ. between Thame and Warlington. *Adwick on Stratton*, or *on the-Street*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter.

ADZEL, a ſmall town near Riga.

ADZENETA, a ſmall town of Valencia, on the frontiers of Arragon.

ADZUD, a town of Moldavia.

ÆBORA, ÆBURA. See TALAVERA.

ÆGADES, or ÆGATES, three iſlands, viz. Levenzo, Favignana, and Maritimo, on the W. ſide of Sicily.

ÆLEN, a diſtrict of Bern.

ÆGELSTAWIK, a harbour of Sudermania.

ÆLST. See ALOST.

ÆGEAN SEA. See ARCHIPELAGO.

ÆGINA, an iſland in the Archipelago, anciently Genone and Myrmidonia, the inhabitants of which were called Myrmidons, that is, pismires or emmets, from the great pains they took in cultivating the earth.

ÆMILIAN WAYS, two conſular roads in Italy, made before the Chriſtian æra.

ÆRDENBURG. See ARDENBURG.

ÆRDING, a town and diſtrict of Lower Bavaria.

ÆRSHOT, or AERSCHOT, a large walled town of Brabant, 9 miles NE. of Louvain. It is the chief place of a dukedom of the ſame name, lying eaſtward of Mechlin, about 14 miles long and 4 broad.

ÆTH. See ATH.

ÆTHIOPIA. See ETHIOPIA.

ÆTHRA, a river of Sweden.

ÆTNA. See ETNA.

Aſerwick, Worceſ. near Sukely.

Affane, a pariſh in Waterford county.

Affington, Dorſetſ. near Blandford. *Affordby*, Leiceſterſ. near Hallaton. *Affpiddle*, Dorſetſ. near Bere-regis.

AFGHANS, the general name of a military horde, in Perſia, employed by the late Kouli Khan.

AFRA, a caſtle of Biledulgerid, on the borders of Zaara, built by Cherif Mahomet, king of Sus. Lat. 28. 20. N. lon. 23. 10. E.

AFRICA, one of the four grand diviſions of the globe, is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, which ſeparates it from Europe; on the NE. by the Red Sea, which ſeparates it from Aſia, ſave where they are connected together by the iſthmus of Suez; it's other ſhores are waſhed by the Ocean. The greateſt part of this largeſt of all peninſulas, lies within the torrid zone, hence the inhabitants are all of dark complexions; and in the centre and ſouthwards they are quite black. The mountains and rivers of Africa are very large; the country is extremely fertile, except in thoſe extenſive tracts that are unſupplied with moiſture; there the country is parched up, and the heat becomes inſupportable. In croſſing theſe arid deſerts, the ſands are ſometimes ſo raiſed by the winds, that whole caravans are buried under them: on the other hand, nothing can be more beautiful than the fertile parts of Africa; the luxuriancy of the landſcape, continually clothed with all the beauties of ſpring, ſummer and harveſt, ſurpaſſes all deſcription; and the variety of animals, is much greater here than in the other parts of the globe. Africa lies between the parallels of 37. 0. N. and 35. 0. S. latitude, and between 17. 0. W. and 51. 0. E. longitude, and may be divided as follows: Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zaara, Negroland, Guinea; Upper Ethiopia, including Nubia, Abyſſinia, and Abex; Lower Ethiopia, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Ajan, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monoemugi, Sofala, Terra de Natal, and Caffraria. The length of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the moſt northern part, is 4600 miles; and it's greateſt breadth, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, is 3500.

AFRICA, or MEHEDITA, a ſea-port of Tunis. Lat. 35. 36. N. lon. 11. 10. E.

AFUERA. See MASAFUERO.

AFWESTAD, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, which has large copper-works, and a mint for ſmall ſilver coin. Lat. 61. 10. N. lon. 14. 10. E.

AFWIOWARA, a village of Daniſh Lapland, ſituated among the mountains. It has a bailiwick and a court of law. Lat. 69. 20. N. lon. 26. 12. E.

AGA, or AGAG, a kingdom of Abyſſinia.

AGADES, a town, and a kingdom of Negroland, between Gubur and Cano, formerly, and perhaps ſtill, tributary to the king of Tombuctou. It produces excellent graſs, cattle, ſena, and manna. Lat. 20. 10. N. lon. 14. 0. E.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of N. America, in the province of Main, in lat. 43. 16. N. It is a noted landmark for ſailors, about 8 miles from the ſea, and a few miles W. from Wells.

AGAN, one of the Ladrone iſlands, where Magellan, in ſearch of the Molucca iſlands, was aſſaſſinated.

AGANARA, a town of Hither India.

AGATHA, ST. 4 towns of Naples.

Agatha, St. Yorkſ. N. Riding.

AGATTON, a town of Guinea, near the mouth of the river Formoſa.

Agborough, Worceſ. near Bromſgrove. *Agbury*, Lanc. near Weſt Derby.

ADGE, a populous town in the department of Herault, ſituated on the river Herault, about a league and a half from it's mouth, where it falls into the Gulf of Lyons. Lat. 44. 19. N. lon. 3. 33. E.

Agden, near Broxton; *Agden*, near Bucklow; both in Cheſhire.

AGDENAS, a ſmall diſtrict of Drontheim. AGDESIDE, of Chriſtianſand, both in Norway.

AGEN, a populous and ancient city in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, capital of Agenſis; it is ſeated on the banks of the Garonne, in one of the moſt agreeable countries in France: but the city is, in itſelf, a very diſagreeable place, the houſes being ill-built, and the ſtreets narrow and dirty. Prunes here form a conſiderable object of commerce, and they have alſo manufactures of table-linen, camblets, ſerges, and ſail-cloth. This city was the reſidence of Julius Scaliger, and the birth place of his ſon Joſeph, that prodigy of learning. It is 108 miles SE. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 12. N. lon. 0 4. E.

AGENEBAT, a town of Tranſylvania.

AGER, a town of Catalonia.

Ageſton, Wight Iſle, near Medina. *Agford*, a hamlet of Fromeſelwood, in Somerſetſhire.

AGGA, AGONNA, or AGUNA, a country of Benin, in Africa, where the Engliſh have a fort.

AGGERHUYS, a very mountainous dioceſe or province, the largeſt in the kingdom; alſo a town, it's capital; and a mountain-fortreſs of Norway; all in the S. part of Norway. This laſt, an old caſtle, the general reſidence of the governor, and which gives name to the reſt, is ſituated on or near a bay, about a league W. of Chriſtiana.

AGGEROE, a fortreſs, and AGGERHERRED, a diſtrict of Aggerhuys, or Chriſtiana.

Agbabee, in Queen's co. Leinſter. *Agbabollage*, in Cork, Munſter. *Agbadoe*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Agbadown*, in Cork, Munſter. *Agbagower*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Agbamore*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Agbavallin*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Agbclare*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Agbills*, certain loughs, near Skibbereen, in Cork, Munſter. *Agbogill*, or *Abogill*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Agbrim*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Agbrim*, or *Aughrim*, a village of Galway, Connaught, famous for a deciſive battle fought near it July 12, 1691, between General Ginckle and Monſieur St. Ruth, the commanders under king William III. and James II. when St. Ruth was ſlain, with about 4000 of his men; but the loſs of the Engliſh did not exceed 800 killed. It is diſtant about 74 miles from Dublin.

AGHUNALASHKA. See UNALASHKA.

Agilſwell, Devon, near Newton Buſhel.

AGIMERE, or AZMERE, a town and territory of Hindooſtan, having Delhi on the N. and Guzerat on the S. It contains many ſmaller ſtates, as Agimere Proper, Rampour, Joodpour, Rantampour, Joinagur, Banſwaleh, Nagore, and Bickaneer.

AGINAR DE SOUSA, a diſtrict in Entre Minho e Duero, Portugal.

AGINCOURT, a village in the county of St. Pol, in the depart. of the Straits of Calais, rendered famous to all poſterity, by a battle fought near it, Oct. 25. 1415, wherein Henry V. king of England, with an army variouſly ſtated at from 22 to 10,000 men, obtained a complete victory over an army of French, conſiſting of 60,000 men, by the loweſt accounts; but according to ſome cotemporary writers, of 100, or even 140,000 men. The French left dead 92 barons, 1500 knights, and 8000 gentlemen of family, and ſeveral thouſand private men, without including 14,000 priſoners, among whom were the Duke of Orleans, and many others of great diſtinction: while the loſs of the Engliſh, including the Duke of York and the Earl of Suffolk, who were killed, did not exceed

ceed 100 men. Lat. 50. 31. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks of Corfu, in the Gulf of Venice; it has 20 villages, and 8000 inhabitants.

AGIVAS, a ſmall town in Alentejo.

Agle, Lincolnſhire, near Boothby Pannel. *Agleaby*, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Warwick.

Aglish, co. Waterford, Munſter.

AGMAT, or AGMET, in the province, and on a river of the ſame name, in Morocco, is a pleaſant town on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lat. 30. 56. N. lon. 7. 15. W.

Agmondesham. See *Amerſham*.

AGNABAT, or AGNETHIN, a town of Tranſylvania. Lat. 46. 40. N. lon. 24. 20. E.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milaneſe, near the river Adda.

AGNAN, a ſmall town in the dept. of Loire and Cher, in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the Cher. It is diſtant 60 miles from Bourges.

AGNANO, a circular lake in Terra di Lavora.

AGNES, ST. one of the Scilly Iſles.

Agnes, St. and it's Well, Corn. between St. Ives and St. Michael.

AGNO, a diviſion of Lauvis, Swiſſ.

AGNON, or AGNO, the Clanius of the ancients; a river of Terra di Lavora.

AGNONA, a town of Abruzzo Citra.

AGON, an iſland and harbour on the coaſt of Sweden. Lat. 61. 20. N. lon. 18. 10. E.

AGONNA. See AGGA.

AGOSTA, a ſea-port of Sicily, moſtly ſwallowed up by an earthquake in 1763, but ſince rebuilt. It is 18 miles N. of Syracuſe.

AGRA, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Hindooſtan; was, in the laſt century, a moſt extenſive and opulent city, where the Great Mogul ſometimes reſided. His palace was prodigiouſly large, and the ſeraglio contained above 1000 women; the palaces of the Omrahs and others were numerous; here were above 60 ſpacious caravanſeras, 800 baths, 700 moſques, and 2 magnificent mauſoleums. The Perſians, Chineſe, and Engliſh reſorted here, and the Dutch had a factory; the inhabitants dealt in ſcarlet, looking-glaſſes, ſilver, gold, lace, hardwares, cloth of Jelapour, and ſpices. It was fortified in the Indian manner, and had a wall and fine citadel, built of a red freeſtone. Agra has ſince rapidly declined. It is ſeated on the river Jemma, 100 miles S. by E. of Delhi. Lat. 27. 20. N. lon. 78. 30. E.

AGRAMONT, a ſmall town of Catalonia, capital of a diſtrict.

AGREABLE, an iſle in a river of Fez.

AGREDA, a populous town of Old Caſtile, in lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 2. 0. W. and a town of Popayan, S. America.

AGRIA. See EGER.

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone Iſlands.

AGRIMONT, a town of Baſilicata.

AGROPOLI, a town of Principato Citra.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the iſland St. Michael, one of the Azores.

AGUADA, in Goa, India.

AGUA DE PEIXES, a town in Alentejo.

AGUA REVES, a town in Tra-los-Montes.

AGUAS BELLAS, and AGUEDA, or AGADA, towns in Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

AGUEPERSE. See AIGUEPERSE.

AGUIAR, a town of Beira, and a place in Alentejo.

AGUIAR DE SOUSA, a conceltho, or particular juriſdiction in Entre Duero e Minho.

AGUIAS, a town in Alentejo.

AGUILA, a town and river of Fez.

AGUILAR, a town of Navarre, in Spain.

AGUILAR DEL CAMPO, a town in Old Caſtile.

AGUIR, a town of Alentejo.

AGURANDE, a town in the depart. of Indre.

Abarcroſs, in Cork, Munſter.

Abaſcragh, in Galway, Connaught.

AHLEN, a town of Munſter, Weſtphalia.

AHSAH, a town of Chuſiſtan, Perſia.

AHUYS, a ſea port of Schonen.

AJACCIO, or AJAZZO, a town on the weſtern ſide of Corſica, pretty populous, and the ſee of a biſhop, with a good harbour. It is one of the nine diſtricts of the department. Lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 8. 59. E.

AIAL, a down of Berdoa, in Africa.

AJAN, or AJEN, a country on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, ſouth of Abyſſinia and the Straits of Babelmandel; it extends about 1500 leagues in length, from Magadoxa to Cape Guardafui. The eaſtern coaſt is ſandy and barren, but to the N. the country is more fertile, producing, more particularly, an excellent breed of horſes, which the Arabian merchants, who come to trade in their ports, take, together with ivory, gold, Abyſſinian ſlaves, captured in war, &c. in exchange for ſilks, cottons, and other cloths. The inhabitants are not ſo dark complexioned as thoſe on the weſt coaſt, and their hair is rather long. They are accounted good Muſſulmans. Farther from the ſea, there are negroes, who, marrying

trying with the Bedouins, a kind of Arabs, have children that are mulattoes.

AJALON, a valley between Jeruſalem and Gath.

AJAS, a town of Natolia.

AJAZZA, a ſea-port of Caramania.

AICHA, a town of Bavaria, on the Par.

AICHSTADT, or EICHSTADT, capital of an extenſive biſhopric of the ſame name in Franconia. Here are ſeveral hoſpitals, an alms-houſe, a ſeminary for ſtudents, a cathedral and other churches, one of which is built after the model of that called the Holy Sepulchre at Jeruſalem; here is alſo a curious piece of workmanſhip, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament; it is of maſſy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious ſtones. The biſhop is a ſovereign prince. Aichſtadt is ſeated in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles S. of Nuremburg. Lat. 48. 57. N. lon. 11. 0. E.

AIDAB, or GHAIDAB, a town on the coaſt of the Red Sea, in Africa, oppoſite to Gidda; from hence great numbers of Africans take ſhipping to viſit Mecca.

AIDERBEZAN, or AZERBEYAN, a fruitful province of Perſia, W. of the Caſpian Sea, and having Georgia on the N. It's chief town is Taurus. The climate is healthy, but cold.

AIELLO, a town and lordſhip of Calabria Ultra.

Aighton, Lanc. near Blackbourn.

AIGLE, a little town in the depart. of Orne, where they carry on a trade in corn, hardware, and pins. It is 47 miles SW. of Rouen. Lat. 48. 45. N. lon. 1. 0. E.

AIGLE, a neat little town in the canton of Berne, the houſes of which are built with a white marble, found in the neighbourhood. It is ſeated on the Rhone, about 6 miles from its entrance into the Lake of Geneva.

AIGNAN, ST. a town in the depart. of Dordogne.

AIGNEBELLE, or AIGUEBELLE, a little town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, on the river Are; and a town in the dept. of Drome.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, near which there is a very cold ſpring, which bubbles up with a ſtrong ebullition. It is 18 miles N. of Clermont, and 261 S. of Paris. Lat. 46. 6. N. lon. 3. 20. E.

AIGUESCAUDES, a diſtrict in the dept. of Lower Pyrenees, remarkable for a warm ſpring, the waters of which are oily, ſaponaceous, and ſpirituous; they have a fœtid ſmell, and are uſed both externally and internally.

AIGUESMORTES, an inconſiderable town in the dept. of the Gard. It formerly ſtood near the ſea, and had a harbour, but this is choked up, and the ſea has retired two French leagues from the town, leaving it in a moraſs. Lat. 43. 34. N. lon. 4. 3. E.

AIGUES VIVES, a town in the dept. of the Gard, 15 miles NE. of Montpellier.

AILAH, thought to be the Elath mentioned in Scripture, a ſmall town of Arabia Petræa, moſtly in ruins. It is ſituated on the E. ſide of one of the north bays of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca.

AILESBURY, the largeſt and moſt populous town in Buckinghamſhire, and the centre of the buſineſs of the vale of Aileſbury, one of the moſt fertile tracts in England, extending from the edge of Oxfordſhire to Leighton in Bedfordſhire. The number of houſes is about 700. The Lent aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions for the county are held here. In William the Conqueror's time, it was a royal manor, his favourites holding it of him by this tenure, that they ſhould find litter and ſtraw for the king's bedchamber; provide him three ells in winter, and three green geeſe in ſummer, thrice a year, if he ſhould come there ſo often, beſides herbs for his chamber. Aileſbury is 16 miles SE. of Buckingham, and 41 NW. of London.

Aileſham, or *Ailam*, Norfolk, near Norwich. *Aileſweſthorp*, or *Elweſthorpe*, commonly called *Gayton Thorpe*, Norfolk, near Lynn Regis. *Aileſton*, near Leiceſter. *Ailmerton*, Norfolk.

AILSA, or AILZE, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, ſteep, rocky, and acceſſible only on the NE. where ſteps, or a kind of ſtairs, are cut out of the rock. It is near the iſle of Bute, about 2 miles in circumference, and only the reſort of ſea-fowl.

AIME, or AXIMA, a ſmall town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, on the river Iſere.

AIN, a dept. of France. It takes it's name from a river which riſes at the foot of Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhone above Lyons. Before the revolution, it contained the countries of Gex, Dombes, and Breſſe.

AIN, a ſmall town of Berdoa, Africa.

AINAON. See HAINAN.

AINSA, a town of Arragon, ſeated on the river Ara, where it joins the Cinca.

Ainſtable, Cumberl. between Brampton and Kirk-Oſwald. *Aintlorp*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Boulneſs.

Ar. See Ayr.

Aire, a town in the dept. of Landes, ſeated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 43. 42. N. lon. 0. 16. W.

Aire, or Arien, a ſtrong town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, taken by the allies, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1710, after a vigorous defence. It is ſituated among moraſſes, on the river Lys, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer by a canal from the river Aa.

Aire, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Ouſe a little above Hoke. *Aiſlaby*, Durham, near Stockton. *Aiſlaby*, Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Whitby.

Aisne, a dept. of France, compoſed of what, before the revolution, was a part of Picardy, the Laonnois, and the Soiſſonnois. It takes it's name from a river which runs by Soiſſons, and falls into the Oiſe a little above Compeigne.

Aix, a populous and ancient city, in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, adorned with ſeveral beautiful ſquares and fine fountains. It's hot baths have been celebrated ſince the time of the Romans, who firſt founded this town, calling it *Aquæ Sextiæ*, and whoſe firſt ſettlement it was in Gaul. The baths, without the city, which have good buildings, were diſcovered not many years ago. In the neighbourhood is produced excellent wine, but the principal trade is in oil, uncommonly fine: here are alſo ſome ſtuff-manufactures. It is 17 miles E. of Montpellier.

Aix, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of France, between the Iſle of Oleron and the continent. It is about 12 miles NW. of Rochefort. The Engliſh made a deſcent on it in 1758, and demoliſhed the fort. Lat. 46. 45. N. lon. 1. 5. W.

Aix, an ancient town of the dept. of Mont Blanc, ſituated 2 miles E. of the Lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters much frequented. It is 8 miles N. of Chamberry.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a free imperial city of Juliers, Weſtphalia. There are hot baths in it, and ſome mines near it. The caſtle ſtands upon a hill, from which it is ſaid that 60 cities or towns, the ſea, and even England, can be ſeen on a clear day. This city, which has 30 parochial churches, and a very ſpacious market-place, was known to the Romans by the name of *Aquæ Granii*. It was deſtroyed by the Huns in 451, but repaired, beautified, and enlarged by the emperor Charlemagne, who made it the capital of his empire. He lies interred in the church of Notre Dame, where his ſword and belt are kept to this day. Two celebrated treaties of peace were concluded here, in 1668 and 1748. It has been twice taken by the French in the preſent war, viz. in 1792 and in 1794, and is now in their poſſeſſion. It is 27 miles N. of Limburgh, 22 NE. of Liege, and 40 W. of Cologne. Lat. 30. 58. N. lon. 6. 3. E.

Aka, or *Roche*, a river of Lancaſhire.

Akalzika, a town and caſtle of Satabago, in Georgia, Aſiatic Turkey. Lat. 41. 55. N. lon. 44. 55. E.

Akeham, with it's *Grange*, near York. *Akelington*, Northumb. between Morpeth and the coaſt. *Akely*, Bucks. *Aken*, Nottingh. *Akenham*, Suff. near Ipſwich.

Akerman, or Bielgord, an old town of European Turkey, ſituated at the efflux of the Dneiſter into the Black Sea.

Aketon, Yorkſ. near Pontefract.

Akim, a town on the gold coaſt.

Akissat, the ancient Thyatira, a town of Natolia, ſeated in a fertile plain, 17 miles over, producing corn and cotton. It has about 5000 inhabitants, chiefly Mahometans, and is watered by the river Hermus. Lat. 38. 48. N. lon. 28. 30. E.

Akley, Notting. near Bawtree. *Akring*, Nottinghamſhire, near Sherwood Foreſt.

Adaba, a fertile diſtrict of Biſcay, 20 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, which formerly had the title of a kingdom. It produces rice, barley, good wine, and fruits, and has fine iron mines. It lies W. of Guipuſcoa. Victoria is the capital.

Alabanda, a decayed town of Caria, in Aſiatic Turkey. In the Roman diviſion of the country, this city was made the head of a juriſdiction, and the judicial conventus was held in it; there ſtill remain ſome magnificent ruins of it's former ſplendor.

Alacarnes, iſlands on the coaſt of Mexico, ſo called from the number of ſcorpions found there.

Aladulia, a province of Natolia, called by the Turks Dulgadir. It has Caramania on the W. and Syria on the S.

Alafoens, a diſtrict or duchy of Beira, comprehending 37 pariſhes.

Alagoa, a town of St. Michael, one of the Azores Iſlands.

Alagon. See Allagon.

Alains, or Alans, a barbarous people from the North, who in the fourth and fifth century, joining themſelves to the Goths and Vandals, carried terror and deſolation wherever they went, overſpreading a great part of the ſouth of Europe, and the north of France.

ALAJOR, a diſtrict of Minorca.

ALAIS, a town in the dept. of Gard, near a beautiful plain or meadow at the foot of the Cevennes. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and the annual export of raw ſilk from it, is 1,200,000lbs. From the foot of one of the adjacent mountains, iſſues a hot medicinal ſpring, and many apertures in the rocks ſhew that mines have been formerly wrought here. It is 350 miles nearly S. of Paris, and 37 N. of Montpellier. Lat. 44. 8. N. lon. 4. 10. E.

Alall, Lanc. near Ormſkirk. *Alan*, or *Camel*, a river of Cornwall, which runs into St. George's Channel at Padſtow.

ALANBY, Cumb. an agreeable watering place, much reſorted to in the bathing ſeaſon. The inhabitants are employed in the herring fiſhery, and there is good anchorage in the bay. It is about 20 miles N. of Whitehaven, and as far SW. of Carliſle.

ALAND, or ALANDT, a cluſter of Swediſh iſlands, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltic Sea. The principal iſland, which gives name to the reſt, is about 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It contains 15 villages, the principal of which is Caſtleholm, about 9000 inhabitants, and lies 75 miles NNE. of Stockholm.

ALANDRA, a ſmall town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, ſituated on the Tagus, 15 miles NNE. of Liſbon.

ALANDROAL, a town in Alentejo.

ALANQUAR. See ALENQUIR.

ALANTA, a ſmall city of Wallachia.

ALAPAEWSHOI SAWOD, an iron forge in the Catharinburg diviſion of Siberia.

ALARCON, a town of New Caſtile, on the river Xucar. Lat. 39. 40. N. lon. 2. 4. W.

ALATAMAHA, pronounced Ottamahaw, or the river St. George, a large river of N. America, which riſes in the Allegany mountains, and running SE. through Georgia, falls into the Atlantic Ocean below Frederica.

ALATRI, or ALATRO, a town on a hill in the Campagna di Roma, 40 miles SE. of Rome.

ALATYR, ALATYRSKOI, a diſtrict and town of Caſan in Aſiatic Ruſſia.

ALAVA. See ALABA.

ALAUTA, or ALT, a conſiderable river of European Turkey, which, after watering part of Tranſylvania and part of Wallachia, falls into the Danube almoſt oppoſite Nicopolis, in Bulgaria.

ALBA, a ſmall town of Montferrat, in Italy, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles SE. of Turin. Under the Romans, it was a principal city of Liguria. Lat. 44. 46. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

ALBA JULIA. See WEISSENBURG.

Alba, Pembrokſ. *Albanbury*, Yorkſ *Alba*, and *Alaxton*, Leiceſ.

ALBANIA, or ARNAUT LAROS, province of European Turkey, comp bending the ancient Epirus, and a ſm part of Illyricum. It has the Adriatic the W. and Macedonia on the E. and p duces flax, cotton, wax, honey, excell wine, and ſalt, which is dug out of t mountains. The inhabitants make tap try, which they export with their oth commodities; they are ſtrong, courageo of a military character, and, in gener excellent horſemen. This country w formerly an independent kingdom, gover ed by it's own princes, the laſt of who the famous John Caſtriot, known bett by the name of Scanderberg, one of t greateſt heroes in hiſtory, bequeathed at his death to the Venetians; who ye or lately did, hold a ſmall part of it on t coaſt. Lat. from 38. 20. to 43. 30. N lon. from 18. 49, to 21 50. E.

ALBANO, a town on a lake of the ſam name, in the Campagna di Roma, cele brated by Horace for it's excellent wine, virtue which the ſoil has not yet loſt. I is 15 miles nearly S. of Rome, and muc reſorted to in the ſummer months. Lat 41. 43. N. lon. 12. 50. E.

ALBANO, a town of Baſilicata, in Naple

ALBANOPOLIS, a town of Albania formerly the capital.

*ALBAN'S, ST. a town of Hertford ſhire, which aroſe from the ruins of th ancient Verulam. In the ancient abbe church are the funeral monuments and ef figies of king Offa on his throne. Of th magnificent abbey itſelf, erected by Offa in honour of Albanus, the firſt martyr i Britain, not the leaſt veſtige remains, ex cept the gateway, a large ſquare buiding It is ſeated on the river Ver, or Moore, branch of the Coln, 21 miles N. by W of London. Markets on Wedneſday an Saturday.

Alban's, St. Dorſetſ. on the coaſt, S. o Swannage-Bay, a noted ſea-mark. *Alban's St.* Kent, near Canterbury.

ALBANY, a river, and an Engliſh fortreſs, on the SW. of James's-Bay, Hudſon's Bay. Lat. 52. 20. N. lon. 81. 20 W.

ALBANY, a city and county in the State of New York, ſituated on the W. ſide of Hudſon's River. The former contained, a few years ago, 600 houſes, and 4000 inhabitants, many of whom are the deſcendants of the firſt coloniſts, the Dutch; but adventurers, from various parts, are daily

daily flocking here, by the advantages for trade, which the place affords, it being ſituated on one of the fineſt rivers in the world, and the ſtore-houſe of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes. It is 160 miles N. of the city of New York. Lat. 42. 36. N. lon. 73. 20. W.

ALBANY. See BRAEDALBANE.

ALBARGARIA, a poor town of Alentejo.

ALBARGARIA DE PANELA, a diſtrict of Portugal, in the province of Entre Minho e Douro.

ALBARRAZIN, an ancient city of Arragon, bordering on New Caſtile, which contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is ſeated on a craggy hill, by the Guadalaviar, 100 miles E. of Madrid. It's wool is the fineſt in Arragon. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 1. 16. W.

ALBAZETE, a ſmall town of New Caſtile.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, ſituated on the river Yamour, on the road from Moſcow to Pekin. Lat. 54. 0. N. lon. 103. 30. E.

ALBECK, a county and town of Suabia, 4 miles N. of Ulm.

ALBEGNE, a town in the dept. of Lot.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMALE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine; having a manufacture of ſerges and other ſtuffs. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles NE. by N. of Rouen, and 70 NNW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 50. N. lon. 1. 30. E.

ALBEMARLE, a county of Virginia.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, in N. Carolina, an inlet of the ſea, at the mouths of the rivers Roanoke, Meherrin, Nottaway, &c.

ALBEN, a mountain of Carniola.

ALBENGA, a ſmall city on the coaſt of Genoa, and a little iſland or unſhapen rock in the ſea, oppoſite thereto, called Iſlota d'Albenga. The town is ſurrounded with olive trees, but the air is unwholeſome. It is a ſea-port, 37 miles SW. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 10. N. lon. 8. 30. E.

Alberbury, or *Alberbury*, Shropſ. near the Severn, between Salop and Welſhpool. *Alberton*, Suſſex, near Bramber. *Alberton*, Somerſetſ. 3 miles from Axbridge,

ALBI, a town of Abruzzo, Ultra.

Albins, Eſſex, near Witham.

ALBION, the ancient name of Britain, ſuppoſed to be derived from the Latin *albus*, white, on account of the chalky cliffs on it's ſea-coaſts.

ALBISOLA, a ſmall town of Genoa, where there is a porcelain manufacture.

ALBOLODUY, a ſmall town of Granada.

ALBONA, a ſmall town of Iſtria, Venice.

ALBORAN. See ABORAM.

Alborn, Suſſex, near Bramber, *Alborn*, Wilts, near Marlborough. *Alborough*, Nort. near Reppis and Erpingham. *Albrighton*, near Stafford. *Albrighton*, Shropſ. on the edge of Staffordſ. 10 miles NNE. of Bridgenorth.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town and duchy of Spaniſh Eſtremadura. The former ſtands on an eminence, and carries on a conſiderable trade in wool and woollen cloth. Lat. 39. 21. N. lon. 7. 3. W.

ALBURG, or ALBOURG. See AALBURG.

Alburgh, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near the ſea, S. of Mapleton. *Alburgh*, or *Alberghe*, Norfolk, near Bungay. *Alburn*, Eſſex, W. of Southminſter. *Albury*, or *Alderbury*, Surry, near Boxhill; the river Wye runs through it. *Albury*, Herts, near Putmore Heath. *Albury*, Glouceſterſ. near Wickwar. *Alby*, Norfolk, 4 miles from Aleſham.

ALBY, an ancient town in the dept. of Tarn. There are very beautiful walks in the environs of the town, and the adjacent country is very fertile, producing grain, wines, flax, hemp, ſaffron, aniſeed, coriander, and wood: the fine paſtures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into ſtockings, ratteens, ſhalloons, coarſe woollens, &c. and the wax-candles made here are much eſteemed. This town is ſeated on the river Tarn, 42 miles NE. of Toulouſe, and 335 S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 15. N. lon. 2. 14. E. The *Albigenſes*, or *Albigeois*, ſo called from their making their firſt appearance in this city, were a people who, ſo early as the 11th century, diſputed the authority of the pope; for this they were excommunicated; and ſeveral very cruel perſecutions were raiſed againſt them by means of cruſades.

ALCACAR, a palace on one ſide of Toledo, in New Caſtile. It ſtands on the top of a ſteep rock, and commands a proſpect of the city, and of the river Tagus, running at it's foot through the neighbouring fields.

ALCACAR, QUIBER a town of Garb, Morocco.

ALCACAR ZEQUER, a town and fortreſs of Fez, between Tangier and Ceuta.

ALCACERE, or ALCACAR DO SAL, a town of Setiwal, in Portugueſe Eſtremadura, called Salagia by the Romans, on account of the ſalt produced here. It is ſeated on the river Cadaon. The country around it, from it's barrenneſs, produces little elſe but ruſhes; theſe are carried to Liſbon, and worked into fine mats. Lat. 38. 22. N. lon. 8. 17. W.

ALCACOVA, a citadel of Santaren.

ALCALA-DE GUADAIRA, a town of Seville, ſituated on the river Guadaira.

ALCALA-DE-LOS GAZULES, an old town of Seville, ſituated on a mountain.

ALCALA DE HENAREZ, a town of New Caſtile, anciently called Complutum, having been a conſiderable Roman colony. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Henarez, over which there is a ſtately bridge. The univerſity is a handſome building; it was re-eſtabliſhed, in 1494, by the Cardinal Francis Ximenes, at whoſe charges, and under whoſe direction the firſt Polyglot Bible was printed here. It is 15 miles ENE. of Madrid.

ALCALA DE REAL, a large, populous town of Jaen, in Andaluſia, in a mountainous country, which yet produces excellent fruits and wine. It is ſeated near the river Guadalquiver, 6 miles N. of Seville.

ALCAMER. See ALCMAER.

ALCAMO, a town of Mazara, Sicily, 20 miles SW. of Palermo.

ALCANDRO, a town of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Ebro.

ALCANEDE, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura. Lat. 39. 0. N. lon. 6. 0. W.

ALCANI, or ALCAN, a town in Egypt, on the weſtern branch of the Nile, 30 miles NNW. of Grand Cairo.

ALCANIZ, or ALCANITZ, a town of Arragon, ſituated on the river Guadaloupe.

Alcannings, Wilts, near the Devizes.

ALCANTARA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, 67 feet long, 28 broad, and 200 high, ſaid to have been built by the emperor Trajan. It is 42 miles N. by W. of Seville. Lat. 39. 20. N. lon. 6. 7. W.

ALCANTARA, in Andaluſia, ſtands on an eminence, near the Guadalquiver; adjoining which there is a moraſs, over which the Romans built a bridge with a tower at each end.

ALCARAZ, or ALCAREZ, a city of New Caſtile; has a remarkably ancient aqueduct. It is ſituated on the river Guardarama, near the ſource of the Guadalquiver, 135 miles SSE. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 51. N. lon. 2. 25. W.

Alcaſton, Shropſ. near Munſlow.

ALCATRASES, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, 21 leagues nearly S. from Acapulco. Lat. 15. 50. N. lon. 102. 30. W.

ALCAUDETE, a ſmall town of Cordova, in Andaluſia, 18 miles W. of Jaen.

ALCAZAR. See ALCACAR.

ALCAZZAVA, a caſtle of Malaga.

ALCESTER. See AULCESTER.

Alcheſter, Oxfordſ. a little to the SW. of Biceſter; formerly very extenſive, and a place of great ſtrength under the Romans

Alchurch, Worceſterſhire, 5 miles NNE of Bromſgrove.

ALCINO, MT. a ſmall town of Tuſcany, ſituated on a mountain. In this neighbourhood is produced the moſt exquiſite wine in Italy, called Muſcatello di Mont Alcino; but the inhabitants are not allowed to ſell a ſingle pipe of it, till the great duke has firſt ordered what number he judges proper for his own uſe.

ALCMAER, or ALKMAER, a clean, populous town of N. Holland. They make great quantities of cheeſe and butter here eſteemed the beſt in the country. In 1633 there was a public auction here, of 120 tubs, which, with the off-ſets, ſold for 90,000 guilders; a ſingle one of them named the Viceroy, ſold for 4203 guilders and not only the name and price, but the weight of theſe flowers are particularly ſet down in the city regiſters. The paſſion of giving enormous prices for flowers and flower-roots by which many individuals were ruined, had become ſo prevalent, that the ſtates interfered, and put a ſtop to it by ſevere penalties. It is 20 miles N. by W. of Amſterdam.

ALCMINA, a diſtrict, or marquiſate in Mazara, Sicily.

ALCOA, a river; ALCOBACA, ALCOCHETTE, and ALCOENTRE, towns of Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

Alcomb, Somerſetſ. near Dunſter.

Alconbury, 5 miles from Huntingdon.

ALCONCHOE, or ALCONCHOEL, a fortreſs of Spaniſh Eſtremadura. Lat. 38. 42. N. lon. 6. 37. W.

ALCORIZ, a town of Gallicia, in Spain

ALCOSSIR, See COSEIR.

Alcot, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple.

ALCOVENDAS, a town of Old Caſtile

ALCOUTIM, or ALCOYTIM, a town of Algarve, ſituated on an iſland in the Guadiana, on the borders of Alentejo.

ALCOY, a town of Valencia, near a iron mine; alſo a river, which runs into the Mediterranean, 3 miles NE. of Gandia

ALCUDIA, a town in Majorca, of about 1000 houſes, with a conſiderable bay, to which it gives name. It is ſituated on the NE. coaſt, between two large harbours Lat. 39. 50. N. lon. 3. 0. E.

ALDAN, a river of Aſiatic Ruſſia which riſes on the borders of China, and taking a NE. courſe, which it afterwards changes to WNW. joins the Lena in lat 63. 25. N. and lon. 164. 10. E.

ALDBOROUGH, near the river Ald, ſea-port in Suffolk. The town was formerly much larger; but the ſea has ſwallowed up one of the ſtreets. It is pleaſan

ly ſeated in the Vale of Slaughden, 3 miles from Orford, 40 miles E. of Bury, and 94 NE. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday. See *Slaughden*.

ALDBOROUGH, or OLDBOROUGH, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſ. on the Ouſe, was the *Iſurium Brigantium* of the Romans, though not ſo much as the ruins are now to be ſeen, except ſome remains of walls, pavements, and baths. It is 8 miles from Rippon, 15 miles NW. of York, and 205 N. by W. of London.

Aldborough, or *Aldborough*, Lincolnſ. near Winterton-Cliff, in the NW. extremity of the county. *Albourne*; ſee *Alburn*. *Aldburgh*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, on the ſea-coaſt. *Aldbury*, Hertf. near Berkhamſtead *Aldbury*, Hertf. between Buntingford and Biſhop's Stortford. *Aldby*, in Dacre parish, near Penrith, Cumberland. *Aldby*, Norfolk, on the borders of Suffolk. *Aldby*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, on the river Derwent, 4 miles N. of Stanford Bridge.

ALDEA GALLEGA, and ALDEA GALLEGA DE MERCIANA, towns in Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

ALDEGO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adige.

ALDENBURG, a town of Berg, Weſtphalia; and a town of Anhalt Bernburg, Upper Saxony.

Aldenham, Hertf. 2 miles from Watford, and 5 from St. Alban's. *Aldenham*, or *Audenham*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Alder*, a river in Suſſex, which runs by Shoreham into the ſea. *Alderbury*, Wilts, 2 miles from Saliſbury, on a heathy hill, near the Avon. A manufacture of cottons and fuſtians is carried on here. By a fire in 1777, 200 houſes were deſtroyed. *Alderford*, Norf. near Sparham.

ALDERHOLM. See GEFFLE.

Alderhelt, Dorſetſ. near Corfe-Caſtle. *Alderkirk*, Linc. near Kirton. *Alderly*, Glouceſ. near Wotton-Underedge, formerly the utmoſt bounds of Kingſwood Foreſt. On ſome of the hills here are found foſils, apparently petrifactions of marine ſhells. *Alderley Hall*, Cheſh. near Macclesfield. *Alderley*, Staffordſ. near Seiſdon. *Aldermarſton*, Berks, beautifully ſituated on an eminence that overlooks the river Kennet. It is 3 miles from Silcheſter, the Roman ſtation, 3 from Bagshurſt, and 8 from Reading. *Aldermerſton*, and *Aldermineſter*, Worc. both in Perſhore hundred, encompaſſed by Warwickſhire.

ALDERNEY, a pleaſant and healthy iſland, on the coaſt of Normandy, fruitful in corn and paſture, and remarkable for a fine breed of cows. It is about 8 miles in compaſs, 2 leagues from Cape la Hogue, and about 30 from the neareſt part of England, which holds poſſeſſion of it. On the S. there is a harbour, called Crabb's, which only admits ſmall veſſels, and in the centre ſtands the town of Alderney, which conſiſts of at leaſt 200 houſes, and 1000 inhabitants. This iſland is ſeparated from France by a ſtrait, called the Race of Alderney, which is a dangerous paſſage in ſtormy weather, when the two currents meet; otherwiſe it is ſafe, and has depth of water ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips. To the W. lie the range of rocks, called the Caſkets, where the ſon of Henry I. was ſhipwrecked on his paſſage to France: and here, Oct. 5, 1744, the Victory, a firſt rate man of war, the fineſt in the world, Sir John Balchen commander, was loſt.

Alderney, Glouceſ. ſee *Alderley*. *Alderſey*, Cheſh. near the Dee, between Malpas and Cheſter. *Alderſhot*, Hants, near Farnham. *Alderſton*, Somerſ. near Ilminſter. *Alderſton*, Wilts, on the borders of Hampſhire. *Alderton*, Glouc. 7 miles from Tewkeſbury, and 15 NE. of Glouceſter. *Alderton*, or *Aldrington*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Alderton*, Shropſ. between Salop and Oſweſtry. *Alderton*, Suff. near Deben river, 6 miles from Wood bridge.

ALDERWAS, or ALREWAS, Staff. between Lichfield and Burton-upon-Trent; has a ſmall market on Tueſday.

Alderwaſhley, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth. *Aldfield*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Studley. *Aldford*, near Cheſter. *Aldfriſton*, Suſſ. near Pevenſey. *Aldham*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Aldham*, Suff. near Hadley. *Aldingborn*, Suſſ. near Chicheſter. *Aldingham*, Lancaſ. near Ken-Sands. *Aldington*, Kent, near Limne. *Aldington*, Worc. on the borders of Warwickſhire. *Aldon*, Shropſ. near Munſlow. *Aldridge*, Staff. near Walſal: near this place is a noted pool, called Druidmeer. *Aldringham*, Suff. near Dunwich. *Aldrington*, Northamp. near Preſton. *Aldrington*, Suſſex, near Lewes, almoſt overflowed by the ocean. *Aldſiſton*, Suſſex, near Seaford. *Aldwark*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between Doncaſter and Rotherham. *Aldwark*, near York. *Aldwark*, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth. *Aldworth*, Berks, between Newbury and Wallingford, 3 miles from Iſeley. *Aldworth - Wheatcroft*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Stafford. *Aldſworth*, Glouceſ. on the Bath and Oxford road, 10 miles from Cirencester, and 7 from Burford. *Aleby*, Linc. near Alford. *Alecoats*, Nott. near Worksop. *Aled*, a river in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Elney, or Elwy.

ALEFCHIMO. See ALFECHIMO.

ALEGRETTE, a ſmall town of Alentejo, ſeated on the river Caia.

ALESKIN, a ſmall town in the province of Moſcow, and government of Tula.

ALEMANNI, one of the German nations who overran the weſtern empire of Rome. They were not known till the times of the Antonines, and are ſuppoſed to have been a collection from all parts of Gaul, (as the name imports) and to have firſt ſettled in the Agri Decumates, or preſent duchy of Wirtemburg. From theſe ſmall beginnings, they were, in after times, greatly enlarged.

ALEMPIGNON. See ALMIPIGON.

Alen, a river in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Dee.

ALENÇON, a large and populous town in the dept. of Orne, ſeated on the river Sarte, in an open fertile country. It is 20 miles N. of Mans, and 87 SW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 28. N. lon. 0. 12. E.

ALENQUIR, an ouvidoria, or audience, and it's capital, in Portugueſe Eſtremadura, 14 miles SW. of Santaren, upon a ſmall river that runs into the Tajo, 3 miles below it.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, about 100 miles long, and nearly as many broad, lying between the rivers Tajo and Guadiana. From it's fertility, and improved ſtate, it is called the Granary of Portugal.

ALEPPO, a city of Syria, called by the natives *Haleb*, and anciently *Beræa*, is the capital of a province and reſidence of a pacha, and only yields to Conſtantinople and Cairo in extent, population, and riches; in buildings, however, it is inferior to none of the Turkiſh cities. The inhabitants are computed, by ſome travellers, at 235,000, of whom 200,000 are Turks, 30,000 Chriſtians, and 5000 Jews; but this computation is thought to be large. The language generally ſpoken is vulgar Arabic: but the Turks, Armenians, Syrians, and Jews, in converſing with thoſe of their own nation, uſe their reſpective languages. The Chriſtians have their houſes in the ſuburbs, and carry on a conſiderable trade in ſilks, camlets, Turkey leather, &c. Several European nations have factories and conſuls, which are much reſpected here. Conſidered as a commercial city, Aleppo is the great emporium of this part of the world, communicating, by it's caravans, with Iſpahan, Buſſorah, Damaſcus, Egypt, Mecca, and Conſtantinople. Commerce is carried on here chiefly by barter. Each ſeparate branch of buſineſs has it's particular bazar, or market. The ſlaughter houſes are in the ſuburbs, open to the fields. Here are a caſtle, a great many ſtately moſques, and caravenſeras, with fountains and reſervoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens well plant with moſt kinds of fruit. The ſtreets narrow, but well paved with large ſqu ſtones, and kept very clean. The wa in all the wells in the city is brackiſh; b good water is brought from ſome ſprin about five miles off, by an aqueduct, f to have been built by the empreſs Hele Aleppo is ſeated on a ſmall ſtream of fr water, which is very dry, called Heyl and is 170 miles N. by E. of Damaſc and 60 miles from the ſea. Lat. 35. 4 N. lon. 37. 20. E.

ALEPPO, OLD, anciently Chalcis, bout 12 miles S of the preſent Aleppo.

Alerton, Hunts, near Peterboroug *Alery*, or *Averbury*, Wilts, near the D vizes. *Aleſbear*, Devonſ. near Exminſte

ALESBURY. See AILESBURY.

Aleſby, Linc. near Grimſby.

ALESHAM, or AYLESHAM, a town Norfolk, conſiſting chiefly of knitters ſtockings. Here are about 400 houſ The ſtreets are well paved, but narro It is ſeated on or near the river Thyr 12 miles N. of Norwich, and 121 NN of London. Market on Tueſday.

ALESSANDRIA, a town; ALESSA DRINO, a territory of Italy, 37 mil SSW. of Milan. It was aſſigned to t king of Sardinia by the treaty of Utrech

ALESSANO, a town of Otranto, Naple

ALESSIO-LISSUS, a town of Turki Albania, ſituated near the mouth of t Drino. Here is a caſtle, where the famo Scanderberg, prince of Epirus, died, a was buried in 1467. The Turks ha ſuch a veneration for his memory, th they carry away pieces of his tomb for r lics, and eſteem them as an effectual char for animating their courage in battle.

Aleſworth, Nott. near Mansfield. *Al worth*, Northamp. near Thrapſton.

ALET, a town in the dept. of Aud remarkable for it's baths, and for t grains of gold and ſilver found in t ſtream which runs from the Pyrenees, the foot of which it ſtands, and fro whence the Romans dug gold. It is ſea ed on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of C caſſone. Lat. 42. 59. N. lon. 2. 25. E

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROO a town, or rather village, of Syria, t ſea port of Aleppo, from which it is di tant about 70 miles W. The climate he is very unwholeſome in ſummer, from malignant, intermitting fever; ſome ſhi having loſt even their whole crews in ſhort time: while the heats are ſo exce ſive, many of the inhabitants retire to t neighbouring villages among the mou tains, where they have excellent water, a delicious fruits. A traveller obſerve th

that tombs are more numerous here than houſes: the road, however, is the only one on the coaſt of Syria, where veſſels can anchor on a ſolid bottom. Lat. 36. 35. N. lon. 36. 23. E.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, once a magnificent, rich, and celebrated city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, near the moſt weſterly branch of the Nile, ſoon after the overthrow of Tyre, about 333 years before the Chriſtian era. It was long eſteemed the fineſt city in the world after Rome; we may form ſome idea of it's inhabitants from the account of Diodorus Siculus, who relates that it had on it's rolls in his time (44 years before the Chriſtian era) 300,000 freemen. The celebrated library, which was founded here by Ptolemy Soter, and placed in the temple of Serapis, containing, in his time, 400,000 volumes, and by addition of his ſucceſſors 700,000, was, in 642, deſtroyed by order of the Saracen khalif, who became maſter of the city. The Saracen general who took it, ſaid, in his letter to the khalif, that he found in it 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 40,000 Jews, who paid tribute, 400 royal circi, and 12,000 gardeners, who ſupplied the city with all kinds of herbs in great plenty. At preſent it does not contain above 12,000 or 14,000 inhabitants: a mixture from different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkiſh empire. The Chriſtian Copti, Greeks, and Armenians, are very numerous here; the Europeans all paſs under the name of Franks. Although Alexandria is now ſo much decayed, that the rubbiſh in ſome places overtops the houſes, yet there are ſtill ſome remains of it's ancient ſplendor, particularly Pompey's Pillar, and two obeliſks of hieroglyphics. The ancient Pharos, a watch-tower, ſo famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the ſeven wonders of the world, is now turned into a caſtle, called Pharillon, and is ſtill uſed to direct veſſels into the harbour. This city was a place of great trade, before the Portugueſe diſcovered the paſſage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the commodities of the Eaſt Indies being depoſited here on their way to Europe by the Red Sea. Lat. 30. 21. N. lon. 31. 11. E.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Catherinoſlav, Ruſſia, and of Volhynia, Poland.

ALEXANDRIA. See ALESSANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Virginia, on the S. bank of the river Potomack. The ſituation is elevated and pleaſant, and the ſtreets are laid out regularly on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains upward of 300 houſes, many of which are handſome, and is 100 miles N. of Richmond. Lat. 38. 30. N. lon. 77. 0. W.

Alexton, Leiceſ. near Hallaton.

ALFACHS, an iſland near the mouth of the Ebro, Catalonia, with a town on it, of the ſame name.

ALFANDEGA DA FE, a town in Tralos-Montes.

Alfarig, a diſtrict in Roſsſhire, abounding with large woods, chiefly of fir, ſome of which extend 15 or 20 miles.

ALFAYATES, a town of Beira.

ALFECHIMO, a diſtrict of Corfu.

ALFEIZERAO, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, on the ſea coaſt.

ALFELD, a town of Hildeſheim, Lower Saxony.

ALFIDENA, a town of Abruzzo Citra.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnſhire, 6 miles from the ſea, 20 N. of Boſton, and 133 N. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Alford, or *Aford*, a pariſh or preſbytery in Aberdeenſhire, ſurrounded on all ſides by hills and mountains.

Alford, Somerſetſ. 5 miles from Bruton, noted for it's mineral-water. *Alford*, Cheſhire, on the Dee, between Malpas and Cheſter. *Alford*, Somerſetſ. near Caſtle-Carey.

ALFRETON, (ſuppoſed to have been founded by king Alfred), a town of Derbyſhire, 6 miles from Cheſterfield, 13 miles N. of Derby, and 141 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Alfriſton, Suſſex, 8 miles from Lewes.

ALFWOM, a domain of W. Gothland.

ALGAGIOLA, or ARGOGLIOLA, a ſea-port of Corſica, ſituated on the W. coaſt, at the mouth of the river Aregno.

ALGARRIA, a fertile diſtrict of New Caſtile, including Madrid the capital of Spain.

ALGARVA, the moſt ſoutherly province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; it contains 3 cities, beſides Faro the capital, 14 towns, 67 pariſhes, and about 61,000 inhabitants; it is bounded on the N. by Alentejo, on the E. by the Guadiana, and on the S. and W. by the ocean. It is mountainous, but fertile, producing figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wines, and has a profitable fiſhery.

ALGERI, or ALGHER, a populous city on the NW. coaſt of Sardinia. Lat. 40. 40. N. lon. 8. 40. E.

ALGEZIRA, a decayed ſea-port of Andaluſia, on the Straits of Gibraltar, from which town it is diſtant 10 miles NW. by W.

ALGEZUR, a ſmall town in Algarva,

17 miles NW. of Lagos. It's old caſtle is borne in the royal arms of Portugal.

ALGIATE, a little town in the Milaneſe.

ALGIBAROTTA. See ALJUBAROTTA.

ALGIERS, a country of Africa, extending about 500 miles in length from E. to W. and from 40 to 100 in breadth, along the Barbary coaſt; has Mount Atlas on the S. Tunis on the E. and Morocco on the W. The Turks, who are not above 7000 in number, have the government in their hands, and the Moors, or natives, have no ſhare in it. It is a kind of republic, under the protection of the grand ſeignior, and is governed by a ſovereign, or dey, who ſeldom undertakes any thing of importance without the counſel of the Janizaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a diſtinct people, governed by their own laws, though the Turks interfere when they think fit. The dey is abſolute in ſome reſpects, although he is elected by the Turkiſh ſoldiers, and frequently depoſed and put to death by them. The revenues of the government riſe from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs; and the prizes they take, or the piracies they commit at ſea, ſometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The ſtems of the vines here are ſo large, that a man can hardly graſp them with his arms, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. The natives are ſtrong and of a tawny complexion; their religion is Mahometaniſm, and their language a dialect of the Arabic: they alſo uſe that jargon, compoſed of the French, Italian, and Spaniſh languages, called Lingua-Franca, which prevails along the ſhores of the Mediterranean.

ALGIERS, a large town of Barbary, and capital of the country of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a hill, and is of the form of an amphitheatre, next the harbour, ſo that the houſes, appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the ſea. The tops of the houſes are all flat, and the people walk on them in the evenings, to take the air: they are alſo covered with earth, and are uſed as gardens. The ſtreets are very narrow; the adjoining country, however, is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered with fountains. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the main land to a ſmall iſland. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to conſiſt of 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Chriſtian ſlaves. Algiers is ſituated oppoſite Minorca, 380 miles W. of Tunis. Lat. 36. 49. N. lon. 2. 18. E.

ALGODRES, a ſmall town of Beira.

ALGONQUINS, a tribe of Indians in Canada, near Lake Ontario.

ALGOW, a conſiderable diſtrict of Suabia, having the Danube on the N. and the county of Tyrol on the S.

ALGOZO, a ſmall town of Tra los Montes. Lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

ALHALLOW, a ſmall iſland in the Orkneys, noted for a good fiſhery.

Alhan, Lancaſhire, near Blackburn.

ALHAMA, a populous, well-built town of Granada, ſeated on the river Motril and a town of Arragon: at both places there are medicinal baths. Alſo, a town of Cordova, in Andaluſia; and another town of Granada.

ALHAMBRA, a town and river of Arragon.

Alhampton, Somſ. near Shepton-Mallet

ALHANDRA, a town in Portugueſe,

ALHANGA, a town in Spaniſh, Eſtremadura.

ALIBALUC, an iſle in the Caſpian Sea.

ALICANT, a ſmall rich city, of Valencia, in Spain, well known for it's fine wines, (particularly that called Tent, or Alicant) excellent fruits, &c. It has a good harbour, and an extenſive trade. The Engliſh, Dutch, Italians, &c. have conſuls here. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the ſame name, 7 miles S. of Valencia. Lat. 38. 24. N. lon. 0. 0.

ALICATA, the Leocata of the ancients, a town of Noto, in Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. Lat. 37. 14. N. lon. 14. 16. E.

ALIFI, a town of Lavora, Naples, 7 miles N. of Capua.

ALINGRAHS, or ALINGSAHS, an inland town of W. Gothland, in Sweden where there are ſilk, woollen, tobacco, and pipe manufactories. It is 5 miles S. of Bahus.

Alington, Northum. near Warkworth.

ALISE, a town in the dept. of Cote d'Or, ſeated on a hill, the foot of which is waſhed on two ſides by two rivers, and ſuppoſed to be the famous Alexia, in ancient geography, beſieged by Julius Cæſar. It is not far from Dijon.

ALJUBAROTTA, a ſmall town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

ALJUSTREL, a town of Alentejo.

Alker, Lancaſhire, near Altmouth.

ALKAN. See ALCANI.

Alkerington, Oxfordſhire, near Banbury

Alkeſham, or *Alkham*, Kent, near Dover.

Alkham, Glouceſterſhire, near Berkeley.

Alkington, Glouceſ. near Stroud; *Alkley*, Nott. near Worksop.

ALKMAER. See ALCMAER.

Alkmanton

Alkmanton, Derbyſhire, near Worksop. *Alkmere*, near Shrewſbury. *Alkmonbury*, Hunts, near Leighton-ſtone. *Alkrington*, Lancaſhire, near Mancheſter. *Alkington*, Shropſhire, near Wem.

ALLAGON, or ALAGON, a ſmall town of Arragon, ſituated on the Xalon, 4 leagues from Saragoſſa; alſo a river of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, which falls into the Tajo, a little above Alcantara.

ALLAHABAD, a province and city of Hindoodan. The former is about 160 miles in length, and 120 in breadth; having Bahar on the E. and Oude on the N.: the latter is ſeated at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, and is 470 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 45. N. lon. 82. 0. E.

Allan, St. Cornwall, near Truro. *Allanton*, Northumb. near Rothbury.

ALLAS, a town on, and a ſtrait, between the Iſle of Lambock, and Combava, in the E. Indies. Lat. 10. 20. N. lon. 86. 14. E.

Allchurch, Worc. 5 miles from Bromſgrove, on the road to Leiceſter; it was much more extenſive formerly.

ALLE, or ALLA, a river of Ducal Pruſſia, which runs into the Pregel, 15 miles above Koningſberg.

ALLEGANY, or APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a chain, or range of mountains, in N. America, which extend north-eaſterly and ſouth-weſterly, nearly parallel with the coaſt of the ſouthern ſtates, through which they run. They occupy a ſpace of about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth, eaſtward of the Miſſiſſippi and the five lakes; that is, from Hudſon's River to Georgia. The different ridges, which compoſe this immenſe range, have different names in different ſtates; as, the Kittattiny, the Blue, the North, and South Mountains. They are not confuſedly ſcattered and broken, riſing here and there into high peaks, over-topping each other; but ſtretch along, in uniform ridges, ſcarcely half a mile high, ſpreading towards the ſouth. Some of them terminate in high, perpendicular bluffs; others gradually ſubſide into a level country, giving riſe to the rivers which run ſoutherly into the Gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennſylvania, ſcarce one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture; in other parts, extenſive tracts of fine arable and paſture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich, black ſoil, and ſome of the mountains will admit of cultivation almoſt to their tops.

ALLEGANY, a river of N. America, which riſes in the Allegany mountains, in the ſtate of New York, in lat. 42. 0. N. At Fort Venango, at the mouth of French Creek, it is 200 yards wide, and navigable for light batteaux. At Pittſburg it joins the Monongahela, and is then called Ohio. See OHIO.

ALLEGRANZA, one of the Canary Iſlands, ſituated N. of Gratioſa, NW. of Rocca, and E. of St. Clare. The harbour is defended by ſeveral forts.

Allen, a river in Dorſetſhire, which runs into the Stour, near Blanford. *Allen*, a river of Flintſhire, which ſinks under ground near Mold, and diſappears for a ſhort ſpace.

Allen, in Kildare, Leinſter. Iſle of Allen, apparently an Engliſh name, ſeems to be only a corruption of the Iriſh *Hy allain*, i. e. the diſtrict of the great plain country. In this diſtrict (in Kildare, as above) ſtands the Hill of Allen, the Mount Cromla of the ancient bards. The bog of Allen, an immenſe tract of turf-bog, or peat-moſs, the largeſt in the kingdom, runs through part of the counties of Dublin, Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Meath. A great part of it has of late years been reclaimed and cultivated, by burning, and ſowing it with rape ſeed.

ALLENBURG, or ALLERBURG, a narrow, dark, little town of Ducal Pruſſia, ſituated on the river Alle, near it's junction with the Pregel.

ALLEN CASTLE, a fort in Brunſwick-Lunenburg.

ALLENDORF, a ſmall town of Heſſe-Caſſel, where ſalt-works are carried on. It is ſeated on the Weſer, 15 miles E. of Caſſel. Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 9. 59. E.

Allenſmore, 2 miles from Hereford.

ALLER, a river of Germany, which riſes in Magdeburg, runs NW. through Lunenburg, and, paſſing by Zell, falls into the Weſer a little below Verdun.

Allercar, near Derby. *Allercomb*, Cornw. near Stratton. *Allerford*, Somerſetſ. near Carhampton.

ALLERIA, a decayed town in Corſica. Lat. 42. 5. N. lon. 8. 50. E.

ALLERSTEIN, or OLSCHNECH, a town of Ermeland, Pruſſia.

Allerthorp, Yorkſhire, in the pariſh of Wakefield. *Allerthorp*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Thirſk. *Allerton*, Nott. in the pariſh of Edinſtow. *Allerton-Chapel*, *Allerton-Gledhow*, *Allerton-Grange*, *Allerton Moor*, hamlets of Leeds, in Yorkſhire. *Allerton Maulevrer*, Yorkſ. near Knareſborough. *Allerton*, Lanc. near W. Derby. *Allerton*, Shropſ. near Wem. *Allerton*, Somerſ. 3 miles from Axbridge. *Allerton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, 3 miles from Bradford. *Allertown*, Northumb. 8 miles SW.

of Hexham. *Allefiry*, Derbyſ. near W. Derby *Allhallows*, Kent, 7 miles from Graveſend. *Allhallows*, Cumb. on the river Elne, between Cockermouth and Wigton. *Allhallows*, Linc. near Waynfleet.

ALLESANI, a town of Corſica, 13 miles ENE. of Corte.

ALLIER, a department of France, ſo called from a river which croſſes it in the centre, from S. to N. and which, after flowing by Moulins, falls into the Loire, 3 miles W. of Nevers. This department is compoſed of what was called, before the revolution, the *Bourbonnois*.

Allington, Dorſetſ. from whence a bridge leads over the Simondbury, which here joins the river Bret to Bridport.

ALLINGTON-CASTLE, a town of Kent, near the Medway, called by the Saxons, the Caſtle of Medway. Market on Tueſday.

Allington, Wiltſhire, near Devizes. *Allington*, *E.* and *W.* Devonſ. near Kingſbridge. *Allington*, Linc. near Grantham. *Allington*, Suff. near Hoxon. *Allington-Cobham*, Kent, near Malling. *Allington*, Wilts, NE. of Biſhop's Cannings. *Allington*, Wilts, between Boſcomb and Newton Tony. *Allington*, Hants, near Buſh-Waltham. *Allington*, Suffolk, near Eye. *Alliſon*, or *Aluredſon*, Glouc. a hamlet of Lydney. *Alliſton*, Suſſex, near Pevenſey.

ALLOA, a town on the N. ſide of the Frith of Forth, in the ſhire of Clackmannan. It conſiſts of one ſpacious ſtreet, well paved and ſhaded with rows of lime-trees. It has a commodious harbour, and an excellent dry dock. It's great export is coals, and there is alſo a glaſs-houſe, with ſome other manufactories. The caſtle of Alloa is beautifully ſituated, and was, heretofore, the reſidence of the earls of Mar. It is about 5 miles E. from Stirling, and 30 NW. from Edinburgh.

Allom-Houſe, Hants, near Chriſt Church, *Allon*, Northumb. near Beltingham. *Allonby*, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Abbey Holme. *Alloſtock*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Allow-Eaſt*, a river of Durham, which runs into the Tyne. *Allow-Weſt*, a river of Northumb. which alſo runs into the Tyne.

ALL SAINTS BAY, one of the moſt rich and fertile captainſhips in all Braſil, producing abundance of cotton, and vaſt quantities of ſugar. It has ſeveral cities and towns, of which St. Salvador is the capital. The bay of that name, on the coaſt, is ſecure, and large enough for a fleet of ſhips. Lat. 13. 10. S. lon. 39. 15. W.

All Saints, Kent, near Canterbury. *All-Saints*, Suff. near Bungay.

ALLSTADT, a town of Eiſenach, Upper Saxony.

ALMACARRON, or ALMAZARON, a ſea-port of Murcia, where great quantities of alum are made. It is 18 miles S. by W. of Carthagena.

ALMACTA, a tract in Old Caſtile.

ALMADA. See ALMEDA.

ALMADEN, a town of La Mancha, New Caſtile, celebrated for it's mines of quick-ſilver.

ALMAGRA, or ALMAGUER, a town of Popayan, in Terra Firma, S. America.

ALMAGRO, a town of New Caſtile.

Almand, or *Aman*, a river of Athol, a branch of the Tay. It has a caſcade near 30 yards high, cloſe by which two rocks meet over the river ſo as to form a natural bridge.

Almanington, Suſſex, near Chicheſter.

ALMANSOR, a town of Fez, ſeated on the river Guir.

ALMANZA, a town of Murcia, on the borders of Valencia, famous for a victory obtained here, April 25. 1707, by the Marechal Duke de Berwick, commanding the French and Spaniſh troops, over the Engliſh and Portugueſe, under the Earl of Galway and the Marquis de las Minas. The latter loſt 120 ſtandards, with all their artillery and baggage, beſides about 6000 made priſoners, and a great number killed. It is 50 miles SW. of Valencia, and 50 NW. of Alicant. Lat. 38. 54. N. lon. 1. 56. W.

Almar, in Limerick, Munſter.

ALMAREZ, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, ſeated on the Tajo.

ALMARSTAK, in Upland, Sweden.

ALMAS, in the Bannat of Temeſwar.

ALMAZAN, a town in Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Douro.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, ſeated on the Tajo, oppoſite to Liſbon.

ALMEDINA, a decayed town of Morocco, from which city it is diſtant 90 miles, on the edge of Mount Atlas. It's ruins are conſiderable, and the adjacent country is very fertile.

ALMEIDA, in Tra-los-Montes, on the confines of Leon; and ALMEIDA, in Beira, ſeated on the little river Coa, before it joins the Pinhel; both towns of Portugal.

ALMELON, a ſmall town of Overyſſel.

ALMENARA, a town of Valencia.

ALMENDROLEJO, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, 12 miles S. of Merida.

Almer, Dorſetſ. near Whitchurch.

ALMERIA, a ſea-port of Granada, ſeated on the river Almeria, in the Mediterranean,

ranean, 62 miles SE. of Granada. Lat. 36. 51. N. lon. 2. 20. W.

ALMERIA, a ſea port of Mexico. Lat. 20. 18. N. lon. 97. 30. W.

Almerley, or *Almeſtree*, Herefordſ. near Weobly. *Almerſworthy*, Somerſetſ. near Dunſter.

ALMIPIGON, a lake of Canada.

Almisford, Som. a hamlet of Caſtle-Carey.

ALMISSA, a ſmall town in Venetian Dalmatia, at the mouth of the Cetina. It ſtands between two high mountains, on a ſteep rock, 16 miles nearly E. of Spalatro. Lat. 44. 4. N. lon. 17. 45. E.

Almſter, Somerſetſhire.

ALMO, a little rivulet of Campagna, which falls into the Tiber at Rome.

ALMODAVAR, a ſmall town of Alentejo; ALMODAVAR DEL CAMPO, a town of La Mancha, in New Caſtile; and ALMODAVAR, a town of Arragon.

Almond, a river in Perthſhire.

Almondbury, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Huthersfield. *Almondſbury*, Glouceſterſ. near Berkeley.

ALMONTE, a town of Andaluſia; and a river of Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

Almos-cliff, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Ripley.

ALMOUCHIQUOIS, a tribe in Canada.

ALMUGNA, a town of Arragon.

ALMUNECAR, a city and port of Granada, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles SSE. of Alhama. Lat. 36. 30. N. lon. 3. 45 W.

Almore Hall, Cheſhire, near Malpas.

Alne, a river in Cumberl. which runs into the Tyne below Kirk-Haugh; another in Northumb. which runs into the German Ocean at Alnemouth; and a third in Warwickſhire, which runs into the Arrow at Round-Alne. *Alne*, Cumb. near Kirk-Oſwald. *Alne*, near York. *Alne Magna* and *Parva*, Warwickſ. near Henley.

Alnemouth, Northumb. a ſmall ſea-port at the mouth of the Alne, where bones of a gigantic ſize have been dug up. *Alneſton*, Oxfordſhire, near Witney.

*ALNEWICK, or ALNWICK, the county town of Northumberland, 306 miles from London, on the road to Berwick, from which it is diſtant 26 miles, and from Newcaſtle 30; is ſeated on the little river Aine, and is populous and well-built. It has handſome ſhambles, ſurrounded with piazzas, as likewiſe 3 gates, and it was formerly ſurrounded with a wall. Here is an old ſtately Gothic caſtle, the ſeat of the Duke of Northumberland, which has continued in the poſſeſſion of the Percy family ever ſince the year 1309: it has lately been repaired and beautified. Mark. on Sat.

Alney, a little iſland near the city of Glouceſter, famous for the ſingle combat fought on it, between Edmund Ironſide and Knute the Dane, for the whole kingdom, in ſight of both their armies; in which the latter being wounded, he propoſed an agreement; accordingly the kingdom was divided between them; the S. part falling to Edmund, the N. to Knute.

Alnham, or *Yarwell*, Northumb. 13 miles from Alnewick, on the road to Scotland.

ALOST, or AELST, a tract and a city of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles NW. of Bruſſels, and 15 SE. of Ghent.

ALOVENT, a very high mountain of Perſia, a part of Mount Taurus.

ALPAHANO, a ſmall town of Alentejo.

Alperton, or *Apperton*, Middleſex, in the road from London to Harrow-in-the Hill. *Alphamſton*, Eſſex, near Henningham. *Alpheton*, Suff. near Sudbury. *Alphington*, Devonſ. 2 miles from Exeter. *Alphington*, Norf. near Loddon. *Alport*, Derbyſ. in Youlgrave pariſh, in the High Peak. *Alpram*, Cheſh. near Ediſbury.

ALPEDRINHA, a ſmall town of Beira; ALPEDRIZ, in Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

ALPHEN, a town near Leyden, in S. Holland.

ALPHEUS. See ORPHEA.

ALPS, the higheſt mountains in Europe, being about 2 miles in perpendicular height, dividing Italy from France, Swiſſerland, and Germany. They have ſeveral names. The Maritime Alps extend from Vado as far as the ſource of the river of the ſame name, or even the Po; the Cottian Alps, from the ſource of the Vado to the city of Suſa; the Grecian Alps, from the city of Suſa to the mountain of St. Bernard; the Pennian Alps, from Mount St. Bernard to Mount St. Gothard; by the latter are bounded the Rhetian Alps, which extend to the ſource of the river Piave: and, laſtly, the Norician, or Carnician Alps, extend themſelves from the Piave as far as Iſtria, and the ſource of the Sau or Saave. The Alps have but few paſſes, and thoſe difficult of acceſs; Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, attempting thoſe on the ſide of Piedmont, when he invaded Italy, loſt moſt of his elephants; he accompliſhed his purpoſe, however, by making his way with acets; not with vinegar (as it has been erroneouſly tranſlated) for diſſolving the ſnow, but with hatchets for cutting it away. The proſpect from many parts of this enormous range of mountains is extremely romantic. The Glaciers of the Alps are immenſe maſſes of ice, lodged upon the gentler declivities of the mountains, and exhibiting the moſt groteſque and

and fantaſtic repreſentations. From the valley of Chamouni there is a view of a vaſt chain of mountains, inacceſſible, and covered with ice, and of Mont Blanc above the reſt, whoſe top ſeems to reach and even pierce the higheſt region of the clouds. The chain, upon which this mountain ſeems to look down, like a giant, is compoſed of maſſes of rocks, which terminate in pikes or ſpires, called the Needles, and which ſeem ranged like tents in a camp. Their ſides are covered with fretted ſtreaks of ice and ſnow.

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France including part of the late province of Provence, is ſo called from it's vicinity to the mountains of the ſame name. Digne is the capital.

ALPS, UPPER, a departm ent of France including part of the late province of Dauphiny. The capital is Gap.

ALPUJARRAS, or ALPUXARRES, LOS, mountains of Granada, inhabited by the ancient Moriſcoes, who profeſs Chriſtianity, ſpeak a medley of Arabic and Spaniſh, and carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent fruits and wine. Theſe mountains extend about 50 miles in length from E. to W. and are ſo high that their ſummits are viſible, not only from Gibraltar, but even from the coaſt of Africa, between Ceuta and Tangier.

Alresford, Eſſex, near Tendring.

*ALRESFORD, a town in Hampſhire, on the little river Itching, called Alre by Camden. It has about 200 houſes, in two principal ſtreets, which are large and broad. A ſmall manufacture of linſeys is carried on here. Part of a Roman highway, that goes from this place to Alton, ſerves for the head to a great pond, or lake, near this town, where there is a large ſwannery. It is 18 miles ENE. of Southampton, and 57 WSW. of London, in the road to Wincheſter. There is a neighbouring village, called Old Alresford. Market on Thurſday.

Alrewick, Staff. near Lichfield, *Alrington*, Devonſ. between Barnſtaple and the ſea.

ALROA, or ALROE. See ARROE.

ALSACE, UPPER and LOWER, late provinces of France, having the Rhine and Switzerland on the E. and SE. and Straſburg being the capital of the whole, they are now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

Alſager, Cheſh. near Namptwich. *Alſtet*, Shropſ. near Newport. *Alſcot*, Shropſ. near Drayton.

ALSEN, an iſland of Sleſwick, between that duchy and Funen, in the Baltic. It is chiefly noted for producing anſeeds, a carminative much uſed as a ſeaſoning for food, and mixed with bread, all over the Daniſh dominions.

ALSEN SUND, or SOUND, which ſeparates it from the main land, is 6 leagues long and 2 wide. Lat. 55. N.

ALSHED, a town of Upper Heſſe.

Alſerig, a place in Cromartyſhire, noted for large fir woods near it.

ALSHEDA, in Smaland, Sweden, near which a gold mine was diſcovered in 1738.

Alſley, Warw. 21 miles from Coventry.

Alſop, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth.

ALSO-SAJO, a diſtrict or place; ALSOSDANY, a town in Hungary; in the former, great quantities of cinnabar are dug; in the latter, there is a mineral ſpring.

ALSTON MOOR, a town and populous pariſh in Cumberland, ſeated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the Tyne, with a ſtone bridge over it: near it are lead-mines, which employ above a thouſand hands. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carliſle, and 303 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Alſton, Glouc. near Cheltenham. *Alſton*, Lanc near Kirkham. *Alſton*, near Shrewſbury. *Alſton*, Worceſ. in Overbury pariſh. *Alſton Mary's*, Somerſ. near Mere-Pool. *Alſtretton*, Shropſ. near Church-Stretton.

ALSVEG, an iſle near Sky, Scotland.

ALSUNGEN, a lake of Halland, Sweden.

ALSWANGEN, a town in Courland.

Alſwick, Herts, near Meaſden.

ALSZA, a ſmall place of the Tartar diſtricts, in European Turkey, between the Nieper and the Don; and a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn.

Alt, a river of Lancaſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Channel, at Altmouth.

ALTAISCH, an immenſe range of mountains, in Aſia, forming a ſort of ſouthern boundary to Siberia. It begins at the vaſt mountain Bogdo, paſſes between the rivers Irtiſh and Ob, and, either by the principal chain or it's branches, extends as far as Kamtſchatka, which it runs through, and approaches the Icy Sea.

ALTALA, a diſtrict of Corſica.

ALTAMIRA, a town of Galicia, Spain.

ALTAMONT, a town of Calabria Citra.

ALTAMURA, a town of Bari, Naples.

ALTDORF, a town of Hungary.

ALTEA, a ſea-port of Valencia, ſeated on the Mediterranean. It is 42 miles SE. of the city of Valencia, and 110 S. by E. of Madrid. Lat 38. 40. N. lon. 0. 15. E.

ALTEN, or ALTENBOTTEN, a diſtrict and gulf, or bay, of Wardhuys, on the coaſt of Finmark, Norway.

ALTENA,

ALTENA, or ALTONA, a ſea-port of Holſtein, a little W. of Hamburg. The merchandiſe brought from Aſia, by the Daniſh Eaſt India Company, is ſold here. Lat. 53. 37. N. lon. 9. 52. E.

ALTENBURG. See OLDENBURG.

ALTENBURG, a town of Spire. Upper Rhine; two towns in the arch-duchy of Auſtria; two towns of Styria; two towns of Upper Saxony; a town of Tyrol; a town of Hungary, 17 miles S. of Preſburg; and another town in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Alterinnis, Heref. on the borders of Monmouthſhire, nearly encompaſſed in the windings of the river Munnow. *Alternon*, Cornw. 4 miles from Pickering.

ALTESSAN, a town of Piedmont, 3 miles N. of Turin.

ALTEZEY, or ALZEY. See ALTZHEIM.

Althome, Lanc. near Blackburn. *Althorne*, Eſſex, near Southminſter. *Althorne*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Swale Dale Foreſt. *Althorp*, 4 miles from Northampton. *Althorp*, Lincolnſ. near Alford. *Althorp*, Norf. near Fakenham. *Althorp*, Northamp. near Towceſter.

ALTHUUS, a town in Poliſh Pruſſia.

ALTIN, a lake and mountain in Siberia; from the former iſſues the river Oby, in lat. 52. 0 N. lon. 85. 55. E. This lake is ſaid by ſome geographers, to be 90 miles long and 50 broad; though others repreſent it as only 18 miles long and 12 broad. The Ruſſians call it Teloſkoi Olero.

ALTKIRCH, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles SSW. of Straſburg.

ALTLAND, a diſtrict of Tranſylvania.

Altmore, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 7 miles NW. of Duncannon.

Altmouth, Lanc. N. of Liverpool.

ALTMULL, a river of Germany, which has it's ſource in Culmbach, Franconia, and falls into the Danube at Kelheim, in Bavaria, 12 miles above Ratiſbon.

ALTON, a town in Hampſhire, ſeated on the river Wye. It conſiſts of about 300 houſes, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad ſtreet, and has a large market for cattle and proviſions. Here are manufactures of plain and figured baragons, corded druggets, and ſerge de Niſmes; and round the town are extenſive woods and plantations of hops. It is 28 miles ENE. from Southampton, on the road to London, from which it is 50 miles WSW. Market on Saturday.

Alton-Grange, Leic. near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Alton*, Derbyſ. near Cheſterfield. *Alton*, Dorſetſ. near Whitchurch. *Alton*, Worceſ. near Droitwich. *Alton*, Staff. 3 miles from Cheadle. *Alton-Berns*, Wilts, near Marlborough. *Alton-Dangerous*, Wilts, in the pariſh of Langford-Little. *Alton-Hall*, Derb. near Keddleſton. *Alton Lodge*, Staff. on the river Dove, and borders of Derbyſhire. *Alton*, *N.* and *S.* Wilts, both 3 miles from Ambreſbury. *Alton-Pancras*, Dorſetſ. between Cerne-Abbey and Middleton. *Alton-Priory*, Wilts, near Marlborough Downs.

ALTORF, a town of Franconia, with a fine univerſity, a library, and a phyſic-garden.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri. It is ſituated on the river Ruſs, where it empties itſelf into the Lake of the Four Cantons: here the tyrant Geſler expoſed his hat to be ſaluted.

ALTORF, a town of Wertemburg, Suabia.

ALTORF, is the name of ſeveral ſmaller places in Germany, and of ſome in Hungary.

ALTRINGHAM, or ALTRINCHAM, a town of Cheſhire, on the Merſey, between Stockport and Warrington. It is ſituated on a canal which runs from Mancheſter to Runcorn, Warrington, &c. and is 10 miles E. of Warrington, 24 from Cheſter, and 180 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

ALTRIP, a village of Spires, Upper Rhine.

ALTSOHL, a diſtrict and town of Hungary, 100 miles E. of Vienna.

ALTSTADT, ALTSTED, and ALTSTETTEN, a town of Meiſſen, Upper Saxony; or Munſter, Weſtphalia; and of Upper Rhinthal, Switzerland.

ALTZHEIM, a territory, town, and caſtle in the Lower Palatinate, Lower Rhine.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a town of Salamanca, in Leon, ſituated on the river Tormes, 20 miles SSE. of Salamanca.

ALVA, ALVARENGA, ALVAYAZERE, and ALVA-CO-DE-SERRA, ſmall towns in Beira.

ALVALLADE, ALVITO, ſmall towns in Alentejo.

ALVARO, ALVARES, ALVERCA, and ALVORNINHA, ſmall towns in Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

Alveley, Eſſex, between Dagenham and Tilbury Fort. *Alveley*, near Worceſter. *Alveley*, Salop. *Alverdiſcot*, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple.

ALVERNO, a mountain of Tuſcany.

Alverſtock, and *Alverſton*, Hants, both near Fareham. *Alverſton*, Wilts, near Wardour-Caſtle. *Alverton*, Notting. near Newark.

Newark. *Alveſcot*, Oxf. near Burford. *Alveſton*, near Derby. *Alveſton*, Warw. near Stratford-upon-Avon. *Alveſton*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile NE. of Folke. *Alveſton*, Glouc. near Thornbury, near the Severn. *Alvingham*, Linc. near Louth. *Alvington*, Glouc. near Lidney.

ALUTA. See ALAUTA.

Alwalton, Hunts, near Yaxley. *Alwarby*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Aſpatrick. *Alwepton*, Northumb. *Alwen*, a river of Denbighſhire, which runs into the Dee above Langer. *Alwington*, Devonſ. on the coaſt near Hartland Point. *Alwoodley*, called *Allingley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Otley. *Alworth*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Alwye*, or *Olwy*, a river in Monmouthſ. which runs into the Uſk at Ragland Caſtle.

ALWEIL, a lake in Berne, 7 miles long and one and a half wide.

ALY, a town of Georgia, in Aſiatic Turkey.

ALZYRA, ALCYRA, or ALGEZIRA, a town of Valencia, which carries on a conſiderable trade in ſilk. It is ſeated on the river Xucar, 17 miles S. of the city of Valentia. Lat. 39. 15. N. lon. 0. 10. W.

AMA, or AMAN, a decayed town of Syria, once the beautiful and rich city of Apamea, 92 miles N. of Damaſcus. See APAMEA.

AMACUSA, an iſland, city, and principality of Japan. Lat. 31. 25. N. lon. 129. 15. N.

AMADABAT, a large, populous, and trading city, the capital of Guzerat. The Gentoos have hoſpitals here for birds and ſick animals. The rajah lives very ſplendidly, and maintains 12,000 horſe and 50 elephants. Amadabat is pleaſantly ſituated, has 12 gates, and is ſurrounded by a wall flanked with towers. The royal ſquare, 700 paces long, and 400 broad, (planted round with palm, date, orange, and citron trees) is formed by the caſtle, of itſelf as large as a little town, the courts of judicature, palaces, and the grand caravanſera, for lodging ſtrangers and travellers. Beſides ſmaller moſques, here are 30 large ones, one of them being very magnificent; alſo, 16 pagodas, one of which was converted into a moſque, by Aurengzebe, who ordered a cow to be killed in the temple, being aſſured, that the Gentoos, conſidering it as polluted, would never enter it again. Here the Armenians, Abyſſinians, and Jews, have their reſpective places of worſhip; and the Engliſh, and other European merchants have their factors, and purchaſe fine chintz, calicoes, and other Indian merchandiſe. It lies 120 miles N. of Surat, and 40 NE. of Cambaya. Lat. 23. 10. N. lon. 72. 22. E.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a conſiderable town of Irak-Agemi, Perſia, where the Jews are pretty numerous; they flock here in pilgrimage, to viſit the tombs of Mordecai and Eſther, which they allege to be here. Theſe tombs are in the place which ſerves them for a ſynagogue. It is 85 miles NW. of Iſpahan. Lat. 35. 15. N. lon. 47. 4. E.

AMADANAGAR, or ANDANAGAR, a rich and populous town in the Decean, Hindooſtan, ſituated 120 miles E. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 10. N. lon. 74. 15. E.

AMADIA, a trading town and fortreſs of Curdiſtan, ſituated on a high mountain.

AMAK, an iſland in the Sound, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad. It contains 6 villages and 2 churches, is laid out in gardens, and paſtures, and ſupplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables. It is connected with the city by bridges, one of which is a mile and a half long, and half a mile in breadth; a part of the city, called Chriſtianſhafen, ſtanding on it. The inhabitants, who are between 3 and 4000, retain the old national habit, firſt brought here by a colony of E. Frieſlanders; it reſembles the habit of the ancient Quakers, as repreſented in the Dutch and Flemiſh prints.

AMAL, a town of Daland or Thalland, in Sweden, on the Wenner Lake. It has a good harbour, and carries on a conſiderable trade in timber, deals, and tar.

AMALFI, a ſea-port of Principato Citra, ſituated on the bay of Salerno. Flavio Bembo, a native of this place, is ſaid to have invented the mariner's compaſs, about the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is 10 miles SW. of Salerno.

Amalrie, a village of Perthſhire.

AMANA, one of the Bahama Iſlands.

AMAND, ST. a town in the dept. of the North, ſituated on the river Scarpe, 7 miles N. of Valenciennes.

AMAND, ST. a town in the dept. of Cher, ſituated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges: alſo a town in the reſpective depts. of Nyevre, Loire and Cher, Marne, Charente, Tarn, and two in Puy de Dome.

AMANTEA, a ſea-port of Calabria Citra, on the W. coaſt, 12 miles SW. of Coſenza.

AMANZIRIFDIN, a town of Arabia Felix. Lat. 20. 25. N. lon. 67. 30. E.

AMAPALLA, a city, port, and large bay of Nicaragua, Mexico. The former trades in cochineal, cocoa, hides, indigo, &c. Lat. 12. 40. N. lon. 91. 10. W.

AMARA,

AMARA, a diſtrict of Abyſſinia.

AMARANTE, or VILLA D'AMARANTE, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, Portugal, with a linen manufacture. It is 23 miles SE. of Braga.

AMARIN, or DAMARIN, a ſmall town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine.

AMASIA, a city of Natolia, capital of a province of the ſame name, near the river Iris, or Caſalmack. It was the birth place of Strabo, the geographer, and anciently the ſeat of the kings of Cappadocia. Amaſia is the reſidence of a Baſhaw, and gives it's name to the province, where there are the beſt wines and fruits in Natolia. Lat. 40. 31. N. lon. 36. 0. E.

AMASTRIS, or AMASTRO, a ſea-port of Anatolia; but it's two harbours have been long ago choked up with ſand, and there now remains little of it's ancient ſplendor, except ſome ruins.

AMATHA, a city on the Jordan.

AMATIQUA, a gulf in Honduras. Lat. 15. 24. N. lon. 89. W.

AMATO, a town and river of Calabria Citra.

AMAYA, a town of Leon.

AMAZON, or ORELLANA, a river of S. America, which has it's ſource among the Andes, in Peru, not far from the S. Sea, from whence running eaſtward, it pours into the ocean, directly under the equinoctial line. This largeſt of all rivers is, at it's mouth, 150 miles broad, and 1500 miles from its mouth, 30 or 40 fathoms deep. It runs at leaſt 3000 miles, forms during it's courſe many iſlands in itſelf, receives near 200 other rivers, many of which have a courſe of 500, or 600 leagues, ſome of them not inferior to the Danube, or the Nile; and, in pouring itſelf into the ocean, repels the waters of the ſea, to the diſtance of many leagues from the land.

AMAZONS, a ſuppoſed race of warring women, in antiquity, living in Amaſia, on the banks of the Euxine, and maintaining themſelves as a nation of women, on their own ſeparate territory, diſtinctly from the men. Perhaps, in the ruder ages of antiquity, companies of women following their huſbands to battle, and ſometimes fighting their enemies, may have given riſe to the romantic deſcriptions of the Amazons, by the ancients; as in later times, the Amazons of S. America ſeem to have had a ſimilar origin, with the wonder-ſtricken Spaniards.

AMAZONIA, a country in S. America, bounded on the N. by Terra Firma and Guiana; on the E. by the Atlantic and Braſil; on the S. by Paraguay and Peru; and on the W. by Peru. It was firſt traverſed in 1580, by Franciſco Orellana, who coming from Peru, ſailed down the great river, to the Atlantic Ocean. Obſerving companies of women (or perhaps of men, for the Indians have a cuſtom of plucking out the beard by the roots) in arms, on it's banks, he called the country Amazonia, or the Land of the Amazons, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maragnon. Condamine, who afterwards went into thoſe parts, to meaſure a degree on the meridian, could perceive no ſuch appearance of hoſtile women. The ſoil is very rich and fertile; the trees, fields, and plants, are verdant all the year round. The rivers and lakes are infeſted with crocodiles, alligators, and ſerpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty ſovereigns, diſtinguiſhed from their ſubjects by coronets of beautiful feathers. The Spaniards have made many attempts to ſettle in this country; but difficulties and diſaſters have hitherto rendered their deſigns abortive. On a part of the coaſt, between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portugueſe indeed have made ſome ſettlements.

AMBAMARJAM, or AMBARA, the capital of Abyſſinia. Lat. 13. 12. N. lon. 35. 14. E.

AMBAR, a river of Bavaria.

Ambaſton, Derbyſ. on the Derwent, between Derby and the Trent. *Ambaſton*, Shropſ. near Newport. *Amber*, a river in Denbighſhire.

AMBERG MOUNTAIN, in E. Gothland.

AMBERG, a town of Bavaria, capital of the Upper Palatinate. It's chief trade ariſes from it's iron-mines and manufactures. It is ſtrongly fortified, having a caſtle and armoury. It is ſeated on the river Ills, 40 miles E. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 11. 17. E.

Amberley, Suſſ. 4 miles from Arundel. *Amberley*, Heref. near Marden. *Amberley*, near Monmouth. *Amberſham*, Hants, near Petersfield.

AMBERT, a town in the dept. of Puy de Dome, ſeated in a beautiful valley, on the river Ore. It carries on the paper manufacture very extenſively, and has alſo a trade in coarſe laces, camlets, ferrets, &c. It is 21 miles E. of Iſſoire, and 300 from Paris. Lat. 45. 25. N. lon. 3. 50. E.

Ambell, Northumb. near Morpeth.

AMBIANCUTIVA, a city and kingdom of Upper Ethiopia, on the Nile.

Amblecote, Staff. near Wolverhampton.

AMBLESIDE, a pretty little town in Weſtmorland,

Weſtmorland; ſituated among lofty mountains, at the upper end of Winandermere lake, and near a remarkable waterfal. Here is a manufactory of cloth. It is 13 miles NW. by N. of Kendal, and 271 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 28. N. lon. 3. 6. W. Market on Wedneſday.

AMBLETEUSE, a ſea-port in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 8 miles N. of Boulogne. Lat. 50. 49. N. lon. 1. 41. E.

AMBOISE, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, ſeated near the confluence of the Loire and Maſſet. It is 12 miles E. of Tours, 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 25. N. lon. 0. 54. E.

AMBOULE, a fertile province of Madagaſcar, ſomewhat to the northward of lat. 23. S.

AMBOYNA, the chief of the Molucca Iſlands, remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The natives wear large whiſkers, and their dreſs is only a piece of ſlight ſtuff, wrapped round their middle. The Engliſh and Dutch had factories here, by mutual agreement, at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century; but the Dutch, with a perfidy and atrocious barbarity, which will ſtain their annals to the lateſt ages with indelible infamy, expelled the Engliſh by force, and tortured and put to death many of them, pretending that they had entered into a conſpiracy with the Chineſe, againſt them. Since that time, the Dutch have poſſeſſed the entire dominion of the Spice Iſlands, and excluded the reſt of the world from trading there. The Engliſh, however, have taken them in the preſent war, and have now a number of troops in each of their forts; particularly in Fort Victoria, at Amboyna, a place ſo ſtrong by nature and art, as to be, in a manner, impregnable. Lat. 4. 0. S. lon. 127. 20. E.

AMBRAS, AMRAS, or OMBRA, a town and fortreſs of Tyrol, in Auſtria, 2 miles SE. of Inſpruck, which was, as its name (ſhade) rather imports, a ſummer retreat for the arch-dukes. The ſtatues, medals, treaſures of gold, precious ſtones, and rarities, in the muſeum here, are immenſe. There is alſo the trunk of an oak, incloſing the whole body of a deer, ſuppoſed to have periſhed in the ſnow, and to have been covered with the mud and wreck of the trees, &c. waſhed from the mountains by the thaw. The tree, thus depoſited, and taking root, incloſed with it's roots the body of the animal, and, in it's further growth, raiſed the body up with it. Here is alſo a good library, and a gallery of buſts and admirable paintings.

AMBRESBURY, or AMESBURY, an ancient town in Wiltſhire, on the Avon, conſiſting of two ſtreets, that interſect each other. It is 80 miles from London, and 8 from Stonehenge. Market on Friday.

AMBROSE, a town of Piedmont.

AMBRYM, one of the New Hebrides.

AMBY, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the E. ſide of the Meuſe, oppoſite Maeſtricht.

Amcotes, Lincolnſhire, on the Trent, 5 miles S. of Burton.

AMEDABAD. See AMADABAT.

AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindooſtan, in the Deccan, once the capital of the ſoubah of the ſame name, which is now better known by that of Dowlarabad. This place was the reſidence of the emperor Aurengzebe, during his conqueſt of the Deccan and the Carnatic. It is 63 miles NE. of Poonah, and 181 from Bombay. Lat. 18. 6. N. lon. 74. 0. E.

AMEL, a kingdom of Negroland.

AMELAND, an iſland near the coaſt of Frieſland, 12 miles long and 3 wide. Lat. 53. 30. N. lon. 6. 12. E.

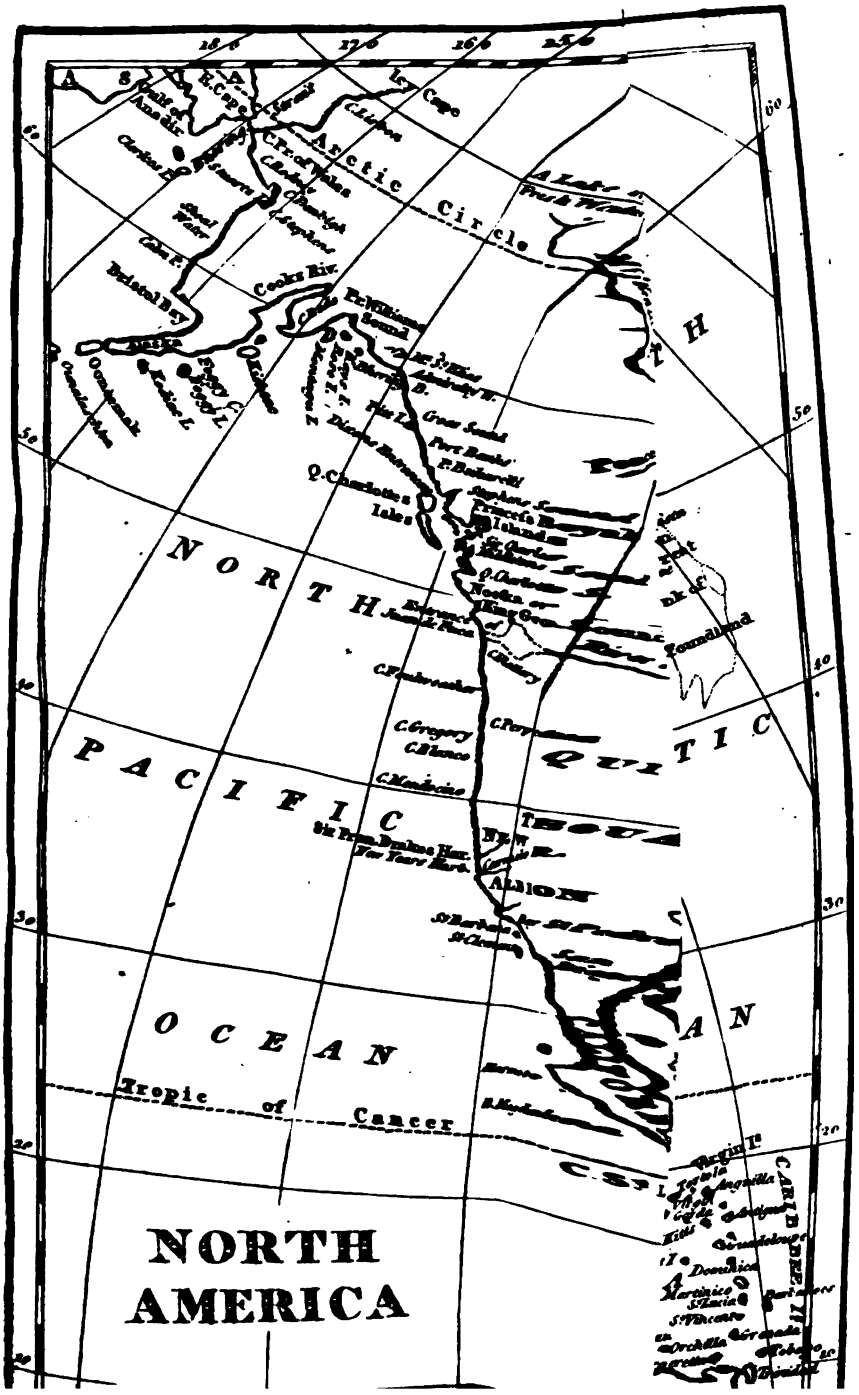
AMELIA, formerly AMERIA, or ÆMILIA, a ſmall city in the pope's territories, ſeated on a mountain between the Tiber and Nira, in a fertile country, 20 miles SW. of Spoleto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 33. N. lon. 12. 30. E.

AMELIA, a county of Virginia.

Amerden-Hall, Eſſex, near Audley-End.

AMERICA, the largeſt of the four grand diviſions of the globe, is bounded on all ſides by the ocean, and ſtretches, in it's extenſive range, through every inhabited latitude or climate in the world; and the waters on it's northern extremity ſeem to be bound up in everlaſting froſt. The parts that have a vertical ſun, are ſo near the ſea, or the lofty Andes, conſtantly covered with ſnow, that they experience not the exceſſive heats of Africa; and the complexion of the natives, or aborigines, is by no means very dark; it is generally of a reddiſh or copper colour, from the Straits of Magellan to the borders of Hudſon's Bay. This immenſe continent is divided into N. and S. America, which are joined by the Iſthmus of Darien. It's mountains, rivers, and lakes, are the largeſt in the world. America took it's name from Americus Veſputius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spaniſh adventurer thither, and drawing up an amuſing hiſtory of his voyage, inſinuated therein, that he had firſt diſcovered that continent. The diſcovery of America, was made ſo lately as 1491, by Chriſtopher Columbus, a Genoeſe, a bold adventurer, a patriot, and a man of humanity.

At


NORTH AMERICA
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Cooks Riv.
Bristol Bay
Q. Charlottes Isles
Princess Royal Islands
Nootka
Foundland
Iry Cape
Gulf of Anadir
Alaska
Oomanak
Kodiac I.
Kiskane
Fogg C.
Stuarts
Clarkes I.
Sheal Water
Calm P.
Pr. Williams Sound
Cross Sound
Port Banks
P. Bukarelli
Stephens Sound
Dixons Entrance
Entrance Juan de Fuca
C. Fonkweather
C. Gregory
C. Blanco
C. Mendocino
C. Perpetuo
Six Prim. Drakes Har.
New Years Harb.
ALBION
St. Barbara
St. Clement
Virgin Is.
Anguilla
Antigua
Guadeloupe
Dominica
Martinico
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Orchilla
Granada
Tobago
Trinidad
CARIBBEE IS.
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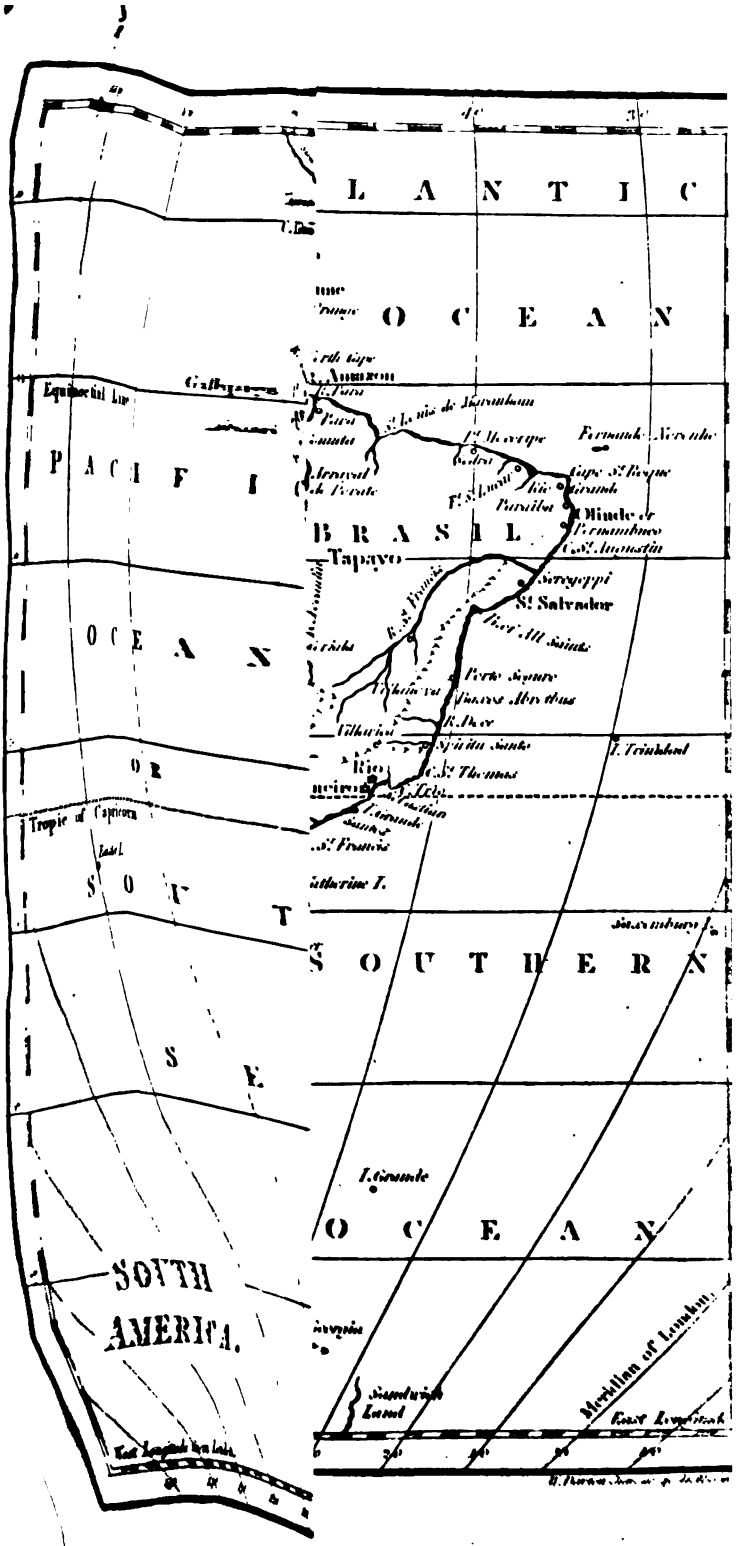
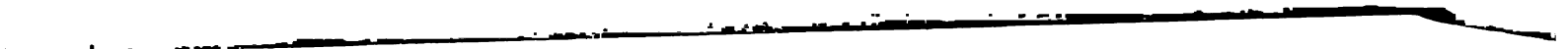


L A N T I C
O C E A N
Equinoctial Line
P A C I F I C
O C E A N
Tropic of Capricorn
S O U T
S E
SOUTH AMERICA.
Amazon
Fernando Noronha
Olinda or Pernambuco
C. St. Augustin
B R A S I L
Tapayo
Seregoppi
St. Salvador
Bay of All Saints
Porto Seguro
Vilhaneva
R. Doce
Spiritu Santo
Rio
C. St. Thomas
I. Trinidad
Catherine I.
S O U T H E R N
I. Grande
O C E A N
Meridian of London
East Longitude



time, the authority of the pope, whole world, was generally ac- ed throughout Europe. He had to the Portugueſe, all the lands, e. they had diſcovered, or might to the eaſtward of the Azores; other Europeans were deprived antages of the trade to the Eaſt the Cape of Good Hope, which gueſe had but lately diſcovered. articles of the eaſt, which had come through the Red Sea and ean, and afforded to the Ge- rative trade, were now brought e of Good Hope. Columbus concern, the loſs his country had and concluding the earth to be poſed to evade the force of the by ſailing to India by a weſt- . His countrymen were not graphers than the biſhop of hey treated his ſchemes as the a mad man; he tried other Europe with ſimilar ſucceſs, rth Iſabella, queen of Spain, r jewels to fit him out for the America furniſhes moſt of ble and mineral productions, to the other parts of the world, ith a variety of valuable drugs commodities, which were un- e before it's diſcovery. The the north are much the ſame all ole, but, in the ſouthern parts they are generally more dimi- eble; and ſome tribes there are, er they exiſted in the old world , Aſia, and Africa are called) become extinct, while the moſt avage quadrupeds ſeem not to rrived here. Nearly the ſame birds is found in the new world parts, and ſome there are, that to the climate. America may into Indian Nations, United d European Colonies. The eſſeſſed by Great Britain, are or New Britain, Upper and da, Nova Scotia, and New . The thirteen United States d New Hampſhire, including e of Main, Maſſachuſetts, d, and Connecticut in New ew York, New Jerſey, Penn- elaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia. New England, and Kentucky, lately added to the union; country to the N. of Ohio, ex- n Pennſylvania to the E. the N. and Miſſiſſippi on the W. by congreſs to be divided into ten new ſtates, to be called Waſhing- ton, Metropotamia, Peſilippi, Michiganai, Illinoia, Cherſoneſus, Saratoga, Sylvania, Aſſenipi, and Polopotamia. In North A- merica, Spain poſſeſſes E. and W Florida, part of Louſiana, New Mexico, Califor- nia, and Old Mexico, or New Spain. In South America, they hold Terra Firma, or Caſtile del Oro, Peru, Chili, and Para- guay, or La Plata. The French have Cayenne, and the Dutch, Surinam; and the Portugueſe have Braſil. America ex- tends a diſtance of 9000 miles, from lat. 56. o. S. to the impenetrable depths of the northern frigid zone, where it nearly extends through every degree of weſtern longitude from London; and varies in it's breadth, from it's narroweſt part, 60 miles at the Iſthmus of Darien, to 3690, it's greateſt breadth, acroſs the northern part of N. America.

AMERSFORT, a conſiderable town of Utrecht, in the Netherlands, with a manu- facture of dimity and bombazine. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Ems, 12 miles NE. of Utrecht. Lat. 52 14. N. lon. 5. 22. E.

Amerſden, or *Ambroſeden*, Oxfordſhire, 2 miles from Biceſter, or Burceſter.

*AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, an ancient town of Buckinghamſhire, ſituated in the Chiltern, a ſort of hills, which abound with chalk. It conſiſts of a long ſtreet, on the road from Uxbridge to Buck- ingham, divided about the middle by a ſhorter croſs ſtreet. The woods, on the neighbouring hills, render the proſpects very agreeable. It is 12 miles from Ayleſ- bury, 26 miles SE. of Buckingham, and 29 NW. of London. Market on Tueſ.

Amerſham, Hampſhire, near Petersfield. *Amerton*, Staff. near Ingeſtre.

AMID, a town of Natolia.

AMIENS, a handſome, large, and an- cient city in the dept. of Somme. It has 3 bridges over as many branches of the Somme, 5 gates, and contains 35,000 in- habitants: It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000, people. It is on the road from Calais to Paris, 29 miles SE. of Abbeville, and 84 N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 54. N lon. 2. 28. E.

Amington, Staff. near Stone. *Amington*, Oxfordſ. near Watlington. *Amington*, Warw. near Coleſhill. *Amlwich*, Angle- ſey, in N. Wales.

AMMERCOT, a fort in Hindooſtan Pro- per, in an extenſive ſandy deſert between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moultan, and the Puddar. It is 190 miles N. by E. of Tatta.

Ammerſorm,

Ammerſcrm, or *Ammer-Farm*, Hants, 6 miles from Buſh-Waltham and Fareham.
Amney Crucis, Glouceſ. 2 miles from Cirenceſter; adjoining which is *Amney St. Mary*, Glouc. 3 miles from Cirenceſter.
Amney St. Peter, adjoins the two former pariſhes, and is very ſmall.

AMOL, a river and town of the Uſbecks.
Amond, a river in Carmarthenſhire.

AMORGO, or MORGO, an iſland of the Archipelago, fertile in oil, wine, and corn; it's inhabitants are generally of the Greek church. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N. of Candia. Lat. 36. 20. N. lon. 26. 15. E.

Amotherby, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Rydel.

AMOY, an iſland of Fokien, on the SW. coaſt of China.

AMPASA, an iſland of Zanguebar.
Ampleford, Yorkſhire, near Thirſk.

AMPLEPUIS, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for it's wines, and is 16 miles ESE. of Rouanne.
Ampney Down, Glouc. near Fairford, and near Cricklade, in Wilts. *Ampney-Holy-Rood*, Glouc. near Fairford. *Amport*, Hants, near Andover.

*AMPTHILL, a pretty town in Bedfordſhire, 44 miles from London, between the roads from thence to Buckingham and Royſton. It is almoſt in the centre of the county, ſituated between two hills, and was the reſidence of the injured Catharine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII. Market on Thurſday.
Ampton, Notting. near Tuxford. *Ampton*, Suff. N. of Edmundſbury.

AMPUGNANO, a diſtrict of Corſica.

AMPURDAN, a diſtrict to which belongs

AMPURIAS, a ſea-port of Catalonia, 15 miles E. of Girona.

AMPURIAS, an inland town of Sardinia.

AMRAS. See AMBRAS.
Amſford, Kent, near Sevenoaks.

AMSOM, or AMSOMOE, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Denmark. in lat. 54. 40. N.

AMSTEL. See AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, and handſome city of Holland, the capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high and ſtrongly fortified, and the bridge, which joins the rampart, is built over the Amſtel, and is an extraordinary piece of architecture. The public buildings are fine and numerous. Here are many handſome churches and hoſpitals, for perſons of different ages, ſexes, religious profeſſions, and countries. To the good ſenſe and candour of the Dutch, in tolerating all profeſſions of religion, when perſecution prevailed in other part we may, in a great meaſure, attribute th proſperity, and the populouſneſs of th capital. This city is computed to be bout half the ſize of London; the found tion is laid upon piles, driven into t moraſs whereon it ſtands, and under t ſtadthouſe alone, there are 13,000. T exchange is one of the principal ornamer of the city; and the harbour, though di ficult of acceſs, becauſe of the ſhoals, is o of the largeſt and fineſt in Europe, whe a vaſt number of ſhips may be ſeen co ſtantly; the ſtreets are ſpacious and w paved, and moſt of them have canals wi rows of trees of each ſide. It is ſeated the confluence of the rivers Amſtel a Wye, 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. l N. of London, 240 N. by E. of Paris, a 560 NW. of Vienna. Lat. 52. 23. l lon. 4. 50. E.

AMSTERDAM, or TONGATABOO, a iſland in the South Sea, firſt diſcovered b Taſman. It is about 21 miles in exte from E. to W. and about 13 from N. t S. Lat. 21. 11. S. lon. 175. 0. W.

Amſby, a pariſh of Hertfordſhire. *Amſworth*, Lanc. near Mancheſter.

AMU, AMUR, or JAMUR, a river i Aſiatic Ruſſia, 400 miles in length. It formed by the junction of the rivers Argu and Schilk, and, paſſing by Nertchinſk falls into the N. Pacific Ocean, in lat. 5 N. lon. 142. E.

AMUL, a river of Siberia, which run into the Tuba, 48 miles ESE. of Aba kanſk.

Amwell, a village in Hertfordſhire, little to the S. of Ware, and 21 miles fro London. One part is called Amwell Magna, and the other Amwell-Parva; th head or ſource of the New River, whic ſupplies London with water, is at the la ter place. This canal was projected b Sir H. Middleton; he began it in 160 and finiſhed it in 1612, by the aſſiſtance o the city of London, and by aid of parlia ment; but with a conſiderable loſs of hi own property, he perfected the work. Th extent of the canal is near 39 miles; it ha 43 ſluices, and there are 215 bridges ove it. *Amwick*, Lincolnſhire, between Slea ford and Tatterſhall.

ANABOA. See ANNOBONA.

ANADIR, a river of Siberia, which fall into the N. Pacific Ocean, in lat. 65. N.

ANADIRSKOI, a town on the above ri ver, belonging to Ruſſia.
Anadorn in Down, Ulſter.

ANAGNI, a city of Campagna di Ro ma, ſituated on an eminence, in the Vi Latina, but now almoſt in ruins. Nea thi

this, are the hot waters, anciently called Thermæ Aninæ. Lat. 41. 56. N. lon. 13. 25. E.

ANAKOPIR, capital of the Abkas.

ANARSTAPINN, a ſea-port of Iceland.

ANATOLIA, or NATOLIA PROPER, the moſt weſtenrly diviſion of Natolia.

ANATTOM, one of the New Hebrides.

ANBORD, a town of Choraſan, Perſia.

ANCARANO, a town of Ancona, in the pope's territories, 82 miles NE. of Rome.

Ancaſter, a village of Linc. 8 miles from Grantham, and 15 miles S. of Lincoln.

Ancaſtle, Oxfordſ. on the borders of Berks.

ANCENIS, a town ſeated on the river Loire, in the dept. of the Lower Loire, 20 miles NE. of Nantz.

ANCLAM, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, in Upper Saxony. It made a good figure once among the Hanſe towns, and has an advantageous ſite among good corn lands and excellent paſture, with the conveniency of fiſhing and exporting their commodities, by means of the river Pene, on which it is ſeated. Formerly it was called Tanglim, and ſome have ſuppoſed it to have been the ſeat of the Angli, mentioned by Tacitus; ſome of whom removed from thence to the Elbe, and afterwards to S. Britian. Anclam is 20 miles S. of Gripſwald. Lat. 53. 52. N. lon. 14. 2. E.

Ancliff, Lanc. 2 miles from Wigan, has a curious ſpring, called the burning well; which, on putting a lighted candle to it, immediately catches fire, with a heat ſtrong enough to make a pot boil, though the water itſelf ſtill remains cold. *Ancoates*, Lanc. 1 mile from Mancheſter.

ANCOBER, or RIO CORBE, a territory of Guinea, between the gold coaſt and the country of Axim, and a river of the ſame name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with fine, lofty trees, affording a very agreeable ſhade. On the weſtern bank is a populous village. Lat. 4. 43. N.

ANCONA, anciently ANCON, a diſtrict, and conſiderable ſea-port in the pope's territories, on the Adriatic Sea, having Umbria on the S. and Urbino on the W. Commerce has rapidly increaſed here of late years, through the patronage of Clement XII. who made it a free port, and built a mole to render the harbour ſafe. It is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, built by the emperor Trajan, and is above 200 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in depth, from the ſurface of the ſea. Near this ſtands the Triumphal Arch of Trajan, which, next to the Maiſon Carrée, at Nilmes, is the moſt beautiful and entire monument of Roman magnificence exiſting. Here, likewiſe, Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the ſea, in the form of a pentagon, and is an elegant, as well as uſeful edifice. The Jews have a ſynagogue here, and are eſtabliſhed in great numbers. Ancona is 116 miles NNE. of Rome. Lat. 43. 38. N. lon. 13. 35. E.

Ancraſt, Northumb. near Belford.

ANCYRA. See ANGORA.

ANDAJA, a river of Old Caſtile, which runs into the Douro.

ANDALUSIA, the moſt rich and fertile province of Spain, divided into Upper and Lower. It is 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The river Guadalquiver runs through it's whole extent, and Seville is it's capital. It was reſorted to in antiquity by the Tyrians, Rhodians, Phœnicians, Grecians, Carthaginians, and Romans, on account of it's gold and ſilver mines. It is ſtill a place of great trade, having many commodious harbours which open to the Weſtern Ocean, near the entrance to the Mediterranean, as Cadiz, &c. and abounding in fruits, corn, wine, oil, honey, ſugar, herds of cattle, &c. The Andaluſian breed of horſes have long been celebrated for their beauty and fleetneſs.

ANDALUSIA, NEW, or PARIA, a province of Terra Firma, ſituated on the Atlantic, with the Oronoque to the SW.

ANDAMAN, two iſlands on the E. ſide of the entrance of the Bay of Bengal. The Greater Andaman is about 50 leagues long and 8 wide, in lat. 12. N. and lon. 93. E.; and the Little Andaman is about 8 leagues in length, and 5 in breadth. The inhabitants are a harmleſs race, living chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs.

ANDANAGAR, a beautiful, rich, and populous town of the Deccan, Hindooſtan, 120 miles SE. of Bombay.

ANDAYE, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, famous for it's brandy. It is ſituated at the mouth of the river Bidaſſoa, oppoſite Fontarabia in Spain, 18 miles from Bayonne. Lat. 43. 25. N. lon. 1. 45. W.

Ande, a river of Hampſhire, that riſes in the foreſt of Chute.

ANDELY, or ANDELIS, LES, a town of France, in the dept. of Eure, divided by a paved road into two towns, Great and Little Andely; the former on the little river Gambons, the latter on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are very fine. It is 20 miles SE. of Rouen, and 60 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 20. N. lon. 1. 30. E.

Andenas Caſtle, Cornwall, near S. Colomb.

ANDENES, an iſland on the coaſt of Drontheim, in lat. 69. 30. N.

ANDER, or ANDERO, ST. a ſea-port of Biſcay, where the Spaniards build, and lay up ſome of their men of war. It is 60 miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 25. N. lon. 3. 51. W.

Anderby, Linc. near Alford. *Anderby-Aniers*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Bedal. *Anderby-Steeple*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Richmond. *Anderby-Wherneow*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Northallerton.

ANDERLECHT, a town of Brabant, 3 miles SW. of Bruſſels.

ANDERNACHT, a town of Cologne, on the Rhine, near which are excellent mineral waters. They trade here in large timber, which is floated down to this place, and hence to Holland. It is 10 miles NW. of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 29. N. lon. 7. 22. E.

ANDERSKOW, a town of Zealand, Denmark.

ANDERSON ISLAND, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 63. 10. N. lon. 167. 40. W.

Anderſton, Dorſetſ. near Bere. *Anderton*, Cheſh. near Bucklow. *Anderton-Ford*, Lanc. near Ormſkirk. *Anderton*, Lanc. between Eccleſton and Wigan.

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a chain of mountains, or rather two huge ridges, running almoſt the whole length of South America, from the Iſthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan, through Peru and Chili, a diſtance of 5000 miles; and in a line parallel to, and but a little diſtance from the Pacific Ocean. They are alſo the loftieſt, as well as the moſt extenſive range of hills in the whole world. Even the plain of Quito, which may be conſidered as a baſe of the Andes, is elevated farther above the ſea, than the top of the Pyrenees; and, in different places, they riſe more than one third higher than the Pike of Teneriffe, heretofore accounted the higheſt part of the whole earth. The Andes may literally be ſaid, to hide their heads in the clouds: the ſtorms often roll, and the thunders burſt below their ſummits; which, though expoſed to the rays of the ſun, in the centre of the torrid zone, are covered with everlaſting ſnows. From experiments made with a barometer, on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared, that it's ſummit was elevated 6252 yards, which is ſomething more than 3 geographical miles, above the ſurface of the ſea. Theſe mountains give riſe to the largeſt rivers in the world: and, when the volcanos, which are numerous here, break out among the ſnows, the ſudden thaws produce ſuch torrents of water, as to deluge the plains, and carry off the inhabitants, both man and beaſt.

ANDES. See PIETOLA.

Andiffer, near Lancaſter.

ANDORA, a large village of Genoa producing excellent wine.

ANDORNO, a town of Vercelli, Piedmont.

ANDORRA, a town and valley of Cerdagne, in Catalonia.

*ANDOVER, a large, well-built, populous town in Hampſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Ande, on the edge of the Downs. It has a manufacture of ſhaloons and is a great thoroughfare on the weſtern road, from Newbury and Saliſbury, and from London down to the weſt, 10 miles N. by W. of Wincheſter, and 65 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

ANDRAGHIRA, a river of Sumatra, on which the Dutch have a factory.

ANDRAIG, a harbour and fort of Majorca.

ANDRARUM, or ANDERUM, a town of Schonen, 14 miles S. of Chriſtianſtadt; here are the greateſt alum works in Sweden.

ANDRE, ST. two towns in the dept. of Mont Blanc, and ſeveral others in different parts of France; alſo, a diſtrict of Corſica.

Andre, St. Northumberl. 6 miles E. of Hexham.

ANDREASBERG, or ST. ANDREW, a town of Brunſwick Lunenburg. Near are rich iron mines.

ANDREW, ST. a town of Carinthia.

ANDREW, ST. an iſland, and a town of Hungary.

ANDREW'S, ST. a town, or royal borough, of Fifeſhire, formerly the metropolis of the Pictiſh kingdom. It is ſeated on a bay, on the level top of a ſmall hill, commanding a view of the German Ocean. The cathedral, once a large Gothic ſtructure, founded in 1161, and 157 years in building, was ſo completely demoliſhed in a ſingle day, by John Knox and his adherents, that little of it now remains. The univerſity, founded by the biſhop Wardlaw, in 1411, conſiſts of 3 colleges, the Old College, the St. Leonard's, and the New College, and has produced many learned men. The houſes, though built of ſtone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures here, except the trifling one of golf-balls, which, however, maintain a great number of people; and the harbour which has ſuffered greatly by the encroachments of the ſea, is only an artificial one formed by piers, with a narrow entrance. It is 30 miles NE. of Edinburgh.

ANDREW'S, ST. a town in Nova Scotia

ANDREW'S ST. an iſland, with a town of Dalmatia.

Andrew's, St. Suff. near Beccles. *Andrew's Caſtle, St.* Hampſhire, between Southampton and Petersfield.

ANDRIA, a town of Bari, Naples.

ANDROS, an iſland, with it's capital, a ſea-port of Turkey, in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are moſtly of the Greek church, and about 5000 in number. The principal riches of this iſland conſiſt in ſilks; and it produces wine, oil, corn, oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, figs, &c. It is almoſt oppoſite to Athens, and near the S. end of Negropont.

ANDROSS, one of the Bermuda iſles.

ANDRUSSOW, a village of Smolenſkow.

ANDRZEIOW, a little town of Cracow.

ANDST, a diſtrict in N. Jutland.

ANDUJAR, or ANDUXAR, an ancient, large, and populous city of Andaluſia. It has ſeveral fine buildings, a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſeated on the Guadalquiver, over which there is a ſtately bridge. It vends great quantities of ſilk, and the country around abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, &c. It is 25 miles NE. of Corduba. Lat. 38. 10. N. lon. 3. 48. W.

ANDWORTSKOW. See ANDERSKOW.

ANEGADA, one of the Carribee iſles. Lat. 18. 40. N. lon. 64. 7. W.

ANFA, a diſtrict of Temecen, Algiers.

Anfield, Hants, near Southampton.

ANFILOCHA, now JEROIRLIA, a town of the ancient Epirus; it was almoſt ruined, during the wars between the Venetians and Turks.

Angabury, Herts, near Hitching.

ANGARA, a river of Aſiatic Ruſſia, which runs into the Jeneſei near the town of Jeniſeiſk.

ANGAZYA, one of the Comora iſlands, inhabited by Moors, many of whom read and write Arabic with great facility. Lat. from 10. to 15. S.

Angel, a river in Montgomeryſhire.

ANGELO, ST. a town in the pope's territories; a ward and a caſtle of Rome, to which the pope retires, on apprehenſion of danger; a ſtrong caſtle of Malta; a caſtle and diſtrict of Corfu; a ſea-port of Apulia; a town, two cities, and a mountain of Naples.

ANGELOS, the ſecond city of Mexico, capital of an extenſive province of the ſame name, otherwiſe called Tlaſcala. The ſtreets are large, clean, and regularly built. The ſquare, in the centre is beautified on three ſides with uniform porticos, where are ſhops, furniſhed with all ſorts of merchandiſe: on the other ſide, is it's ſtately cathedral, built in the modern taſte. It has a mint, glaſs-houſe, and other manufactures, and the country around it is very fertile: but the inhabitants, both prieſts and people, are accounted extremely profligate and licentious in their manners. Angelos is 62 miles SE. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 30. N. lon. 99. 22. W.

Angelſley, Somerſetſhire, near Taunton.

ANGERAP, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Pregel near Georgenburg.

ANGERBURG, a diſtrict, and a well-built town on a lake of the ſame name in Pruſſia.

ANGERMANNIA, or ANGERMANLAND, a province in Sweden, 24 miles long, and 16 broad, having Jempterland on the W. and Medelpal on the S. It is diverſified with rocks, mountains, and foreſts; rivers and lakes abounding with fiſh; and here are conſiderable iron works.

ANGERMUNDE, a town of Courland; and a town of Berg, Weſtphalia.

ANGERN, iron works in Courland.

ANGERO, a town of Principato Citra.

ANGERS, a large and populous city in the dept. of Maine and Loire, formerly capital of Anjou. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Sarte and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the weſtern, extending into the plain, and the eaſtern, which riſes on the acclivity of a hill. It's environs preſent a pleaſing view of numerous country-houſes, upwards of a hundred wind-mills, well cultivated kitchen-gardens, and eminences that produce good white wine. The inhabitants are computed at 28,000. The manufacture of handkerchiefs and ſail cloth, is carried on here; the produce of the ſlate-quarries at the extremity of the ſuburb of Breſſigny, forms likewiſe an important article of commerce. In Angers there is a ſpacious ſquare, and four beautiful public walks. It is 50 miles NE. of Nantz, and 175 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 30. N. lon. 0. 35. W.

Angerton, Cumberl. in Holme-Cultram.

Angerton, Northumb. near Morpeth.

ANGERVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oiſe; and a town in the dept. of Lower Seine.

ANGHIERA, a county, and a town of Milan, on the E. ſide of the Lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW. of Milan. Lat. 45. 42. N. lon. 8. 40. E.

ANGIHART, a village of Tuſcany.

ANGLE, a town in the dept. of La Vendee; and a town in the dept. of Vienne.

ANGLEN, or ANGELEN, a tract of country in Sleſwick, from 16 to 20 miles in length, and little leſs in breadth, lying between Flenſburg and Sleſwick. It is

ſubject, for the moſt part, to the duke of Sleſwick Gottorp. Many authors ſuppoſe, that this ſmall country was the aboriginal ſeat of the Angli, or Angles, who, joining with the Saxons, when called in to aſſiſt the Britons, in proceſs of time became maſters of the country, and gave it the name which it now bears, England.

ANGLES, a town in the dept. of Herault.

Angleſtorough, in Limerick, Munſter.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, ISLE OF, the moſt weſtern county of N. Wales, through which the packets regularly paſs between London and Dublin. It was called by the ancients Mona, and was the ſeat of the Druids, of whom there ſeem to be ſome monumental remains, in the erections of huge ſtones, ſingly and collectively, in circles, and one upon another, as at Stonehenge; they are without any inſcription, to ſhew the time or occaſion of their erection. Here are alſo found ſome Roman and other antiquities. Angleſey is an iſland, being ſeparated from Carnarvonſhire by a long and narrow ſtrait, called Menai, or Menu, which, in ſome places, however, is fordable at low water. It is about 24 miles long and 14 broad; contains 74 pariſhes, and about 11,000 inhabitants. It is a fertile ſpot, has ſome valuable quarries, and a very rich copper mine on Pary's Mount.

Angleſey Abbey, Camb. near Botſham.

Angleton, Suſſex, near Lewes.

Angmering, *E.* and *W.* Suſſex, two ſmall villages on the Engliſh Channel, near Arundel.

ANGOL, a pleaſant, well-watered city of Chili, ſituated on a very fertile plain, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lat. 37. 56. S. lon. 72. 59. W.

ANGOLA, a fertile kingdom of Lower Guinea, or Congo, ſituated between the rivers Dande and Coanza. It is bounded on the N. by Congo Proper, on the E. by Matamba, on the S. by Benguela, and on the W. by the Ocean. It produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and ſeveral other fruits. The country is divided among ſeveral petty princes; the Portugueſe have ſeveral ſettlements on the coaſt, and the Engliſh and Dutch yet carry on that infamous traffic, the ſlave-trade. Polygamy is allowed in this country, and they practiſe the initiatory rite of the Hebrews. They ſeem to be an amiable and peaceful people; they are tall, and are reckoned to be elegant figures, and very handſome; and from the fertility of the ſoil, and the ſimplicity of their manners, they live very much at their eaſe; it is perhaps from this circumſtance, that theſe injured people, when carried into ſlaver ſhew an impatience of fatigue, and an i dependency of ſpirit, ſuperior to thoſe fro the Gold Coaſt, where the ſoil is barre and where they have been accuſtomed hardſhip and labour. Angola is ſituat between 9 and nearly 12 degrees S. la and between 10 and 20 E. lon.

ANGORA, or ANGOURA, ancient ANCYRA, a town of Natolia, in Aſiat Turkey, remarkable for it's remains antiquity, as inſcriptions, pillars, ruins temples, &c. of porphyry and old marbl The caſtle, which is as large as a ſm town, and well inhabited, both by t Chriſtians and Turks, is built of whi marble, and ſtone reſembling porphyr and throughout the walls of the tow which are low, and thoſe of the houſe which are generally built of unburnt bric antique fragments are interſperſed. T city of Angora is computed to ha 100,000 inhabitants in it, 90,000 of who are Turks; and about 1600 of theſe janizaries: Greeks, Armenians, &c. co poſe the remaining 10,000. The cou try produces very good red wine, and th have excellent rice on ſome of the river They have the fineſt breed of goats he in the world; their hair or wool is qui white, and almoſt as fine as ſilk; a gre trade is carried on in this article, a the fineſt ſtuffs, eſpecially camlets, a made of it. The exports of Angora Holland, France, and England, are abo 1600 camel loads yearly. It is 212 mil SE. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 39. 30. lon. 32. 5. E.

ANGOT, a fruitful kingdom of Upp Ethiopia, environed with ſteep mountain It has been wreſted from Abyſſinia by t Gallas.

ANGOULESME, a town of France the dept. of Charente. It ſtands on mountain ſurrounded with rocks, the ver Charente running at the foot of it. is 20 miles SW. of Limoges, and 250 by W. of Paris. Lat. 45. 39. N. lon. 14. E.

ANGOUMOIS, late a province of Franc of which Angouleſme was the capital, b now included in the dept. of Charente. is hilly, but fertile, has good iron min and excellent paper manufactories.

ANGRA, a diſtrict, and a ſea-port the S. ſide of the iſland of Tercera. T city of Angra is the metropolis of all t Azores. The harbour is good, and t town well built and populous; it has t privilege of ſending a deputy to the cort or ſtates of Portugal. The Engliſh a Dutch have conſuls here, though the co

merce is inconſiderable; what they import, is moſtly wood and corn, and other proviſions. Lat. 38. 38. N. lon. 27. 12. W.

ANGROGNE, or ANGROGNA, a mountainous, yet fruitful pariſh, or townſhip of Piedmont, through which runs a little river of the ſame name. It is acceſſible only by two paſſes at the S. and E. and there are retreats among the rocks, where, during the moſt violent perſecutions againſt the Vaudois, their old *barte*, bards, as they are called, or valley-miniſters, preached without interruption. Sometimes the valleys of Piedmont are called by the name of Angrogne. The town of Angrogne is 7 miles W. of Pignerol.

Angton, Suſſex, near Arundel.

ANGSO, a caſtle of Upland.

ANGUED, a province of Algiers, or rather a deſert of Temecen. Hordes, or clans of Arabs, and others, live here moſtly on plunder, obliging travellers to pay them money for their paſſports, which are a kind of ſmall flag at the end of a lance. They have but little corn, and they feed principally on dates, milk, and what wild game they kill. They range at pleaſure about the country, acknowledging none but their own chief, and paying no tribute to the Algerines.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, a woody, fertile, level tract, and the moſt northerly of the Engliſh Carribee Iſlands. It is about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; and there is good anchorage on the ſouth ſide. Lat. 18. 21. N. lon. 63. W.

ANGUILLARA, a town of Patrimonio, in the pope's territories; alſo a lake, and a ſmall but handſome town of Padua.

ANGUS, a ſhire of Scotland, ſometimes called Forfar, from the name of the county town, is bounded on the N. by Aberdeenſhire, on the NE. by Kincardineſhire on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the Frith of Tay, and on the W. by Perthſhire. It is about 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It has many lakes and hills, with quarries of ſlate and freeſtone, and mines of lead and iron ore; the lower grounds are fertile in corn and paſture; and along the coaſt, the ſalmon fiſhery is very extenſively carried on. The principal rivers are the N. and S. Eſk.

ANHALT, a principality of Upper Saxony, 41 miles long and 8 broad. It abounds in corn and hops, has rich mines, and is watered by the Elbe, the Saala, or Sale, and the Mulda.

ASHALT, or ANHOLT, an iſland in the Categat, 8 miles from the coaſt of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. It is dangerous for ſeamen, for which reaſon a light-houſe is erected on it. Lat. 56. 38. N.

ANIAN, a barren, ſandy deſert of Ajan, in Africa.

ANIAN. See BEERING.

ANJENGO, a ſmall town of Malabar, held by the Eaſt India Company. Their merchandiſe conſiſts chiefly in pepper and calicoes. Lat. 8. 49. N. lon. 76. 1. E.

ANJOU, a ci-devant province of France, forming, with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, the 4 departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine, and Sarte.

Anker, a river of Warwickſ. which falls into the Tame at Tamworth. *Ankerden*, Worceſ. on the borders of Herefordſhire. *Ankham*, a river of Lincolnſ. falling into the Humber by N. Ferriby. *Ankerton*, Oxfordſ. NW. of Banbury. *Ankerwick*, Bucks, near Windſor. *Anlaby*, Yorkſ. near Hull.

ANNA, or ANAH, a diſtrict and town of Turkey in Aſia. The latter is ſeated on the weſtern bank of the Euphrates, where there is a plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields produce cotton, and the corn grows exceedingly high; but the inhabitants are great freebooters, diſperſing themſelves from hence all over the deſert. The city is tributary to the grand ſeignior; but it is with great difficulty that the Turkiſh aga and janizaries kept here, can levy the tribute. It is 130 miles W. of Bagdad, and 120 SSW. of Mouſſol. Lat. 34. 30. N. lon. 41. 0. E.

ANNA, ST. a Ruſſian town and fortreſs, ſituated on the Don. It's ſtreets are ſtraight, broad, and well built; but the country about it is marſhy.

ANNABON. See ANNOBONA.

ANNABURG, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria; a town of Ertzeburg, Saxony; and another town of Saxony, 16 miles ESE. of Wittenburg.

Annacloy, in Down, Ulſter, on a branch of Strangford Lake. *Annacotty* in Limerick, Munſter, 91 miles from Dublin. *Annadorn*, in Down, Ulſter, at the ſource of the river of the ſame name, which falls into the inner bay of Dundrum. *Annagh*, in Cork, Munſter, near Charleville: the linen manufacture is carried on in this village.

Annagh, an iſland of Ireland, between the iſle of Achill and main land of Mayo.

ANNA LIFFEY, a river in Leinſter. It riſes in the co. of Wicklow, and, by a circuitous courſe, runs into the co of Kildare; there it paſſes through the Leinſter aqueduct under the grand canal, is precipitated

pitated from the rocks of Leixlip, forming a moſt beautiful water-fall, and thence gently gliding through a beautiful and improved country, it paſſes through the county and city of Dublin, and falls into Dublin Bay.

Annalong, a river, ſmall harbour, and village in Down, Ulſter, 69 miles from Dublin.

ANNAMABOE, or JAMISSA, an Engliſh factory on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea.

ANNAMOOKA. See ROTTERDAM.

ANNAN, a ſea-port of Annandale, on the river Annan, about 3 miles NE. of Solway Frith, and 60 S. of Edinburgh.

ANNANDALE, a diſtrict of Dumfrieſſhire, in Scotland. The mountains in the N. of this diſtrict, called Moffat Hills, are the higheſt in the S. of Scotland, and from them deſcend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

ANNANO, a fort of Milan, on the Tanaro.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, ſeated at the mouth of Severn river. The houſes, about 270 in number, are generally large and elegant. The plan of the city is a circle, with the ſtadthouſe, a very elegant building, in the centre, and the ſtreets, like radii, diverging from thence in different directions. It is 30 miles S. of Baltimore. Lat. 39. 0. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

ANNAPOLIS, a town of Nova Scotia, on the eaſt ſide of Fundy Bay, has one of the fineſt harbours in America, but the entrance is narrow and difficult. Lat. 44. 52. N. lon. 64. 5. W.

Anne's, St. Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Anne's Chapel, St.* Devonſ near Barnſtaple. *Anne's Hill, St.* Surry, near Chertſey.

ANNECY, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, ſeated on the river Siaar, and on a lake of the ſame name, about 10 miles long, and 4 broad. It is 20 miles S. of Geneva, and 22 NE. of Chamberry.

ANNENBURG, a caſtle of Courland.

ANNENHOF, an imperial ſeat near Peterſburg, on the banks of the Neva.

Anneſley, Nott. near Sherwood-Foreſt. *Anneſley*, or *Houndſley*, Staff. 1 mile from the Dove.

ANNET, one of the Scilly iſles, without inhabitants. On it are ſome druidical remains, and, at low water, the foundations of ruined habitations are viſible, which are ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed by the ſea.

Anngrove, in Cork, Munſter.

Anniſor, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Channel at Newport.

Ann Little, Hampſhire, near Wherveł.

ANNOBONA, an iſland near the coaſt o Loango, ſubject to the Portugueſe. It i well ſtocked with cattle and fruit: the ai is healthful, and proviſions are very cheap Lat. 1. 45. N.

ANNONAY, a town in the depart. o Ardeche, ſeated at the confluence of th Cances and Deumes. Very fine paper i manufactured here; and it was in thi place that the two brothers, Montgolfier paper-makers, in 1782, made the diſco very of air balloons. They floated ther with rarefied air, obtained by means of fire ſuſpended beneath them; and balloon of this kind are ſtill called Montgolfier in honour of the inventors, and to diſtin guiſh them from thoſe that are filled wit gas, or inflammable air: both kinds hav burſt, and the individuals been killed b the fall. Annonay is 12 miles SW. of V enne. Lat. 45. 15. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

ANNONE, a fort of Montſerrat.

ANO-CAPRI, the largeſt town in th iſland of Capri. It is ſubject to Naple

Anowthan, Cornw. near St. Ives.

ANSEDE, a diſtrict of Entre Douro Minho.

ANIKAN, a town of Africa, on th Gold Coaſt, where both the Engliſh an Portugueſe have a factory and fort.

ANSLOE, or OPSLOE. See CHRISTIANIA.

ANSPACH, or ONOLZBACH, a princi pality and town of Franconia; the coun try, which is beautifully interſperſed wit woods, produces corn and tobacco. Her are alſo ſeveral iron mines and medicina ſprings. In the town, ſome valuable ma nufactures are carried on, and in the pa lace there is a very fine cabinet of curioſ ties. It is ſeated on the river Anſpach 25 miles SW. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49 20. N. lon. 10. 47. E.

Anſtel, Cornwall, between Bodmin an Grampound. *Anſtey*, Leiceſ. near Groby *Anſtey*, Warw. near Coventry. *Anſte* Hants, near Alton. *Anſtey*, Suſſex, nea Lewes.

ANSTRUTHER, a town on the SE coaſt of the ſhire of Fife, which annuall employs, in commerce, 20 ſmall veſſels, t the amount of about 1172 tons. In th ſeaſon, the tradeſmen and mariners fit ou 4 large boats for the herring fiſhery: 2 miles NE. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 15. N lon. 2. 34. W.

Anſty, Wiltſhire, near Wardour-Caſtle *Anſty*, Devonſ. near South Moulton.

ANTEN, or HANTA, a country o Guinea, about 30 miles in length.

ANTEQUIERA, a handſome and popu lous city of Granada, ſuppoſed to be th

Singilia of Pliny, and the Antiquaria of Antoninus's Itinerary. The upper part of the town is ſeated on a hill, and has a caſtle: the lower ſtands in a fertile plain, and is watered by a great number of brooks. Some rocks near this town have a very romantic appearance, and, in pits of the mountain, when the water is evaporated by the heat of the ſun, conſiderable quantities of ſalt are obtained. Here are ſtill to be ſeen the mines, whence the Romans drew ſuch immenſe quantities of precious metals. It is 26 miles NW. of Malaga. Lat. 37. 1. N. lon. 4. 40. W.

ANTEQUIERA. See GUAXACA.

Anter Cheſter, Northumb. near Learmouth. *Anthony*, *E.* and *W.* Cornw. near Saltaſh. It has a fiſh-pond which lets in the ſea, and furniſhes the inhabitants with fiſh. There are two other villages called *Anthony*, the one E. the other W. of Falmouth. *Anthony*, Somerſetſ. 8 miles from Somerton. *Anthony*, *St. in Meney*, Cornw. near Helſton-Downs.

ANTIBARI. See ANTIVARI.

ANTIBES, a ſea-port in the dept. of Var, with a caſtle, and a harbour only capable of receiving ſmall veſſels. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 9 miles SW. of Nice. Lat. 43. 35. N. lon. 7. 13. E.

ANTICOSTE, a ſandy, barren iſland, in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, about 80 miles in length, and 20 in the middle, where wideſt. Lat. about 49. to 50 N. lon. from 61 30. to 64. 12. W.

Anticarbridge, in Antrim, Ulſter.

ANTIGUA, one of the Engliſh Carribee iſlands, about 20 miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth. The inhabitants, from the want of ſprings, are obliged to ſave the rain-water in ciſterns, and to fetch it from the other iſlands. It is very rocky, but has excellent harbours, contains about 60,000 acres, 6 towns and villages, 6000 whites, and 3600 negroes. The chief produce is ſugar, of which there is annually 16,000 hogſheads produced. The capital, St. John's, has a royal navy yard and arſenal, with conveniencies for careening ſhips of war. It is 60 miles SE. of St. Chriſtopher's. Lat. 17. 5. N. lon. 62. 5. W.

ANTILLES, the name the French give to the Carribees. See INDIES WEST.

Antingham, Norf. near Reppis.

ANTIO, or ANZIO, a promontory of Campagna di Roma, in the pope's territories, in the Mediterranean, near which is a harbour. It takes it's name from the ancient city Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCO, a ſmall iſland near Sardinia. Lat. 41. N. lon. 9. E.

ANTIOCH, now ANTHAKIA, an ancient and celebrated, but now ruinous city of Syria, where the diſciples of Jeſus firſt received the name of Chriſtians. It's ruins are yet magnificent; they ſtretch along the river Orontes, now Aſſi, 15 miles E. of the Mediterranean, and 40 SW. of Aleppo. Lat. 35. 17. N. lon. 36. 45. E.

ANTIOCHETTA, a ſmall town in Caramania, on the ſea-coaſt.

ANTIPACHSU. See PACHSU.

ANTIPAROS, the ancient Oliaros, an iſland of the Archipelago, 2 miles W. of Paros, in which there is a ſurpriſing natural grotto, 40 fathoms high and 50 broad: from the top of it there hang lapideous concretions, in form like grapes, feſtoons, curtains, ſpears, &c. and on the ſides and bottom are petrifactions equally groteſque. Lat. 37. 8. N. lon. 25. 44. E.

ANTIVARI, a town of Turkiſh Albani, ſeated on a rock, in the Adriatic, at the foot of which is the harbour. Lat. 42. 25. N.

ANTIVETRA, a diſtrict of Terra Firma, in S. America, S. of Carthagena.

ANTOINE, ST. a fort of Corunna.

ANTOINE, ST. a town in the dept. of Iſere.

ANTONGIL, a large bay of Madagaſcar, on the E. ſide. Lat, 16. S.

ANTONIO, ST. a ſea-port, and a mountain of Biſcay in Spain; alſo a town of Cuba; a town of Braſil; and a bay or harbour of Jamaica.

ANTONIO, ST. one of the Cape de Verd iſlands, the moſt northerly, about 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is well watered and very fruitful, having about 500 inhabitants, chiefly negroes. The principal town ſtands among the mountains, which are high. Lat. 17. 0. N. lon. 24. 40. W.

ANTONOWOKOI GORKA, a convent of Novogorod.

ANTRIM, a county of Uiſter, bounded on the N. and E. by the ſea, on the S. by the county of Down, and on the W. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. The country is pretty fruitful, and the linen manufacture is carried on here very extenſively, to the ſuppoſed amount of £263,000 annually. The inhabitants are computed at 160,000, and the number of houſes at 21,922. The principal river is the Bann.

*ANTRIM, the capital of the country is a ſmall trading town, ſituated at the NE. end of Lough Neagh, 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus, and about 84 miles N. of Dublin.

Antrobus, Cheſh. near Bucklow. *Antron*, Cornw. near Helſton-Downs.

ANTWERP, a large, handſome city of Brabant, with a ſtrong citadel, ſeated on the Scheldt. About 200 years ago it was the greateſt place for trade in Europe; but the civil wars, that were the conſequence of the tyranny of Philip II. diminiſhed that commerce, which was almoſt annihilated in 1648, when, by the treaty of Munſter, between Spain and the United Provinces, the navigation of the Scheldt to large ſhips, was ſhut. Upon the Seven United States of Holland being thus declared a free ſtate, and the navigation of the Scheldt yielded to them, the Dutch built forts upon the river, to hinder all ſhips from coming up, except ſuch as paid them cuſtom, and after that time the trade was principally removed from Antwerp to Amſterdam, till then an inconſiderable town; but by the late revolutions, all theſe reſtrictions are done away. The ſtreets of Antwerp are large and regular, in number 212, beſides which are 22 public ſquares: the harbour is very commodious, the river being 400 yards wide, and, at the time of high water 22 feet deep; ſo that large veſſels may come up to the quay; and, by the canals from the river, to the doors of the houſes. The public buildings are very handſome, and, at leaſt, 200 in number. The exchange coſt 300,000 crowns. From this building Sir Thomas Greſham took the model of the Royal Exchange, in London, as did the burghers of Amſterdam that of theirs. The town-houſe is a grand piece of architecture, and ſtands in the great market place. The houſe of the Hanſe towns, built for the accommodation of the Oofterlingen, or eaſtern merchants from the Baltic, is a ſquare building of ſtone. In the middle ſtory, which has a gallery quite round the ſquare, there are 300 lodging rooms: the cellars ſerve for ſtables. It is 24 miles N. of Bruſſels, 22 NE. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amſterdam.

ANWICK. See ALNEWICK.

Anwick, a pariſh of Lincolnſhire.

ANXI, a town of Baſilicata, Naples.

Any, 12 miles SE. of Limerick, Munſter.

ANZERMA, a town and province of Popayan, on the river Coca, in S. America, where there are mines of gold. Lat. 4. 58. N. lon. 75. 25. W.

ANZICO, or MACOKO, a kingdom of Lower Guinea, the country of the Jagas, divided from Congo by the river Zaira. The inhabitants are ſtrong, nimble, and very intrepid; they are deſcribed as cannibals, publicly expoſing human fleſh on their ſhambles for ſale. They do not till the ground, but, like the Arabs, wander from place to place. The pay ſome reverence to the ſun and moon, and have other idols: and they carry off ſlaves, to barter at Angola for the commodities of Europe.

AONIA, the hilly part of Bœotia, in ancient Greece, in which was Mount Helicon.

AOSTA, a town and diſtrict of Piedmont. Here are ſeveral antiquities of the Romans, who, under their general, Terentius Varro, reduced it's ancient and hardy inhabitants, the Salaſſi, a people of Celtic extraction. It is ſeated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 50 miles NW. of Turin. Lat. 45. 43. N. lon. 7. 30. E. The valley of Aoſta is 30 miles in length, and abounds in paſtures and all ſorts of fruits. The preſent inhabitants have moſtly the *krope*, or ſwoln throats, and are accounted the moſt ſimple people among all the Piedmonteſe.

APACHES, or APACI, Indians of New Mexico, who live under the government of their own cacique, and have ſeveral ſtrong holds in the mountains.

APAFALVA, a village of Tranſylvania.

APALACHTY COLA, a town and harbour; APALACHE, a river; and APALACHES, a nation of Indians, in E. Florida.

APALACHIAN. See ALLEGANY.

APAMEA, or AMAN, a city of Syria, on the river Orontes, ſtill populous, though it has loſt much of it's former ſplendor. It was governed by it's own kings, till the coming of Pompey into Syria: near it, Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, was overthrown by the Emperor Aurelius, who led her in triumph, at Rome, ſo overloaded with jewels, that ſhe ſunk under the weight of them.

APANORMIA, a town of Santorin, an iſland in the ſea of Candia. It has a ſpacious harbour in the form of a half-moon; but ſo deep, that ſhips cannot anchor there. Lat. 36. 18. N. lon. 25. 59. E.

APANTA, and APARIA, provinces of S. America, near the Amazon river.

APEE, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea. Lat. 16. 46. S. lon. 168. 32. E.

Apedale, Staffordſ. near Stone; noted for it's coarſe iron ore, which, mixed with others of a better ſort, is uſed for two-penny nails, and ſheeting nails for ſhips.

Apeley, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple.

APENNINES, a chain of mountains which divides Italy through it's whole length, from Genoa to Calabria, and generally gives riſe to the ſeveral brooks and rivers which water that fertile country.

It

It takes different names, however, in different ſtates.

APENRADE. See ABENRADE.

APENZEL, a canton of Swiſſerland, ſurrounded by the Rhinthal and the territory of St. Gall. The inhabitants are eſtimated at 50,000. It was received into the Helvetic league in the year 1513, and is divided into 12 communities; 6 of which are Romaniſts, the other 6 Proteſtants. It's capital is APENZEL, a rich, large, and populous city, 40 miles E. of Zurich.

Aperley, Northumb. near Bellingham. *Aperley*, Durham, W. of Chopwell. *Aperſide*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Middleham. *Apeſ reſs*, Glouc. near Wickware. *Apeſley*, Bedfordſ. near Woburn. *Apethorp*, Northamp. 4 miles from Oundle. *Apeton*, Staff. near Church-Eaton and the river Penk. *Apewood*, Staff. NW. of Kinver.

APHGASI. See ABKHAS.

APHION, APHIUM, or APPIOM KARAHISSART, a city of Natolia, formerly the patrimony of Othman, the founder of the Turkiſh empire. It has it's name from the great quantity of opium (by the Turks called aphium) produced here. Lat. 38. 35. N. lon. 31. 48. E.

Apiscomb, Somerſetſ. near Caſtle-Cary. *Apleton*, Durham, near Sherborn. *Aplby*, Lincolnſ. near Market-Raiſin. *Apley*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Apley*, Shropſ. near Wellington.

APOLLONIA, a town of Albania; another in Macedonia; another in Thrace, now in ruins; a fourth in Barca, with a capacious harbour, called, by the Arabs, Bonandrea; a fifth by the ſea-ſide, in Natolia, thought to be the Aſſos mentioned in the Acts of the Apoſtles; with ſeveral other of leſs note; alſo a promontory of Greece.

Appiles, Herts, near Hitching. *Apperley*, Glouc. in Deerhurſt pariſh.

APPENZEL. See APENZEL.

APPERSHOVEN, a village of Suabia, about 4 miles SSE. of Blenheim.

APPIAN-WAY, an ancient paved highway of Italy. It began within the city of Rome, at the places where Conſtantine's triumphal arch is erected. The firſt projector of it, Appius Claudius Cæcus, at an immenſe expence, from the public treaſury, carried it as far as Capua; Julius Cæſar, from Capua to Beneventum; and Auguſtus thence to Brundufium. The Appian-Way, a great part of which remains entire to this day, was above 300 miles in length, and about 15 feet in breadth. Caius Gracchus placed ſtones along it, called cippi, for travellers to ſit and reſt on, and riders to mount at, who, in thoſe days, had no ſtirrups; alſo mile-ſtones, called miliaria, or lapides.

*APPLEBY, the aſſize-town of Weſtmorland, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Eden, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded. It was formerly a Roman ſtation, named Aballaba; and, from the old Engliſh ſtatutes, it appears, that parliaments have been holden here. It is 10 miles SE. of Penrith, and 266 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Appleby, Lincolnſ. between Glandford-bridge and Burton-upon-Trent. *Appleby, Magna* and *Parva*, Leiceſ. near Normanton. *Appleby*, Derbyſ. between Burton-upon-Trent and Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Appleby-Street*, near Hertford. *Appledore*, Devonſ. on the coaſt, the firſt harbour within the bar of Barnſtaple. *Appledore*, Kent, near Tenderden. *Appledore-Comb*, Iſle of Wight. *Appledrum*, Suſſex, between Chicheſter and Thorney-Iſland. *Appleford*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Applegarth, Foreſt of*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Richmond diſtrict. *Appleſhaw*, Hants, 4 miles from Andover. *Applethwaite*, Weſtmor, near Winandermere Lake. *Appleton Nun*, between Selby and York. *Appleton*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Appleton*, Cheſhire, near Warrington. *Appleton*, Lancaſ. near Preſcot. *Appleton*, Norfolk, N. of Flitcham. *Appleton*, Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter. *Appleton*, Yorkſ. 5 miles S. of Yarum. *Appleton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Rydel. *Appleton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. near Bedal. *Appletree-Wick*, Yorkſ. near Skipton. *Apſe*, Iſle of Wight, near Medina. *Apſley*, Suſſex, near Bramber.

APT, an ancient town in the depart. of the mouths of the Rhone. It's commerce conſiſts in prunes, coarſe ſerges, and wax-chandlery, for which laſt there is a great demand. Here are many fine Roman antiquities. It is ſituated on the river Calavon, 20 miles N. of Aix, and 25 SE. of Orange. Lat. 43. 51. N. lon. 5. 30. E.

Apton-Combe, Iſle of Wight, near Medina.

APUEIS, an Indian nation of Braſil.

APULIA. See PUGLIA, LA.

APURIMA, or APORAMAC, a rapid river of Peru in S. America.

APURWAÇA, a river of Guiana.

AQUA-NEGRA, two towns of Italy, one in the Mantuan, and another in the Cremoneſe.

AQUILA, a large, handſome town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ultra. Lat. 42. 20. N. lon. 13. 39. E.

AQUILAR-DEL-CAMPO, a ſmall town of Old Caſtile.

Aquilate,

Aquilate, Staffordſhire, near Newport.

AQUILEA, or AQUILEIA, a town of Friuli in Italy, formerly rich and flouriſhing, but now decayed. It was taken and ſacked by Attila, in 452. Lat. 46. 0. N. lon. 13. 8. E.

AQUINO, a town of Terra di Lavora, Naples, conſiſting of only 35 houſes. It lies 30 miles NW. of Capua.

AQUITAINE. See GUIENNE.

ARA, a river of Spain, which joins the Cinca at Ainſa, in Arragon.

ARABIA, a country of Aſia, on the SW. It may be accounted a peninſula, being joined on the N. to Syria; bounded on the NE. by the river Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbeck, or Diarbekar, the ancient Meſopotamia; on the E. by the Gulfs of Perſia and Ormus; on the S. by the Indian Ocean; and on the W. by the Red Sea, which ſeparates it from Africa. It lies between 12 and 32 degrees N. latitude, and between 35 and nearly 60 E. lon. extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It is divided, by Europeans, into Petrea, Deſerta, and Felix; or the Stony, the Deſert, and the Happy; but, by the Arabians themſelves, into 6 provinces, viz. Hedjas, Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, Lachſa or Hadsjar, and Nedsjid. Arabia Petrea is the ſmalleſt of the three, and towards the N. very mountainous, having few inhabitants becauſe of it's barrenneſs. This is the wilderneſs through which the children of Iſrael paſſed, in their journeying from Egypt to Canaan. In Arabia Deſerta, the plains of ſand are ſo immenſe, that travellers, in croſſing them, are obliged to make uſe of the mariner's compaſs, as if at ſea; and the tempeſts are not leſs terrible here than on the ocean. The air is exceſſively hot; ſprings or ſtreams are ſcarcely to be met with: a peſtilential vapour ſometimes paſſes along, which inſtantly kills thoſe who happen to inhale it; and when the wind riſes high, the deſert aſſumes the appearance of the moſt rough and tempeſtuous ſea. The ſand is lifted from it's bed by the force of the winds, and driven along like waves, clouds, and rain; every thing that falls in it's way is overwhelmed, and whole caravans of travellers, with their horſes and camels, find one common grave in the deluge of ſand. "In the general aſpect of this deſert region," ſays a modern traveller, "which is that of a vaſt plain, terminated on all ſides by the horizon, the eye ſeeks in vain for ſome intervening object to reſt upon; and after flitting over a diſmal waſte of ſand, or ſcorched brambles it returns to enjoy relaxation in the herds, and other property, with which the Arabian is ſurrounded. A deep and diſmal ſilence reigns over this heavy landſcape no beaſt, no bird, no inſect, is ſeen to diverſify the ſad uniformity of the ſcene. M. de Pagés obſerves that, in traverſing the whole extent of Arabia Deſerta, he ſaw "only 4 rabbits, 5 or 6 rats, 3 large and 7 or 8 ſmall birds." "Here, indeed all our ideas of deſerts, as found in the poetical language of oriental tales, fall ſhort of the truth! A ſtillneſs, like the ſilence of night, the faint remains of a breeze, ſtill glowing with the fervour of the meridian ſun, but ſinking with his orb: an unbounded waſte, covered with dark, grey ſand, reſembling the aſhes of a furnace, and according with the raging heat of thoſe regions; above, the vaſt canopy of heaven, acroſs whoſe pale atmoſphere no other object is ſeen, but the reddiſh diſk of the ſun dipt in the horizon, are circumſtances which conſpire to impreſs the mind of a ſpectator with an unpleaſing melancholy." Along the banks of the Euphrates, however, where the land is fertilized, there are great flocks of ſheep, and large herds of cattle and camels. Oſtriches, alſo, are found there in great numbers. The produce of Arabia Felix, which is, by far, the moſt conſiderable of the three provinces, is myrrh, aloes, caſſia, frankincenſe, ſpikenard, manna, and other coſtly gums; cinnamon, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty; and immenſe quantities of coffee. In a country ſo various, and of ſuch extent, we may expect the manners of the inhabitants to vary. Thoſe in the fertile parts have long been domeſticated; to them we are indebted for many valuable diſcoveries; they have been our preceptors in chemiſtry and mathematical ſcience; they firſt introduced into Europe the invention of the ten arithmetical figures, and taught us their uſe. On the other hand, the Arabs in the Deſert have no houſes, but tents; they lead wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the ſake of paſture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over the Deſert from Buſſorah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, the place of Mahomet's nativity.

ARACAN, or RECCAN, a fertile, but not a populous, country of Aſia, on the NE. coaſt of the Bay of Bengal, having Meckley, on the N. and Burmah on the E. It is governed by 12 princes, ſubject to the chief king, who reſides in his capital, called alſo Aracan, a city about as large

as

as Amſterdam; through which the large and beautiful river, Chaberis or Aracan, glides in many ſtreams. Lat. 20. 38. N. lon. 93. E. His palace is very large, and contains, it is ſaid, 7 idols of caſt gold, two inches thick, each of a man's height and covered with diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones; and, in his ſtables, he has horſes, elephants, lions, tigers, &c. They have only two ſeaſons, the rainy and the fair; the rainy ſeaſon is, while the ſun is on the N. ſide of the line, or during our ſpring and ſummer months; the reſt of the year is their ſummer. Elephants, buffaloes, and tigers are numerous here. The articles of commerce are, timber, lead, tin, and elephants' teeth; and ſometimes traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones. The inhabitants are idolatrous; polygamy is permitted among them: admiring broad and flat foreheads, they bind leaden plates on their children's foreheads, as ſoon as they are born, and accounting long ears as a beauty, they ſo load them with rings, as to make them at laſt hang down to their ſhoulders.

ARAD, a country and a town of Hungary, 14 miles N. of Temeſwar.

ARAFAT, a mountain of Arabia, near Mecca, where great numbers of Muſſulmen reſort annually, having a tradition that Abraham offered to ſacrifice Iſhmael there.

Araguiſs, Northumb. near Morpeth.

ARAGUA, a town of Cumana, in Terra Firma.

ARAL, or ARAT, a lake of Aſia, 200 miles E. of the Caſpian Sea, into which many rivers are now found to run, which were formerly thought to diſcharge themſelves into the latter. It is about 250 miles long, and in ſome places 150 broad. It lies between 42 and 47 degrees N. lat. and between 58 and 62 E. lon.

ARANDA DE DUERO, a town of Old Caſtile, 42 miles SE. of Valladolid.

ARANIAS, a river of Tranſylvania.

ARANJUEZ, a town and palace of the king of Spain, remarkable for it's grand and elegant gardens, reckoned the moſt delightful in the world, with a public walk, 4 miles long, that croſſes the Tajo twice before it loſes itſelf in the thickets. It is ſituated in New Caſtile, 25 miles S. of Madrid.

ARANYAS-SZEK, ARANYOS-MAROTH, ARANYOS-MEDGYES, and ARANY-VAR, 4 villages in Hungary.

ARARAT, the name anciently given to part of Mount Caucaſus, in Armenia, between the Black and Caſpian Seas, where Noah's ark is ſuppoſed to have reſted after the flood. It is 60 miles S. of Erivan.

ARARI, a river of Braſil.

ARAS, ARASSOW, or ARAXES, a river of Armenia, which, after running SE. acroſs that country and part of Perſia, fall, into the river Kur, or Cyrus.

ARASSI, a maritime town of Genoa.

ARASTH, or ARRAIS, a maritime town of Fez, on the river Lucar, where it falls into the Atlantic.

ARAVA, a fortreſs of Upper Hungary.

ARAUCO, a fortreſs and town of Chili, ſeated in a fine valley, and on a river of the ſame name. The natives of it, after 100 years war, though deſtitute of fire-arms, drove the Spaniards out of it; but in 1650, concluded a peace with them. Lat. 30. 30. S. lon. 73. 20. W.

ARAW. See AARAW.

ARAYA, a cape of S. America, forming the N. point of the Oronoque. Here are ſalt pits, from which the Dutch uſed freely to ſupply themſelves, till the year 1605, when their ſhips were unexpectedly deſtroyed by the Spaniards, who, in 1622. built a fort there.

Arbago, in Weſtmorland, furniſhes a vaſt quantity of iron ore.

ARBA, a town and iſland lately of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia.

ARBELA. See IRBIL.

Arbella, in Kerry, Munſter, near the ruins of Ballycarthy Caſtle, 138 miles from Dublin.

ARBERG, a town on the river Aar, in the canton of Berne. It ſtands on a rock, out of which there is cut a fort, 27 miles S. of Baſle; alſo another town of Berne, 12 miles NW. of the city of that name.

ARBES, a city of Tunis, in a beautiful plain, watered by many fine ſprings. It is two days journey S. of Bona; here are ſeveral Roman antiquities and inſcriptions to be met with.

Arbirlot, a village and pariſh of Forfar.

Arbiſtock, a pariſh of Denbighſhire.

ARBOGA, or ABROGA, a neat, inland town of Weſtmanland, on the river Storae, which a little lower falls into Maeler lake. It is 56 miles W. of Stockholm.

ARBOIS, a ſmall, populous town in the dept. of Jura, celebrated for it's white wines. It is 22 miles SW. of Beſançon. Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 5. 40. E.

ARBON, an ancient town of Swiſſerland, in the Turgow, on the S. ſide of the lake of Conſtance, with a caſtle built by the Romans. It is 12 miles SE. of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 30. N. lon. 9. 30. E.

ARBROATH, See ABERBROTHWICK.

Arbury, near Cambridge. *Arbury-Banks*, Herts, near Aſhwell, *Arbury*, Warwickſhire, near Nuneaton.

ARBURTHIE, a diſtrict in the ſhire of Kincardin, or Mearns, Scotland.

ARC, a river of the dept. of Mt. Blanc, which, in tumbling along it's rocky courſe, before it joins the Iſere, forms many remarkable waterfalls.

ARCADIA. See TRACONIA.

ARCADIA, a ſea-port of the Morea, near the gulf of the ſame name. It is nearly oppoſite to the Iſle of Zante, 64 miles SW. of Corinth, and 22 N. of Navarin. Lat. 37. 24. N. lon. 21. 42. E.

ARCAHAYE, or L'ARCAHAYE, a pariſh, plain, or territorial diſtrict, in the French part of St. Domingo, which, tho' one of the ſmalleſt in the colony, embraces a ſpace of about 74 miles in length. In the pariſh are 57 ſugar eſtates, 300 coffee ditto, 4 indigo ditto, and about 100 ſmall places where cotton is cultivated. The ſlaves are computed at 18,090, and the white inhabitants, from 1000 to 1200.

ARCHANGEL, a ſea-port of Ruſſia, ſeated on the Dwina, 4 miles from the White Sea, which is frozen up for three months in the winter, but the reſt of the year is open. The paſſage to it, through the N. Sea, was firſt diſcovered by Capt. Richard Lane, an Engliſhman, in 1553, his ſhip being ſeparated from the fleet of Sir Hugh Willoughby, then on an expedition to diſcover a NE. paſſage to China. Sir Hugh, with 70 men periſhed in Lapland; Lane wintered here. On the Engliſh firſt entering the White Sea, they found a fiſhing boat, the people in which, having never ſeen a ſhip before, fled before them; but, on a nearer approach, fell at their feet, and though they could hardly be perſuaded to ſell any thing without their prince's leave, gave them plenty of victuals for nothing. The Engliſh, from Elizabeth's time, had the excluſive privilege of trading here, and in the other northern ports of Ruſſia, from Wardhus to the river Oby, till the death of Charles I. when the czar was ſo exaſperated at their conduct, that he wholly deprived them of it; and ſince that time it has been open to all nations. The trade here is yet conſiderable, though it is greatly diminiſhed ſince the building of Peterſburg, from which it is diſtant 400 miles NE. Lat. 64. 34. N. lon. 39. 0. E.

ARCHANCEL-GOROD, one of the governments of Ruſſia, comprehending Samoides, Laplanders, &c. It's capital is Archangel.

Archenfield, Herefordſ. *Arches*, Berks, in E. Hendred pariſh. *Archeſter*, Northamptonſ. 2 miles from Wellingborough.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Andaluſia.

ARCHIPELAGO, anciently called the Ægean Sea, that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Europe and Aſia, having Macedonia and Romania on the N. Natolia on the E. Livadia and the Morea on the W. and the Iſle of Candia on the S. It contains many large and ſmall iſlands, as Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scyros, Mytelene, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos, Cerigo, Santorin, Andros, Tino, Naxia, Milo, Delos, &c.

ARCHIPELAGO NORTHERN, four principal cluſters of iſlands, between the E. coaſt of Kamtſchatka and the W. coaſt of America. The firſt, called Saſignan, contains 5 iſlands; the ſecond, called Khao, includes 8 iſlands; and both theſe groupes together are ſtyled the Aleuthian Iſlands. The third group is called, the Andreanoffski Oſtrova, and compriſes 16 iſlands. The fourth group, is the Lyſſie Oſtrova, or the Fox Iſlands, alſo 16 in number.

ARCIGOVINA, a duchy of Dalmatia.

ARCIS-SUB-AUBE, a ſmall town on the river, and in the dept. of Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes.

Arclid, Cheſhire, near Northwich.

ARCO, or ARCH, a town and caſtle in the Trentin, on the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the Lake de Garda. It is 16 miles SW. of Trent.

Arcole, Shropſ. a hamlet of Pullid, 3 miles SW. of Hinſtock. *Arcole*, or *Arkhul*, now *High-Ercal*, 4 miles from Salop. *Arcop*, Herefordſhire.

ARCONATO, a town of Milan.

ARCOS, a town of Old Caſtile; and a town of Seville, Andaluſia, on a craggy hill, at the foot of which runs the Guadaleto, 28 miles NE. of Cadiz.

ARCOT, a large city, the capital of the Carnatic, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan. It is ſituated on the river Paliar, 73 miles from Madras, and 217 from Seringapatam. Lat. 12. 30. N. lon. 79. 0. E.

ARCUEIL, a village, 3 miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built in 1624 by Mary de Medicis, and ſupplies the different parts of Paris with water.

Ardagh, in Longford, Leinſter. *Ardagh*, near Rathkeale, in Limerick, Munſter. *Ardaragh*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Ardbraccan*, a neat village, in Meath, Leinſter, 3 miles W. of Navan, and 25 NW. of Dublin.

Ardbury, or *Erdbury*, Warwickſhire, near Coventry.

ARDEA, a village of the Campagna di Roma.

Ardeath, in Meath, Leinſter.

ARDEBIL, an ancient town of Adirbeitzan, for ſeveral centuries the reſidence and burial place of the Perſian kings, particularly of Scheich Eider, founder of the Schah ſect. Pilgrims reſort to this place from all parts of Perſia. It is 25 miles E. of Tauris. Lat. 38. 15. N. lon. 48. 20. E.

ARDECHE, a department of France, before the revolution, called the Vivarois. It takes it's name from the river Ardeche, which falls into the Rhone.

ARDEE, or ATHERDEA, a town in the county of Louth, in Leinſter, 34 miles NW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 54. N. lon. 6. 46. W. Here is a mount, called Caſtle-guard, nearly 90 feet high, apparently a work of art; the depth of the main trench is between 30 and 40, the circumference at the top is not leſs than 140, and round the foundation it is upwards of 600 feet. Some conclude it to have been a ſepulchral monument, and burying-place of ſome of the Iriſh kings; others, that it was a place of aſſembly, for the people to debate on public affairs.

Arden, Yorkſhire, near Thirſk.

ARDENBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, 10 miles NE. of Bruges.

ARDENNES, a department of France, compriſing the N. part of Champagne. It is ſo named from a famous foreſt, lying on the river Meuſe, extending in Cæſar's time far into Germany; what remains of it at preſent, lies between Thionville and Liege.

Ardenora, Cornw. between Grampound and Leſtwithiel. *Ardenſide*, Yorkſ. near Arden, abovementioned.

Ardes, a peninſula in the county of Down, in Ulſter, being nearly ſurrounded by the Iriſh Channel and the Bays of Strangford and Carrickfergus. This barony was anciently a county of itſelf, as it appears by a patent roll of Henry I. (A. D. 1400) now in Bermingham's tower, Dublin-caſtle, that the ſaid king granted to Robert Fitzjordan Savage, the office of ſheriff of the Ardes, in Ulſter.

Ardeſley, Yorkſ. near Settle. *Ardeſley, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. near Otley.

Ardfert, in Kerry, Munſter, diſtant from Dublin 144 miles. *Ardfinnan*, in the county of Cork, Munſter.

ARDGLASS, now a decayed, but once a principal town of Down, in Ulſter. Here is a long range of buildings, in the caſtle ſtyle, called by the inhabitants, the new works, though they have no tradition of it's deſign or uſe. It extends 250 feet in length, in breadth only 24; the thickneſs of the walls is 3 feet: it has three towers in front joined to it, one at each end, and one in the centre, conſtructed on a deſign uniform and elegant. It has been divided into 18 apartments below, and the ſame number above, with a ſtair-caſe in the centre; each apartment on the ground floor had a ſmall Gothic door, and a large ſquare window, which ſeems to denote that they were ſhops or ware-rooms, occupied at ſome very early period, by merchants from foreign parts. Within 10 feet of the S. tower of this building ſtands a ſquare caſtle, called Horn-caſtle, from the great quantity of ox, deer, and cow horns being found about it; it is 40 feet by 30, conſiſts of two ſtories, and from the fire-places and other marks, appears to have been the kitchen and dining hall belonging to the merchants. Here are the remains of ſeveral other caſtles, towers, and gates, and within the NE. point of Ardglaſs harbour, is a very curious and natural cave, with a large entrance on the ſhore. The duties of this port were let to farm, ſo lately as the beginning of the reign of Charles I. It lies 7 miles NE. of Downpatrick.

Ardgroom, a harbour of Kerry, Munſter.

Ardingleigh, Suſſ. near Lewes. *Ardington*, Berks, N. of Wantage, and near the Vale of White Horſe. *Ardingworth*, Northamp. near Rothwell. *Ardley*, Eſſex, near Tendring. *Ardley*, Oxf. near Biceſter.

ARDMEANAGH, a territory of Roſsſhire.

Ardmillan Spa, in Down, Ulſter, a chalybeate water of Caſtlereagh, on the Lake Strangford. *Ardmore*, a pariſh of Waterford. *Ardmorehead*, a noted promontory on the S. coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which forms the E. ſide of Youghall Harbour.

ARDRA, or ARDER, a ſmall kingdom and town of the Slave Coaſt, on the E. ſide of the Volta, Upper Guinea. The country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants and fruits, which laſt all the year, and the inhabitants make a great deal of ſalt; they live to a great age, but the ſmall pox is very fatal to them. The town of Ardra is in lat. 5. 5. N. lon. 4. 10. E.

Ardrahin, in Galway, Connaught.

ARDRES, a town in the dept. of Puy de Dome; and a ſmall town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais. At this laſt place, Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England had an interview, in 1520, when the two kings and their attendants, diſplayed their wealth and finery with ſuch emulation, that the plain where they met was named, the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Ardres is ſeated in a moraſs 8 miles S. of Calais. Lat. 50. 50. N. lon. 1. 59. E.

Ardroſs, the heights of Roſsſhire.

Ard-

Ardnamurchan, a diſtrict of Argyleſhire.

Ardnaree, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ardpatrick* in Munſter, 19 miles S. of Limerick.

Ards, NW. of Inverneſs.

Ardſallah, in Roſcommon, Connaught. *Ardſallas*, in Clare, Munſter. *Ardtully*, near Callan, in the pariſh of Kilgarwan, in Kerry, Munſter.

Ardwick, Lanc. near Mancheſter. *Are*; ſee *Aire*.

AREBATILLO, a river of Old Caſtile, that falls into the Douro.

AREBO, or ARBON, a town of Africa, capital of Benin, 60 miles from the ſea. The Engliſh had once a factory here, as the Dutch have ſtill. Lat. 6. 0. N. lon. 5. 5. E.

ARECA, an iſland in the gulf of Perſia, 9 miles long and 3 wide. It is 3 miles SW. of Ormus.

AREGNO, a diſtrict of Corſica.

AREKEA, a port on the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaquen. Lat. 15. 40. N. lon. 39. 0. E.

Arelagh, Lanc. near the river Duddon, oppoſite to Millum-caſtle. *Areley*, or *Arnley*, Staff. ſtretches above a mile on the Severn. *Areley*, Cheſh. near Norwich. *Areley*, Staff. near Seiſdon. *Areley Kings*, *Areley Nether*, Worceſ. 6 or 7 miles S. of Bewdley.

AREMBERG, a neat, pleaſant city in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Aer, 22 miles S. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 7. 3. E.

AREMORICA, or ARMORICA, a name, in the lower ages, applied ſolely to Bretagne in France; but Cæſar extends it to all the countries between the Loire and the Seine.

Aren, Dorſetſ. on the coaſt, 4 miles E. of Wareham, and 1 from Pool Harbour.

ARENA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

ARENDONK, a town near Antwerp.

ARENS, or ARENSHARDE, a diſtrict of Sleſwick, through which paſſes the famous Danneuaſke, that is, the great wall or rampart, which the Daniſh king, Gotric, about the beginning of the ninth century, built acroſs the country from Hollingſted as far as the Sley, a length of 46 Engliſh miles, as a defence againſt the incurſions of the Saxons and Sclavi. The people of this diſtrict were the firſt in the country who profeſſed Chriſtianity, and their church, built in the year 826, was often demoliſhed by thoſe who turned again to idolatry.

ARENSBERG, a town and county of Weſtphalia, ſubject to the elector of Colonge. The former is ſeated on the Roer, 50 miles NE. of Cologne: alſo, another town of Schauenberg, Weſtphalia.

ARENSBURG, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, in Livonia, in the Iſle of Oeſel, on the Baltic. Lat. 58. 15. N. lon. 25. 40. E.

ARENTIM, in Entre Douro e Minho.

ARENSWALDE, a town in the New Marche of Brandenburg, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lat. 53. 13. N. lon. 15. 32. E.

AREQUIPA, a populous city of Peru, ſeated on a river, in a fertile country, or diſtrict, of the ſame name, 290 miles S. by E. of Lima. The air is very temperate; but near it there is a dreadful volcano. Lat. 16. 40. S. lon. 72. 30. W.

ARES. See ARAS.

Arey-beck, Weſtmor. near Gowburrow-Park, on the borders of Cumberland.

AREZZO, or AREZZA, an ancient town of Tuſcany, on a mountain. It is 34 miles SE. of Florence. Lat. 43. 27. N. lon. 12. 0. E.

ARGA, a river of Spain, which waters Navarre, and falls into the Ebro.

ARGAN, a town of New Caſtile.

ARGANIL, a town of Beira.

ARGENCES, a town in the dept. of Calvados, on the river Meauce, 10 miles E. of Caen. Lat. 49. 12. N. lon. 0. 2. W.

ARGENTA, a river of Albania, which runs into the Adriatic, 6 miles N. of Durazzo.

ARGENTAN, a town in the dept. of Orne. It's trade conſiſts of corn, fine linen, lawns, gauze, and other thin cloths, hats, and tanned leather. It is ſeated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Orne, 12 miles NW. of Seez, and 110 W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 45. N. lon. 0. 5. E.

ARGENTARO, MONTE, a cape and promontory on the coaſt of Tuſcany, about 12 miles S. of Orbitello; it juts out into the ſea, in the form of a peninſula, and is a ſerviceable landmark.

ARGENTEUIL, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oiſe, 8 miles NW. of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with fine vineyards; and in the environs, they have quarries of plaiſter of Paris; alſo a town in the dept. of the Yonne.

ARGENTIERA, a barren iſland of the Archipelago, about 18 miles in circumference. It's name is taken from the ſilver mines in it. It's inhabitants are Greeks, but there is only one village in the iſland. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 25. 10. E.

ARGENTIERE, L', a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps.

ARGENTINA, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc; and a town of Calabria Citra.

ARGENTON, a town in the dept. of the

the Indre, divided into two by the river Creuſe. It is 37 miles SW. of Bourges, and 62 SE. of Poitiers. Lat. 46. 35. N. lon. 1. 38. E.

Argholme, Lancaſ. near Cartmel.

ARGOL, a town in the dept. of Finiſterre.

ARGOS, a ſea-port in the Morea, on a bay, 25 miles SW. of Corinth. Lat. 37. 30. N. lon. 23. 5. E.

ARGOSTOLI, a ſea-port town of Cefalonia, the beſt in the iſland.

ARGOW, a diſtrict of Switzerland, on the river Aar, including a conſiderable part of Berne.

ARGUIN, a rocky iſland on the coaſt of Negroland, 30 miles SE. of Cape Blanco. It has been ſucceſſively in the hands of the Portugueſe, Dutch, Engliſh, and French; which laſt, in 1678, demoliſhed the fortreſs which the Portugueſe had built: ſince that time, the Dutch have begun to ſettle there again. Lat. 20. 30. N. lon. 17. 20. W.

ARGUN, ORGON, ORKON, or ARGUNSKOI, a town of E. Tartary, on a river of the ſame name, which ſeparates the Tartar and Ruſſian dominions in that part, and falls into the Amur, in lat. 53 N. lon. 121. E. There are mines of ſilver and lead near it, and a pearl fiſhery in the river. Lat. 50. 50. N. lon. 120. E.

ARGYLESHIRE, or INVERARY, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverneſsſhire, on the E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into iſlands and peninſulas, with bays and inlets, which afford good harbours for ſhipping; and the country is well watered with rivers and lakes, which yield abundance of fiſh. It is not quite 100 miles long, from the Mull of Cantyre to it's NE. extremity; it's breadth is unequal, about 30 miles where greateſt, and in ſome parts only 1 or 2. To the NW. is a peninſula, detached from the reſt of the county; it contains the diſtricts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar; the two laſt remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive. The peninſulas of Cantyre and Cowall, are likewiſe very large. A great part of the country abounds with rocks, frightful precipices, and ſtupendous mountains, apparently piled one upon another; yet, even in the high grounds, the ſoil, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent paſture.

ARHUSEN. See ARHUUS.

ARIANO, a town of Principato Citra, 15 miles E. of Benevento, and 10 NW. of Trevico. Lat. 41. 8. N. lon. 15. 19. E.

ARIANO, a town in the pope's territories, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles NE. of Ferrara. Lat. 45. 0. N. lon. 12. 8. E.

ARICA, a ſea-port of Peru, almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake, in 1605. It ſcarcely ever rains here; and many farms are employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which they have a good trade to Lima, from which it is 550 miles SE. Here they uſed to ſhip the treaſure which was brought from Potoſi, from which it is 270 miles W. but it has now, for many years, been carried overland to Lima. Near it is a mountain of rock ſalt.

ARIPO, or ARINO, a town on the W. coaſt of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda, ſubject to the Dutch. To the E. of it is a pearl-fiſhery. Lat. 8. 42. N. lon. 25. 80. E.

Ark, a river in Yorkſ. which falls into the Swale near Grinton. *Arkendale*, Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Knareſborough. *Arkendale*, Yorkſhire, near Applegarth-Foreſt. *Arkeſden*, Eſſex, near Newport. *Arkley*, Yorkſ. between Richmond and Weſtmorland.

ARKLOW, a neat market town and ſea-port of the county of Wicklow, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels. The tide flows very little here. It is 13 miles S. of Wicklow, and 26 of Dublin.

Arkſey, Yorkſ. 5 miles N. of Doncaſter. *Arkſton*, Herefordſ. between Druxton and Kingſton. *Alladon*, Cumb. near Whitehaven. *Arle*, Glouc. 1 mile from Cheltenham, where is a remarkable ſpring.

ARLES, a large, handſome, and ancient city, in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone. The adjacent country is very pleaſant, and produces good wine, manna, oil, fruits, and vermilion, and the air is excellent, yet the city is not populous. Conſtantine, the Roman emperor, took great delight in this place, and made it the ſeat of the empire in Gaul; and here are ſome remains of their antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obeliſk are the moſt remarkable. It is ſeated on the Rhone, 12 miles SE. of Niſmes, 35 NW. of Marſeilles, and 430 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 41. N. lon. 4. 43. E.

Arleſcote, Warw. under Edgehill. *Arleſley*, Bedfordſhire, near Shefford.

ARLESHEIM, a town of Baſil, Switzerland, 13 miles S. of the city of Baſil.

Arleſton, Derbyſ. between Barrow and Findern. *Arley*, War. W. of Nuneaton,

Arlingham, Glouc. near Berkeley, peninſulated by the Severn, which is here a mile in breadth. It's exhalations are thought to render the air unwholeſome; the paſſage over it is near this place. *Arlingham*, near Glouceſter.

Glouceſter. *Arlington*, Suſſex, near Pevenſey. *Arlington*, Bedf. between Harlington and Shepeſton. *Arlington*, Glouceſ. near Bybury. *Arliſcot*, Shropſ. near Ford.

ARLON, an ancient town of Luxemburg, now diſmantled. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the ſource of the river Semoy, 10 miles NW. of the city of Luxemburg.

Arlſey, Yorkſ. N. of Doncaſter.

ARMADABAD. See AMADABAT.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, bounded on the W. by Tyrone and Monaghan; on the N. by Tyrone and Lough Neagh; on the E. by Down; and on the S. and SE. by Louth and Monaghan. It's ſoil is rich and well cultivated; the ridge of mountains, called the Fewes, excepted, which runs acroſs it. It is a great linen county, it's trade therein being eſtimated at 291,900l. annually. The inhabitants are about 120,000, and it contains 21,983 houſes.

*ARMAGH, the county-town, where the aſſizes are held, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is primate of all Ireland. Here is a noble ſchool, a royal foundation; alſo a public library, and an obſervatory, endowed with a liberal income for an aſtronomer. It is about 30 miles SE. of Londonderry, and 63 N. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 27. N. lon. 6. 57. W.

Armaghbregah, in Meath, Leinſter.

ARMAGNAC, a ci-devant province of Guienne, in France, having Languedoc on the E. and Gaſcony on the W. it now forms part of the department of Gers.

ARMAMAR, a town of Beira.

Armanthwaite, Cumb. near the river Eden, between Kirk-Oſwald and Corby-caſtle. *Armanthwaite*, Yorkſ. near Danby. *Armanthwaite*, Cumb. adjoining Outebridge, at the foot of Baſſingthwaite-water. It commands a delightful proſpect of that beautiful lake, of the romantic hills of Withop on the right, and the towering Skiddaw on the left; and the diſtant hills of Borrodale, or Keſwick, terminate the view. *Armeboth*, Cumb. near the river Thurlemyre, and Legburth-water. *Armed Knight*, Cornwall, a rock at the Land's-End.

ARMENIA, a large, healthy, and very fertile country in Aſia, watered by ſeveral large rivers. It is bounded on the W. by the Euphrates; on the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Schirvan and Ghilan; and on the S. by Aderbeitzan, Curdiſtan, Diarbeker, and Ghilan. It was formerly governed by it's own kings, but the Turks and Perſians hold poſſeſſion of it at preſent. That part of it which is ſubject to the Perſians, is called Upper, Grand, or Eaſtern Armenia; and that which is ſubject to Turkey, Weſtern, Lower, or Little Armenia. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They profeſs Chriſtianity, but are charged with being Eutychians. They have patriarchs, archbiſhops, biſhops, doctors, preachers, and monks. Erzerum is the capital.

ARMENTIERS, a ſmall, handſome town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Lis, 8 miles NW. of Liſle.

Armeſton, Northamp. near Polbrook. *Armethorp*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter.

ARMIERS, a town in the dept. of the North, on the river Sambre, 20 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 20. N. lon. 4. 3. E.

Armin, *Magna* and *Parva*, Yorkſ. near Barkſton, on the river Air. *Armingale*, Norf. near Cringleton, 5 miles S. of Norwich. *Armington*, Devonſ. on the river Arm, near Plympton.

ARMIRA, a town of Theſſaly, on the Gulf of Volo, or Velo, 30 miles SE. of Lariſſa. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 23. 22. E.

Armitage, Staff. on the river Sow. *Armitage*, Cheſh. near Northwich. *Armley*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds.

ARMORICA. See AREMORICA.

Armoy, in Antrim, Ulſter, 109 miles from Dublin.

Armſide, Weſtmorl. near Little Langdale, on the borders of Cumb. *Armſwell*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile from Pluſh. *Armtree*, Linc. near Horncaſtle.

ARMUYDEN, or ARNEMUDEN, a ſea-port of Zealand, one of the Seven United Provinces, in the Iſle of Walcheren, now inconſiderable, the ſea having ſtopped up the harbour with ſand. The ſalt works are it's chief trade. It is 3 miles E. of Middleburg, with which it communicates by a canal.

ARNAU, a town of Koningratz, Bohemia.

ARNAY LE DUC, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or. It has a good trade, and is ſeated in a valley near the river Arroux, 25 miles SW. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 7. N. lon. 4. 26. E.

Arncliff, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Wharlton caſtle. *Arncliff*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on a river, a little to the E. of Pennygent-hill. *Arncot*, Oxfordſ. near Amerſden and Biceſter.

ARNDAL, or ARENDAL, a town and landing-place of Chriſtianſand, in Norway, ſituated on a rock in the middle of the ſtream Nid. The old forge of Baaſelandſwerk, and ſeveral iron mines are in the neighbourhood.

ARNEBERG, a town of the Old March, Brandenburg, ſituated on the Elbe, between Angermund and Werben.

ARNEDO, a town of Peru, with a good harbour, 25 miles N. of Lima.

Arneſby, Leic. near Sleaſby. *Arneſide*, Lanc. on the borders of Cumb. *Arneſide-Fewer*, Lanc. on the borders of Weſtmorl. *Arnhill*, N. Riding, on the river Lune. *Arnbale*, Warwickſhire.

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, ſituated on the Rhine, 8 miles N. of Nimeguen, and 32 E. by S. of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 2. N. lon. 5. 50. E.

ARNHUSEN, a ſmall town of Pruſſian Pomerania, near the river Riga, 4 leagues from Colberg and the Baltic.

ARNIS, an iſland of Sleſwick.

ARNO, a large river of Tuſcany. It riſes in the Apennines, and having received in it's courſe the Sieva, Piſa, and Elſa, falls into the ſea a little below Piſa. The valley (Val di Arno) through which it runs, is very pleaſant, abounding in fruits. Part of this valley is thought to have once been a lake, before the Arno made or deepened it's paſſage through the rock at Rignano. In digging here, the ſtrata of the earth are found regular, and elephants' bones are met with.

Arnold, a mile N. of Nottingham, on the E. ſide of Beſkwood Park. *Arnolds*, Eſſex, near Chelmsford.

ARNSHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of the Lower Rhine, 10 miles NW. of Worms.

ARNSTADT, a town of Schwartzburg, Upper Saxony, ſituated on the river Gera, 10 miles SW. of Erfort. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 11. 15. E.

Arnwood, Hants, near Chriſtchurch.

AROMAIA, a province of New Andaluſia, on the river Oronoque, S. America.

ARONA, a town of Milan, on the Lake Maggiore, ſubject however to Piedmont.

ARONCHES, a town of Alentejo, on the river Caro. Lat. 39. 3. N. lon. 7. 2. W.

AROOL, a town of the Kioſ, in the Ukraine, on the river Occa, 200 miles S. of Moſcow. Lat. 51. 58. N. lon. 36. 40. E.

AROSBAY, a town of the Eaſt Indies, on the iſland of Madura, near Java. Lat. 6. 30. S. lon. 114. 30. E.

AROUCA, a town in Beira.

ARPINO, a town of Lavora, Naples, 8 miles N. of Apuina. Lat. 41. 44. N. lon. 13. 46. E.

ARQUA, a town in the Paduan, a territory of Venice, 10 miles S. of Padua.

ARQUES, a town ſeated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, in the dept. of Lower Seine, 4 miles SE. of Dieppe.

ARRACIF, a harbour of Pernambuco, in Braſil. It is ſmall, and much ſhut up with rocks and ſands. Lat. 8. 20. S. lon. 35. 10. W.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Navarre and the Two Caſtiles; on the N. by Navarre and the Pyrenean Mountains; on the E. by Catalonia, and a part of Valencia; and on the S. by Catalonia and New Caſtile. It's extent from N. to S. is nearly 120 miles, and from E. to W. about 78. The river Ebro runs from NW. to SE. through the province, and divides it into two parts nearly equal. The air is pure and wholeſome, and the country, near the rivers, is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit; but, in general, it is dry, ſandy, mountainous, and ſtoney. It produces ſaffron, and there are mines of ſalt. Saragoſſa is the capital.

ARRAGON, or ARAGON, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Ebro, between Calahorra and Tudela.

ARRAN ISLES, three iſlands on the W. coaſt of Ireland, in the mouth of Galway-Bay. Lat. 53. 0. N. lon. 10. 0 W. They are called the S. Iſles of Arran, to diſtinguiſh them from another iſland of the ſame name, called the N. Iſle of Arran, ſituated on the coaſt of Donnegal in Ulſter. Lat. 55. 0. N. lon. 9. 2. W.

ARRAN, a rocky and mountainous iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, to the SW. of the Iſle of Bute; about 23 miles long and 12 broad. It abounds with cattle, ſheep, goats, and fowl; and agriculture here is ſomewhat advancing. The ſtreams are ſtored with fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon. The climate is cold, but healthful; and invalids annually reſort thither to drink the whey of goats-milk. Among the rocks are found iron ore, ſpar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles, ſuſceptible of poliſh. On the coaſt are many ſpacious and wonderful caverns, which uſed to afford ſhelter to ſmugglers; one of theſe occaſionally ſerves the inhabitants to hold a religious meeting in. They were once the retreats, perhaps the habitations, of ancient heroes. Tradition, in theſe parts, ſtill preſerves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce took refuge in this iſland in the times of his greateſt diſtreſs. Lat. 55. 40. N. lon. 5. 10. W.

ARRAN. See AARAW.

Arran, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Lund.

ARRAS, a large and ancient city in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, containing 11 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral.

The inhabitants are about 10,000. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Artois. It is ſeated on the Scarp. Lat. 50. 19. N. lon. 2. 61. E.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, compoſed of what, before the revolution, was called *Conſerans & Foix*. It is ſo named from the river of the ſame name, which has it's ſource among the Pyrenees, and, paſſing by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne 2 miles above Toulouſe. Gold duſt has been found among it's ſands.

Arrington, 9 miles from Cambridge, has a bridge over the Cam, towards Wendy.

Arro, a river in Herefordſhire, which runs into the Lug, near Leominſter.

ARROE, an iſle of Denmark in the Baltic, S. of Funen, has ſeveral villages but no town. Lat. 55. 10. N. lon. 10. 20. E.

ARROJO DE ST. SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, 8 miles S. of Merida, and 25 E. of Badajox. Lat. 38. 36. N. lon. 6. 20. W.

Arrow, a river in Worceſterſhire and Warwickſhire, that runs into the Avon near Bilford Grange. *Arrow*, Warw. near Aulceſter and the river Arrow. *Arrow*, Cheſh. between the river Dee and Lancaſter.

ARSAMAS, a town of European Ruſſia, on the river Mokcha-reca, 300 miles S. by E. of Moſcow, and 300 N. by W. of Aſtracan.

Arsham, Yorkſ. near the Tees.

ARTA, or LARTA, a ſea-port of Lower Albania, ſeated on the river Aſdhas, in the bay of Arta, 70 miles NNW. of Lepanto. Lat. 39. 28. N. lon. 21. 20. E.

ARTEMUS, a promontory of Valencia.

Arth, a river in Cardiganſ. *Arthington*, W. Riding, between Otley and Gawthorp. *Arthuret*, Cumb. near the river Kirkſop, S. of Long-town *Arthur's caſtle*, Cornw. on the coaſt, near Tintagel and Boſcaſtle. *Arthur's hall*, Cornw. near Penpont, and the Temple-Moors. *Artington*, Surry, near Godalmin. *Artleborough*, Northamptonſhire, near Higham Ferrers.

ARTOIS, a ci-devant province of French Flanders, now principally included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

Artro, a river in Merionethſ. which runs into river Llanbeder, at Llanbeder. *Arvans, St.* Monm. a little N. of Chepſtow, on the ſame river.

ARUBA, or ORUBA, an iſland near the coaſt of Terra Firma, in the W. Indies, ſubject to the Dutch. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and 14 leagues W. of Curaçoa. Lat. 12. 30. N. lon. 67. 35. W.

ARVE, a river in the dept. of Mont Blanc, which riſes in Faucigny, and falls into the Rhone near Geneva.

Arum, Lancaſhire, near Hornby.

*ARUNDEL, a town in Suſſex, pleaſantly ſituated on the declivity of a hill, on the ſummit of which ſtands the caſtle, an ancient ſeat of the dukes of Norfolk. This caſtle, formerly one of the ſtrongeſt in England, confers the honour of earldom on it's owner, without creation; a particular privilege, confirmed by parliament in the reign of Henry VI. As it ſtands near the mouth of the river Arun, it had once a good harbour, that admitted ſhips of 100 tons up to the bridge, till it was almoſt choked up by a ſand beach, thrown up by the ſea; but in 1733, there was an act of parliament paſſed for repairing it: it yet admits ſmall veſſels, and great quantities of timber for the dock-yards are ſhipped off here. It is 8 miles E. of Chicheſter, and 68 SW. by S. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Arwanack, Cornw. near Pendennis and Falmouth. *Arwerton*, Suff. a little to the NW. of Harwich, near the junction of the Orwel and the Stour. *Arwothal*, Cornw. 4 miles SW. of Truro.

ARZILLA, a ſea-port of Fez, 15 miles SSW. of Tangier. Lat. 35. 30. N.

ARZINA, a river of Ruſſian Lapland.

ASAD-ABAD, a town of Irac, Perſia.

Aſalt, Cornw. near Crimble Paſſage.

*ASAPH, ST. a ſmall city of Flintſhire, in N. Wales, which ſcarcely contains above 50 houſes. It is ſituated in a pleaſant and rich vale, at the conflux of the rivers Elway and Clwyd, 24 miles W. of Cheſter, and 209 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Aſby Cotsford, *Aſby Magna* and *Parva*, *Aſby-Overgrange* and *Aſby-Wyenderwarth*, villages in Weſtmorland.

ASCENSION, a barren, mountainous, uninhabited iſland, upwards of 200 miles in circumference, and about 600 miles NW. of St. Helena. It has, however, an excellent harbour, at which the Eaſt India ſhips often touch, to furniſh themſelves with turtle, which are here very plentiful and large. Vaſt quantities of fiſh and ſea-fowl are alſo found here, as well as ſome goats, whoſe fleſh is not inferior to mutton in ſweetneſs and delicacy. Lat. 7. 40. S. lon. 14. 18. W.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Franconia, ſubject to the elector of Mentz, and 36 miles E. of that city. Lat. 50. 4. N. lon. 9. 5. E.

ASCHERSLEBEN, a town of Halberſtadt.

ASCOLI, a town of Ancona, ſeated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles NE. of Rome. Lat. 42. 44. N. lon. 13. 29. E.

ASCOLI DI SATRIANO, a town of Capitanata, ſeated on a mountain, 65 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 8. N. lon. 15. 50. E.

Aſcome, Weſtmor. *Aſcot*, Oxfordſ. near Shirehampton, *Aſcot*, Warw. a little S. of Ladbrook, near the road from Banbury to Dunchurch. *Aſcot*, Bucks, near Wing and Winſlow. *Aſcot*, Midd. between Ryſlip and Pinner-Green. *Aſcot*, Oxf. near Thame. *Aſcot*, Warw. near Whichford. *Aſcot-Heath*, 4 miles from Windſor, on the road to Reading.

ASEER, or ASEERGUR, a ſtrong fortreſs of the Soubah of Candeiſh, in the Deccan, 20 miles NE. of Burhampour. Lat. 21. 35. N. lon. 76. 0. E.

Aſerby, Leiceſ. near Friſby. *Aſerley*, Yorkſ. a little S. of Stanley. *Aſgarby*, Linc. 3 miles from Sleaford. *Aſgarth-Force*: the river Tees, which divides Durham from Yorkſ. collects itſelf together at this place, which is a few miles W. of Barnard-Caſtle, at the top of a frightful precipice, and falls, with prodigious force, down a perpendicular cataract of 23 yards, forming a ſcene at once tremendous and delightful. It is ſaid to reſemble exactly the cataracts of the Nile in Egypt. *Aſh*, Devonſ. near Axminſter. *Aſh*, Derb. near Elvall. *Aſh*, Devonſ. between Branton and Weſtcoate. *Aſh*, Dorſ. near Netherby. *Aſh*, Dorſ. near Pimpern. *Aſh*, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Aſh*, Hants, near Overton and Polhamton. *Aſh*, Kent, near Sandwich. *Aſh*, Kent, between Ridley and Kingſdown. *Aſh*, Somerſetſ. in the pariſh of Martock. *Aſh*, Staff. near Stone. *Aſh*, Suff. near Wickham. *Aſh*, Surry, near Anderſhot, in Hants. *Aſh, Magna* and *Parva*, Shropſ. a little to the SE. of Whitchurch. *Aſh*, Iſle of Wight, near E. Medina. *Aſhamſtead*, Berks, near Eaſtſidon. *Aſhbaſton*, Shropſ. near the river Terne, between High-Ercal and Rowton.

*ASHBORN, a large, populous town in Derbyſhire, ſeated between the rivers Dove and Compton. It's chief trade is in cheeſe, ſent from it up and down the Trent. It is 10 miles from Derby, 10 NE. of Uttoxeter, and 139 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Aſhbridge, Bucks, 4 miles from Ivingo. *Aſhbright*, Brampton, Devonſhire. *Aſhbrittle*, Somerſetſhire, 5 miles from Minehead. *Aſhburn*, a river in Suſſex, falling into the ſea at Pevenſey. *Aſhburnham*, Suſſex, 9 miles from Haſtings, and 51 from London.

*ASHBURTON, in Devonſhire, one of the four Stannery Towns, ſeated among the hills, where the mines of tin and copper are. It carries on a conſiderable trade in wool, yarn, and ſerges, and ſtands near the river Dart, 19 miles SW. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday; the former for wool, &c. the latter for proviſions.

Aſhbury, Berks. *Aſhbury*, Devonſ. near Oakhampton, *Aſhby*, Linc. near Great Grimſby. *Aſhby*, Linc. near Candleſhow. *Aſhby*, Linc. near Wellingborough. *Aſhby*, Linc. near Horncaſtle. *Aſhby*, Linc. midway between Grimſby and Bilſbroke. *Aſhby*, Norfolk, near Thurſton. *Aſhby*, Norf. between Yarmouth and Hickling. *Aſhby*, Suffolk, between Leoſtoff and Yarmouth. *Aſhby Caſtle*, Northamp. 6 miles from Wellingborough and Northampton.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a populous town in Leiceſterſhire, with a conſiderable manufactory of ſtockings and hats. It is 13 miles S. of Derby, and 115 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Aſhby-Folville, Leiceſ. between Melton-Mowbray and Billeſden. *Aſhby-Ledgers*, Northamp. near Daventry. *Aſhby-Canons*, Northamptonſ. pleaſantly ſituated between Brackley and Fauſley. *Aſhby-Childs*, Linc. near Spilſby. *Aſhby-Cold*, Northamp. 2 miles NW. of Naſeby. *Aſhby-Friers*, Dorſetſ. near Dorcheſter. *Aſhby-Meers*, Northamp. between Overſton and Wellingborough. *Aſhby, Magna* and *Parva*, Leic. 4 or 5 miles to the N. and NE. of Lutterworth. *Aſh-Chapelry*, Durh. 4 miles NW. of that city. *Aſh-Church*, Glouc. 2 miles from Tewkeſbury. *Aſhcomb*, Devonſ. near Exminſter. *Aſhcroft*, Devonſ. near Hartland. *Aſhdon*, Eſſex, on the borders of Suffolk. *Aſhdon*, Eſſex, 3 miles NE. of Saffron-Waldon, and near the borders of Cambridgeſhire. *Aſhdown*, Berks, near E. Ilſley. *Aſhe*, Suffolk, near Wickham. *Aſhe-Bigod*, or *Bocking*, Suff. near Bradley and Needham. *Aſheldan*, Eſſex, near Dengy. *Aſhele*, Norf. between Watton and Swaffham. *Aſhelworth*, Berkeley, Glouc. *Aſhelworth*, Glouceſ. near Laſſington. *Aſhenden*, Bucks, 8 miles NW. of Ayleſbury. *Aſhendon*, Dorſetſ. near Dorcheſter. *Aſhenhurſt*, Staff. a little to the SE. of Leeke. *Aſher*, Suſſex, near Pevenſey. *Aſherſt*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Aſhfield*, Cornw. 4 miles from Leſtwithiel. *Aſhfield*, Suffolk, near Ixworth. *Aſhfield*, Suffolk, 3 miles NE. of Dabenham.

*ASHFORD, a town in Kent, ſeated on the river Stour, 12 miles from Canterbury,

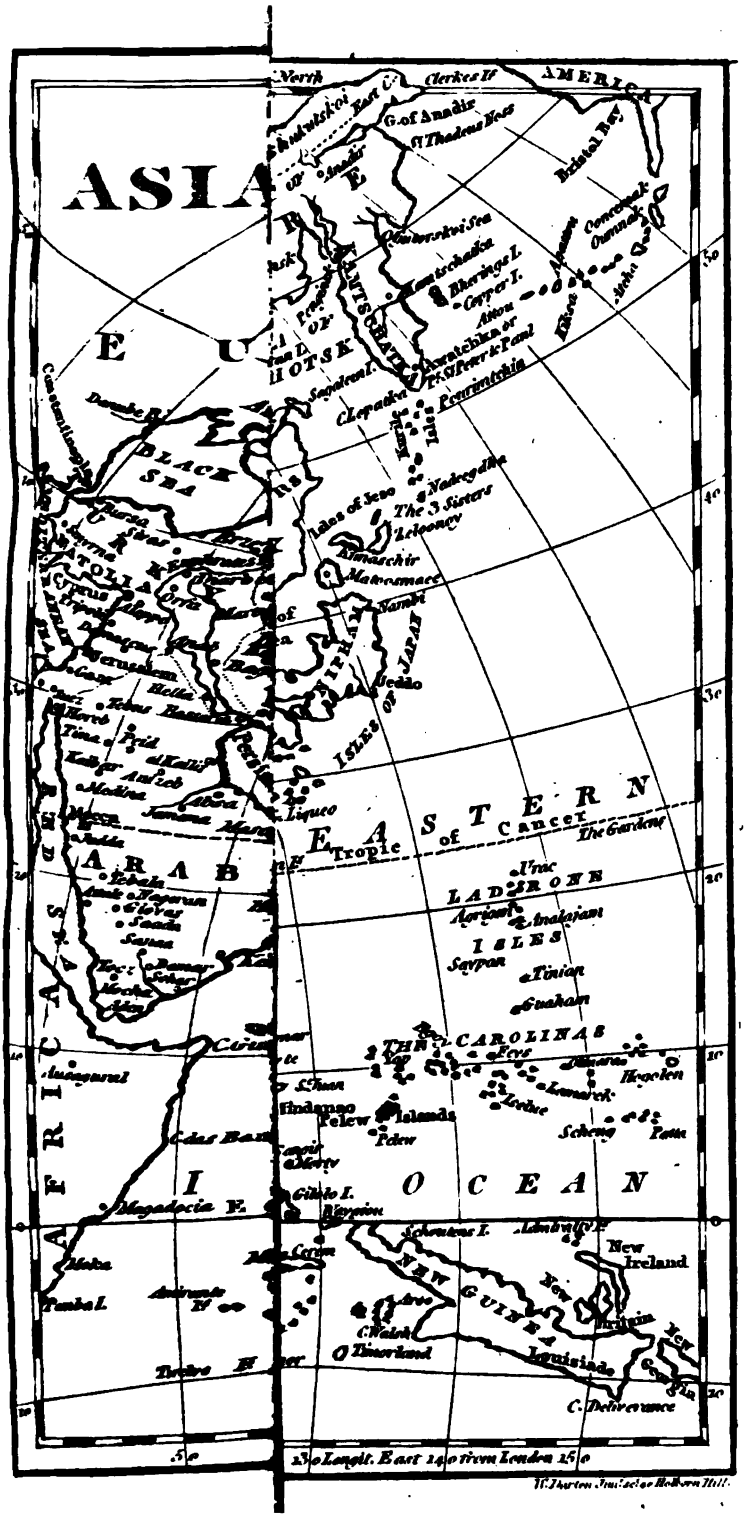
24 SE. of Maidſtone, and 57 SE. by E. of London. Market on Tueſday; and a monthly market for cattle on the firſt Tueſday.

Aſhford, Derb. in the high Peak. *Aſhford*, Devonſ. 6 miles N. of Barnſtaple. *Aſhford*, Devonſ. a little W. of Uffcolumb. *Aſhford*, Midd. near Staines. *Aſhford-Bewdley*, Shropſ. S. of Ludlow. *Aſhford-Carbonnel*, Shropſ. E. of the former. *Aſhgate*, Rutl. near Oakham. *Aſhurſt*, Suſſ. near Bramber. *Aſhurſt*, Suſſ. near Pevenſey. *Aſhull*, Somerſ. 2 miles from Ilminſter. *Aſhingdon*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Rochford. *Aſhington*, Suſſex, 10 miles from Horſham. *Aſhley*, Staff. NW. of Eccleſhal. *Aſhley*, Dorſetſ. a hamlet 2 miles S. of Litton. *Aſhley*, Camb. 18 miles from Cambridge. *Aſhley*, Cheſh. on the river Ringay, between Knutsford and Stockport. *Aſhley*, Lanc. between Layland and the river Yarrow. *Aſhley*, Northamp. on the river Welland. *Aſhley*, Northamp. near Preſton. *Aſhley*, Hants, W. of St. Croſs and the W. Foreſt. *Aſhley*, Wilts, near Malmſbury. *Aſhley Barn*, Glouceſ. near Briſtol. *Aſhley-Green*, Bucks, in Cheſham. *Aſhley N.* and *S.* Hants, near Chriſtchurch. *Aſh Lench*, Worceſ. a village in the pariſh of Lench Church. *Aſhling*, *E.* and *W.* Suſſex, near Chicheſter. *Aſhlington*, or *Aſherton*, Wilts, near Weſtbury. *Aſhmanhall*, Norf. near Wurſted. *Aſhmanſworth*, Hants, W. of Sidmanton. *Aſhmore*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Milton-Abbas. *Aſhmore brooke*, or *Aſhenbroke*, Staff. near Lichfield. *Aſholt*, Somerſetſ. between Bridgewater and Stokegomer. *Aſhorne*, Warw. near Cheſterton. *Aſhover*, Derb. near Milntown. *Aſhow*, Warw. near Stonely. *Aſhpot*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Aſhprington*, Devonſ. N. of the river Harebone, near it's fall into the Dart. *Aſhpriors*, Somerſetſ. near Wivelſcomb. *Aſh-Regis*, or *King's-Aſh*, Devonſ. near Tawton. *Aſhridge*, Herts, 3 miles from Berkhampſtead. *Aſhted*, Surry, near Epſom-Wells. *Aſhton-Cantlow*, or *Canthupe*, Warw. E. of Aulceſter. *Aſhton-in-the-Wall*, Northamp. near Chipping-Warden. *Aſhton*, Cheſh. near Frodſham. *Aſhton*, Cheſh. near Kellal. *Aſhton*, Cheſh. near Namptwich. *Aſhton*, Devonſ. 6 miles from Exeter. *Aſhton*, Devonſ. near Chumleigh. *Aſhton*, Heref. near Orlton. *Aſhton*, Lanc. at the confluence of the Conder and Lune, near the ſea. *Aſhton*, Lancaſ. near Warrington. *Aſhton-Hall*, near Lancaſter. *Aſhton*, Northamp. near Grafton. *Aſhton*, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Aſhton*, Northamp. in the pariſh of Oundle. *Aſhton*, Shropſ. near Wem. *Aſhton*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles from Glaſtonbury, *Aſhton Chapel*, Cheſh. N. of the Weever, almoſt oppoſite to Frodſham. *Aſhton-Chapel*, Lanc. in the pariſh of Leigh. *Aſhton*, *E.* and *W.* Hants. near Wherwell. *Aſhton-Weſt*, Wilts, near N. Bradley. *Aſhton-Gifford*, Wilts, near Heyteſbury. *Aſhton-Grange* and *Hall*, Cheſh. W. of Aſhton. Chapel, *Aſhton-in-Makerfield*, Lanc. near W. Darby. *Aſhton-Keyns*, 3 miles W. of Cricklade. *Aſhton-Underhill*, Glouc. near Sedgebar-row. *Aſhton-under-Line*, Lanc. 6 miles from Mancheſter. *Aſhton-upon-Curran*, near the vale of Eveſham. *Aſhurſt* Lancaſ. between Wigan and Ormſkirk. *Aſhwater*, Devonſ. near Taviſtock. *Aſhwell*, Herts, near Caldicot, on the borders of Cambridgeſhire. *Aſhwell*, Northamp. 2 miles from Brackley. *Aſhwell*, Rutland on the W. *Aſhwell-Thorp*, Norf. near Wymondham. *Aſhwick*, Somerſetſ. near Kilmerſden. *Aſhwood*, Staff. in the pariſh of King's Swynford. *Aſhworth-Chapel*, Lanc. W. of Rochdale.

ASIA, one of the four grand diviſions of the globe, is ſituated between 25 and 180 degrees E. lon. and extends nearly from the equator to the impenetrable regions of the Arctic Pole. It is 4740 miles in length, from the Dardanelles to the eaſtern ſhore of Tartary, and 4380 in breadth, from the moſt ſouthern part of Malacca, to the northern parts of Nova Zembla. Aſia is bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Don, the Wolga, and an imaginary line extending from 54 to nearly 80 degrees N. latitude; on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the E. by the Pacific, and on the S. by the Indian Ocean. From the richneſs of it's ſoil, the deliciouſneſs of it's fruits, the fragrancy and balſamic quality of it's plants, ſpices, gums, &c. the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of it's gems, the fineneſs of it's ſilks, and cottons, and the richneſs of it's metals, it has generally been conſidered as the fineſt quarter of the globe. It exhibits nearly every variety of animals. Aſia contains Siberia, Eaſtern and Weſtern Tartary, China, India within and without the Ganges, Thibet, Perſia, and the Turkiſh empire in Aſia, which comprehends Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, or Meſopotamia, Natolia, Paleſtine, Syria, and part of Arabia.

ASIA MINOR. See NATOLIA.

ASINARA, a fertile and populous iſland of Sardinia, on the NW. coaſt, about 30 miles in circumference. In the mountains are great numbers of wild boars, deer, buffaloes, and falcons. Lat. 41. 5. N. lon. 8. 0. E.


ASIA
EUROPE
AMERICA
North
Clerkes I.
G. of Anadir
St Thadeus Bay
Beering R.
Anadir R.
Penschinskoi Sea
Kamtschatka
Beherings I.
Copper I.
Attoo
Aleutian Is.
Conyocks
Onmocks
Aniui
Kamtschatka R.
Awatchinskoi or
St Peter & Paul
Petropawlowskoi
Sapirouf I.
OKHOTSK
Lopatka
Kurile Is.
Danube R.
BLACK SEA
Constantinople
Russia
Natolia
Archipelago
Cyprus
Crete
Jerusalem
Gaza
Holla
Tebuc
Mecca
Medina
Jambo
Aden
Liqueo
Tropic of Cancer
The Garden
ARABIA
Mocha
Cape Guardafui
Madagascar
Mozambique
Isles of Japan
Jesso
Nadeg de Pic
The 3 Sisters
Tedoney
Matsmai
Nambi
Meaco
Jedo
EASTERN
OCEAN
LADRONE
ISLES
Aguigan
Anatajan
Saypan
Tinian
Guahan
Fere
Hogoleu
Lamurek
Scheming
Pelew Islands
Pelew
Gilolo I.
Ceram
Schouten I.
Admiralty I.
New Ireland
NEW GUINEA
Arou
C. Walsh
Timorland
Louisiade
C. Deliverance
Timor
Java
Sumatra
Ceylon
Malabar
Coromandel
Ganges
Bengal
Pegu
Siam
Cambodia
Cochinchina
Tonquin
Borneo
Celebes
Banda
Amboyna
Molucco Is.
Gilolo
Papua
Solomon Is.
Arafura Sea
Timor Sea
Carpentaria
Van Diemens Land
Endeavour R.
Port Jackson
New Holland
Tasmania
Admiralty Is.
Hogoleu
Lamurek
Scheming
Pelew Islands
Pelew
Gilolo I.
Ceram
Schouten I.
New Ireland
NEW GUINEA
Arou
C. Walsh
Timorland
Louisiade
C. Deliverance

ASINDUM, a town of Andaluſia.

ASITIO, or ASSESI, a town of Spoleto, in the Pope's territories, 66 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 0. N. lon. 12. 40. E.

Aſk, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Aſkerſwell*, E. from Bridport. *Aſkerſton-Caſtle*, Cumb. near the Picts' Wall. *Aſket*, Midd. near Pinner. *Aſkew*, Yorkſ. near Bedal.

Aſkeyton, 16 miles W. of Limerick.

Aſkham, Nott. a little N. of the Markhams. *Aſkham*, Weſtmorl. near Barton. *Aſkham-Bryan*, *Richards*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, Biſhopſthorp. *Aſkham-Hoſpital*, Nott. 4 miles N. of Tuxford.

ASKERSUND, a ſea-port of Nericia, Sweden, ſituated on the Wetter Sea.

ASKRIG, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſ. 6 miles S. by E. of York, and 192 N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Aſlaby, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near the Eſk, S. of Mulgrave Caſtle. *Aſlaby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Pickering. *Aſlackby*, or *Aſkby*, Linc. 2 miles S. of Folkingham. *Aſlacton*, Norfolk, near Aſhwellthorp.

ASOLA, a town of the Treviſano, Venice.

ASOPH, called alſo ZABAK, anciently the Palus Mæotis, a ſea between Europe and Aſia, about 210 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. It lies N. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the Strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Boſphorus.

ASOPH, a diſtrict of the Ruſſian empire, bordering on the Sea of Aſoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and ſince that time, ſeveral towns have been built by the late Empreſs Catharine, one of which, Catharineſlaf, (that is 'the glory of Catharine,') is now the capital. The branch of the Don, at the mouth of which, Aſoph, the former capital ſtands, in lat. 47. N. lon. 39. E. is now ſo choaked with ſand as ſcarcely to admit the ſmalleſt veſſel.

Aſpale, Suff. near Debenham. *Aſpatrick*, pronounced Spyatry, Cumb. between Maryport and Wigton. *Aſpenden*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Aſperley*, Linc. near Sleaford.

ASPEROSA, a town of Romania, on the coaſt of the Archipelago.

Aſperſheles, Northumb. near the borders of Scotland. *Aſperton*, Heref. near Stow-Chapel and Stretton. *Aſpley*, Warw. near Tamworth. *Aſpley*, Staff 2 miles SW. of Standon. *Aſpley*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Aſpley-Guiſe*, Bedf. near Woburn. *Aſpley-Heyford*, Warw near Tamford. *Aſpy*, Linc. a little N. of Ravendale.

ASSAM, or ACAAM, a country of Aſia, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Bootan, on the N. by the mountains of Thibet, and on the SE. and S. by Meckley. The river Burampooter flows through the whole length of it. It's capital is Gerghon. The natives are fond of the fleſh of dogs. Almoſt every houſekeeper has an elephant: they live comfortably, and as the king is the ſole proprietor of all the gold, ſilver, and other metals found in this kingdom, they pay no taxes. The invention of gunpowder is aſcribed to the Aſſameſe. It was known in China and Hindooſtan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws, there is a prohibition of the uſe of fire-arms; but, perhaps, theſe fire-arms were only ſome ſort of miſſive torches, and the powder very ſhort in it's effect of that which is made in later times. Aſſam lies between 91 and 96 degrees of E. lon. and between 25 and 28 N. lat.

ASSANCALE, a ſtrong town of Armenia, with walls built, in a ſpiral line, all round the rock on which it ſtands, and ſtrengthened with ſquare towers. The ditches are about 2 fathoms over, cut out of the hard rock. It is ſituated on or near the river Ares, 22 miles E. of Erzerum.

Aſſelby, Yorkſ. E. Riding, NW. of Howden. *Aſſembly*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk.

ASSENS, a diſtrict and ſea-port of Funen iſland, ſituated on the W. coaſt, on the Little Belt.

Aſſenton, *Upper* and *Nether*, Oxf. two hamlets near Henley. *Aſſington*, Suff. 3 miles NW. of Nayland. *Aſſington*, Suſſ. 3 miles NW. of Steyning.

ASSISIO. See ASITIO.

ASSOS, a ſea-port of Natolia, on a bay of the ſame name. Lat. 39. 32. N. lon. 26. 36. E.

ASSUMPTION, a populous city, the capital of Paraguay, ſituated in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. The air is wholeſome and temperate, and the trees are always green. Lat. 26. 0. S. lon. 57. 40. W.

ASSYNT, a diſtrict in Sutherland, Scotland, mountainous, rugged, and ſterile, but containing plenty of lime-ſtone and marble.

ASSYRIA, a country in Aſſia, celebrated in ancient hiſtory. It was one of the earlieſt empires, and contained the provinces now called Diarbek, Curdiſtan, and Irak; and involved, under it's dominion, when, at it's greateſt extent, many other provinces and kingdoms,

ASTRABAT, a handſome town of Armenia, 3 miles diſtant from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Nakſivan. This is the only country that produces ronas, a root which dyes a beautiful red. Lat. 38. 28. N. lon. 45. 30. E. Alſo a town of Segeſtan, Perſia.

Aſtacton, Nott. near Bingham. *Aſtanton*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Aſtbury*, Cheſh.

8 miles from Congleton. *Aſterby*, Linc. 3 miles E. of Ranby. *Aſterbey*, Shropſ. 4 miles SW. from Weſtbury. *Aſtery*, a river in Suſſex. *Aſthorp*, Linc. 2 miles S. of Scampton.

ASTI, a city of Monſerrat, in Italy, 24 miles E. of Turin. The diſtrict to which it gives name is 25 miles long and 10 broad.

Aſtleham, Midd. between Staines and Sunbury. *Aſtley*, Warw. near Milverton. *Aſtley*, Lanc. between Leigh and Mancheſter. *Aſtley*, Lanc. near Liverpool. *Aſtley*, Shropſ. near Hadnal. *Aſtley*, Shropſ. 3 miles from Bridgenorth. *Aſtol*, Oxf. between Burford and Whitney. *Aſtolly*, Oxf. 3 miles from Whitney. *Aſton*, Berks, near Moulesford. *Aſton-upon-Carron*, Glouc. near Tewkeſbury. *Aſton*, Oxf. near Brampton. *Aſton*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Aſton*, or *Aſſerton*, Wilts, on the Downs, near E. and W. Everley. *Aſton*, Bucks, in the pariſh of Ivingo. *Aſton*, Cheſhire, near Budworth. *Aſton*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Aſton*, Derb. near the Trent, towards Caſtle-Dunnington. *Aſton*, Derb. near Middleton Park. *Aſton*, Herts, near the river Beane. *Aſton*, Herefordſ. near Wigmore. *Aſton*, Heref. between Luckton and Leominſter. *Aſton*, Wilts, near Berwick. *Aſton*, Wiltſhire, near Berwick St. John's, on the S. ſide of the county. *Aſton*, Shropſhire, near Sheſnal. *Aſton*, Shropſhire, a little E. of Brampton. *Aſton*, Shropſ. near Oſweſtry *Aſton*, Shropſ. a little NW. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Aſton*, Shropſ. near Newport. *Aſton*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Aſton*, Hants, near Kingſwood in the Iſle of Wight. *Aſton*, Yorkſ. 4 miles S. of Rotherham. *Aſton Abbots*, Bucks, near Ayleſbury. *Aſton*. Worceſ. near Campden. *Aſton-Blank*, or *Cold-Aſton*, Glouc. 6 miles from Stow, 22 from Glouceſter. *Aſton*, or *Cold Aſton*, Glouc. 5 miles from Bath, and 34 from Glouceſter. *Aſton-Botterel*, Shropſ. E. of Brown Clee-hill. *Aſtonby*, Cumb. between Carliſle and Langton. *Aſton-Cantlow*, Warw. on the borders of Staffordſhire. *Aſton-Chapel*, Staff. between Penkeridge and Tong-Caſtle. *Aſton-Church*, Shropſ. near Newport. *Aſton Clinton*, Bucks, near Wendover. *Aſton Cold*, Bucks, near Ayleſbury. *Aſton-Cold*, Derb. near Scardale. *Aſton-Eyre*, Shropſ. NE. of Tenbury. *Aſton-Flamville*, Leic. near Sapcote, *Aſton-Ingham*, Herefordſ. near Newent. *Aſton Magna*, Worc. 6 miles from Perſhore. *Aſton Middle*, Oxfordſ. 3 miles S. of Charwell. *Aſton North*, Oxf. on the W. ſide of the Charwell, oppoſite to Somerton. *Aſton-Parva*, Staff. near Walſall. *Aſton-Parva*, near Stafford. *Aſton-Pigot*, Shropſ. near Chirbury. *Aſton Rowen*, Oxf. near Adwel and Crowel. *Aſton-Rogers*, Shropſ. near Chirbury. *Aſton-Somerville*, Glouc. near Campden, 4 miles from Eveſham. *Aſton Steeple*, Oxf. near Steeple Barton and Heyford. *Aſton Steeple*, Wilts, in the road from Saliſbury to Bath. *Aſton Subege*, Glouc. in the Vale of Everſholm, 2 miles from Campden. *Aſton Tyrrel*, Berkſhire, near Abingdon. *Aſton-Weſt* Wilts, near Worwelſdown. *Aſton Wheaten*, Suff. between Lapley and Water Eaton. *Aſton under hill*, Glouceſterſhire, 5 miles from Eveſham.

ASTORGA, a ſmall city of Leon, pleaſantly ſituated in a plain, on the little river Tuera, 28 miles W. of the city of Leon. It is ſtrong both by nature and art and is called the *City of Prieſts*, from it's cathedral being filled with eccleſiaſtics.

ASTRABAD, a trading town of Perſia capital of a diſtrict, to which it gives name It is ſituated on the mouth of a river, a the SE. end of the Caſpian Sea, 20 mile NE. of Iſpahan. Lat. 36. 40. N. lon. 72 10. E.

ASTRACAN, a territory in Aſiatic Ruſſia, including the N. and part of the W ſide of the Caſpian Sea, was formerly kingdom, but is now divided into th governments of Caucaſus and Saratof.

ASTRACAN, a large and populous city ſeated on an iſland formed by the rive Wolga, 50 miles NW. of the Caſpian Sea It is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls, and ha an excellent harbour, where the Europea embark for Perſia. It is noted for havin excellent fiſh. It ſeldom rains here, bu the river, on which it ſtands overflow like the Nile; and when the water is ru off, the graſs grows in leſs than a month From Aſtracan to Terki, on the ſide o the Caſpian Sea, there are long marſhe which produce a vaſt quantity of ſalt, wit which the Ruſſians carry on a great trad This city is ſuppoſed to have been, i very early times, the general ſtaple for th productions of Perſia, India, and Arabi In the 14th century, when the Venetian were in poſſeſſion of the trade of the Blac Sea, they drew from this port, to the ſtaple at Tanais, the Aſiatic production with which they ſupplied the ſouther parts of Europe, while the articles deſigned for the north, were conveyed partl along the Wolga, and partly by land-car riage, to Ladoga, on the Volkhouc, whenc they were tranſported to Wiſby, on the Iſ of Gothland. The deſtructive expedition of Tamerland drove, for ſome time, th trade of Aſia from this channel to that o

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Smyrna and Aleppo; and the diſcovery of the paſſage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, gave, to a great part of it, quite a different route. Aſtracan is ſtill reſorted to by many nations, and it's trade with India, Perſia, &c. is yet conſiderable. It lies 800 miles SE. of Moſcow. Lat. 46. 22. N. lon. 47. 40. E.

Aſhrop Wells, Northamp. near Banbury, in Oxfordſ. much reſorted to on account of the virtues of their waters.

ASTURIAS, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and from 20 to 45 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Galicia, on the N. by the ocean, on the E. and SE. by Biſcay and Leon, and on the S. by Old Caſtile and Leon. It is divided into two parts, Aſturia d'Oviedo, and Aſturia de Santillana, and is mountainous and woody. It's wines, horſes, and fruits are excellent, and it has mines of gold, lapis-lazuli, and vermilion. The eldeſt ſon of the king of Spain takes the title of Prince of Aſturias, and bears the arms of the country.

Aſtwick, Yorkſ. 5 miles NW. of Settle. *Aſtwick*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Aſtwick*, Bedf. near Biggleſwade. *Aſtwick*, Bucks, near Newport. *Aſwardby*, Linc. 5 miles NW. from Spilby. *Aſwardby*, Linc. among the Fens.

ATACAMA, an inland town of Peru, on the borders of Chili, about 45 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20. 45. S. 62. 40. W. There is alſo a great deſert of this name, and a chain of mountains which ſeparates Peru from Quito.

ATALAYA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, containing about 200 inhabitants. It is ſituated on an eminence, 5 miles S. of Tomar, and 5 from the Tajo.

ATAYADA, a river of Old Caſtile, which falls into the Douro.

Atcham, 3 miles SE. of Shrewſbury.

ATENA, a town of Principato Citra, ſituated on the river Negro.

Atford, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Atforton*, Heref. near Wigmore.

ATH, or AETH, a ſmall, but ſtrong and populous town of Hainault, yielded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668, and then pretty regularly fortified by Vauban; it was reſtored, however, to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. The French, under Marechal Catinat, took it in 1697, but reſtored it in the ſame year, by the peace of Ryſwick. The allies, under Field-marſhal d'Averque, took it Oct. 1, 1706; and Aeth remained in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch till the year 1716, when it was given up to the emperor, with the reſt of the Spaniſh Netherlands. It is ſituated on the Dender, 9 miles NW. of Mons.

ATHBOY, a town of Meath, in Leinſter, 3 miles SW. of Trim, and 28 NW. of Dublin.

Athelarton, Staff, near Penkridge. *Athelhamſton*, Dorſetſ. E. of Puddleton, near the river Frome. *Athelney*, or *Athelingey*, Somerſetſ. a river iſland, conſiſting of a riſing ſpot of ground, formed by a conjunction of the Thone with the Parret, a few miles below Taunton. Here Alfred reſided when the Danes overran England; as the floods of the rivers anciently made this place inacceſſible, and the firm ground then was not above 2 acres.

*ATHENRY, a town of Galway, in Connaught, 10 miles E. of Galway, and 91 W. of Dublin. It was formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength and note, there being numerous ruins hereabouts, of churches and cathedrals, walls and towers.

ATHENS, a city of ancient and modern Greece, formerly capital of Attica, and celebrated for it's learning and arts, it having been the principle academy of the Roman empire. It is now called *Setines*, or, according to Dr. Chandler, *Athini*, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants, who are moſtly of the Greek church, and ſpeak a corrupt ſort of Greek. It was taken by Mahomet II. in 1455, and is ſtill under the dominion of the Turks; but there are many magnificent ruins, (particularly the parthenon, or great temple of Minerva, in the acropolis; or citadel; and the temple of Jupiter Olympus.) which ſufficiently teſtify it's former grandeur. In it's preſent ſtate, Athens is a city or fortreſs, with a thick, irregular wall, ſtanding on the brink of precipices, and incloſing a large area, about twice as long as broad. Some portions of the ancient wall may ſtill be diſcovered on the outſide. The garriſon conſiſts of a few Turks, who reſide there with their families, and are called by the Greeks *Castriana*. The rock of the acropolis is lofty, abrupt, and inacceſſible, except the front, which is toward the Piræus. Athens is the capital of Livadia, and ſituated in the Gulf of Engia, 100 miles NE. of Lacedæmon, and 320 SW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 38. 5. N. lon. 23. 57. E.

ATHERDEE, a town of Louth, in Leinſter, 34 miles NW. of Dublin.

Atherington, Devonſ. near North Tawton. *Atherley*, or *Adderley*, Shropſ. near Newport.

ATHERSTONE, a town of Warwickſhire, containing about 2500 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufactures of

hats, ribbons, ſhalloons, &c. It is ſituated on, or near, the river Anker, 13 miles N. of Coventry, and 103 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

ATHERSTON ON-THE-STOUR, a town of Warwickſhire, ſituated on the Stour, a little above it's junction with the river Avon, and 3 miles from Stratford. Market on Tueſday; and a cheeſe fair on Sept 19, reckoned the largeſt in England.

Atherton, Lanc. near W. Derby. *Atherton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Athill*, or *Adle*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near the Air.

Athleague, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

*ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, pleaſantly ſituated on the large and beautiful river Shannon. Part of the town ſtands in Weſtmeath, on the Leinſter ſide of the river; the other part in Roſcommon, on the Connaught ſide; theſe are joined by a long bridge of many arches, which is a grand paſs between the two provinces. Though Athlone is ſo advantageouſly ſituated for trade and improvement, it yet remains, in many parts, a poor, ruinous, dirty looking place. On the bridge are ſome badly-executed figures and inſcriptions, celebrating the ſucceſs of Elizabeth of England, and relating how the rebels in her reign were executed, quartered, and their ſculls, &c. ſtuck upon poles about the country, and at Dublin Caſtle, and every thing 'with a bleſſing,' &c. brought into a ſtate of the greateſt proſperity. How much of allegiance they owed her may be judged, when it is conſidered that it was a law in her reign, that if any one killed 'a mere Iriſhman,' he ſhould be mulcted, or fined; and what were the fruits of ſuch oppreſſive laws, we find in the reigns of the unhappy Stuarts. It is 59 miles W. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 22. N. lon. 8. 41. W.

ATHOL, a mountainous diſtrict of Perthſhire, forming the northern part of the county, and containing ſome fine lakes. The chief town is Blair Athol.

ATHOS, or MONTE SANTO, a remarkable mountain of Greece, on a peninſula in the mouth of the Gulf of Conteſſa. It has a number of churches, monaſteries, hermitages, &c. on it's towering aſcent, and is inhabited chiefly by Greek monks, who cultivate the olive and vineyards, and are carpenters, maſons, &c. leading a very auſtere life, and living many of them to a great age. It is ſo lofty, that it is ſaid to caſt it's ſhadow as far as Stalimene, upwards of 40 miles. It is 70 miles E. of Salonichi. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 26. 20. E.

*ATHY, a neat, little town of Kildare, in Leinſter, ſituated on the river Barrow, through which the boats paſs by Calrow, to and from Waterford river. It is 10 miles S. of Kildare, and 32 SW. of Dublin, from which city the grand canal, by one of it's branches extends, and packets, or paſſage-boats, paſs between them daily through the whole extent both ways.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, an immenſe ſea, bounded on the E. by Europe and Africa, and on the W. by America.

ATLAS, GREAT, called by the natives AYDUCAL; and ATLAS, LITTLE, called ERRIFF; a chain of high mountains, in Africa, the former extending from the Deſert of Barca to the weſtern coaſt of Morocco; and the latter, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Bona, in the country of Algiers. They are inhabited almoſt in every part, and are not of the height and magnitude aſcribed to them by the ancients. From theſe the Atlantic Ocean takes it's name; and from the fiction of Atlas carrying the world on his back, the name Atlas, applied to a book of maps of different parts of the world, is derived.

Atlow, Derbyſhire, near Aſhborn.

ATOOI, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, about 10 leagues in length, from E. to W. and ſuppoſed to contain 50,000 inhabitants. There is a good road and anchoring place on the SW. ſide. Lat. 21. 57. N. lon. 160. W.

Atre, a river in Cornwall, running into the Tamer, near the hill of Bromwelly.

ATRI, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

Atrim, Dorſetſ. near Bridport. *Attenton*, Nottingh. 2 miles NW. of Barton. *Attercliffe*, Yorkſ. near Sheffield. *Atterton*, Leic. between Witherley and Upton. *Attugton*, near Worceſter.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a town in Norfolk anciently a city, the metropolis of the county, having a palace and a collegiate church. It is ſtill a conſiderable place and ſtands in the road from Thetford to Norwich, about 12 miles from each, and 93 from London. A good market once a fortnight, beſides a weekly market on Thurſday.

Attleborough, Warw. between Ardburn and Horeſton. *Attleridge*, Norf. a little S. of Alderford. *Atton*, Shropſ. a little NE. of Wolſton.

ATTOCK, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the Tartarian mountains, N of Hindooſtan, and paſſing by Cabul, flows into the Indus at the city of Attack.

ATTOCK, a city of Hindooſtan Propre capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſituated on the conflux of the Attock and the Indus, here called the Nilab, 12 miles NW. of Lahore, and 158 N. Moultan. Lat. 32. 27. N. lon. 70. 36.

Atwick, York. E. Riding, near the coaſt, N. of Hornſey. *Atwood*, near Worceſter.

AVA, or MENAUKIOU, a large river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, croſſes the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths, about lat. 16. N.

AVA, a large city in India, the capital of Burmah. It is ſeated on the river Ava. The ſtreets are very ſtraight, and the houſes are built with teek planks and bamboos. It is 520 miles E. of Calcutta, and 276 ENE. of Aracan, Lat. 21. 0. N. lon. 96, 30. E.

AVA, or BURMAH, a territory on the E. ſide of the Gulf of Bengal, bounded on the N. by Thibet; on the W. by Bengal and Aracan; and on the S. and E. by Pegu. The air is healthy, the climate temperate, and the ſoil rich. It abounds with mines of ſilver, copper, and lead, and the elephants and horſes are numerous. The articles of commerce are, aloes, muſk, benzoin, ſpices, varniſh, canes, turquoiſes, emeralds, rubies, &c.

AVA, or AMA, a kingdom and city of Japan, in the iſland of Xicoco, or Sicock, between thoſe of Niphon and Bongo. Alſo a kingdom of Japan, in the peninſula of Niphon.

AVALLON, an ancient town in the dept. of Yonne. It carries on a conſiderable trade in grain, wines, and cattle, and has a manufacture of cloth. It is ſituated on the river Couſin, in a country ſurrounded by hills, covered with fine vineyards, 20 miles SSE. of Auxerre, and 50 SSW. of Troyes.

AUBE, a department of France, ſo called from a conſiderable river which riſes in the dept. of Upper Marne, and paſſing by the towns of Ferte, Bar, Arcis, &c. falls into the Seine near Nogent. It is compoſed of a part of Champagne, and has the dept. of Marne on the N. and thoſe of Yonne and the Côte d'Or on the S.

AUBENAS, a town in the dept. of Ardeche. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spaniſh wool and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beſides corn and wine, it's diſtrict produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, cheſnuts, walnuts, and mulberry trees. They wind ſilk here by a machine, invented by Vaucanſon, which conſiſts of 3 wheels, turned by a canal brought from the Ardeche: theſe wheels move 36 looms, each conſiſting of 6 double rows of ſpindles in the length of 15 feet. Aubenas is ſeated on the river Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, nearly 2 miles from the mineral waters of Vals, and 15 NW. of Viviers.

AUBIGNY, a town in the dept. of Cher, ſeated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre, 24 miles N. of Bourges; alſo a town in the diſtrict of St. Pol, in the dept. of the Straits of Calais.

AUBIN, ST. a bay, and well built town, or ſea-port, of the iſland of Jerſey, 3 miles from St. Hiliary. The market here is ſo thronged with merchants, that it has rather the appearance of an exchange. The harbour, which has a pier that runs out into the ſea, is defended by a fort, Mark. on Mon.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, 10 miles E. of Rennas.

AUBONNE, a handſome town of Vaux, in the canton of Berne, ſituated in a diſtrict or bailiage, and on a river of the ſame name, 10 miles W. of Lauſanne.

Aubrey, or *Ambroſe, St.* Notting. near Hareby. *Auburn*, Linc. near Boothby.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltſhire, with a conſiderable manufacture of fuſtian. It is ſituated near Ramſbury, on a branch of the Kennet, 3 miles NE. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. It had 72 dwelling houſes, to the value of 20,000l. deſtroyed by fire, in 1760. Market on Tueſday.

AUBUSSON, a populous, trading town, in the dept. of Creuſe, with a manufactory of tapeſtry. It is ſeated on the river Creuſe, 37 miles NE. of Limoges.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, in the country of Adel, ſeated on a mountain. Lat. 9. 10. N. lon. 44, 25. E.

AUCHE, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Gers, ſeated on the ſummit and declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Gers. A few years ago it was very ill built, except it's cathedral, one of the moſt beautiful and magnificent in France; but it has been adorned lately with many fine ſtructures. Before the revolution, it was the metropolis of Gaſcony, capital of Armagnac, and ſee of an archbiſhop, who was ſtyled primate of Aquitaine. They have manufactories of velvet, ſerges, crapes, hats, and leather. It is 37 miles W. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 39. N. lon. 0. 40. E.

AUCHTERARDER, a diſtrict and town of Perthſhire, near Ochil Hills.

Auchtermuchty, Fifeſhire. *Aucote*, or *Aulcote*, Warw. near Poletworth.

AUDE, a depart of France, compoſed of a part of Languedoc. It receives it's name from a river, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quilan, Limoux, Carcaſſon, &c, falls into the Mediterranean about 10 miles E. of Narbonne.

Audlem, Cheſ. near Namptwich. *Audley*,

ley, Oxf. near Thame. *Audley*, Staff. 4 miles from Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Audley*, Devonſ. near Littleham. *Audley*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Audley End*, Eſſex, 1 mile S. of Saffron Walden; an elegant ſeat, replete with internal grandeur and external beauties; once a royal palace, the largeſt in England, built out of the ruins of Walden Abbey, of which there ſtill remains one large court.

Audley-Road, on the coaſt of the county of Down, in Ulſter; is a part of Strangford Bay, on the W. ſide, where ſhips may lie ſafely. *Audley-Caſtle*, built on a promontory, commands a proſpect of the whole lake of Strangford.

Audre, Camb. on the N. ſide of the Ouſe, in the Iſle of Ely. *Audrey*, Somerſ. near Weſton Moor.

AVEIRO, or BRACANÇA NOVA, a town of Beira, in the neighbourhood of which great quantities of ſalt are made. It has a harbour fit for veſſels of a moderate ſize, and is ſituated at the mouth of the Vouga, 30 miles S. of Oporto. Lat. 40. 40. N. lon. 8. 30. W.

AVEIRON, a dept. of France, ſo called from a river which riſes near Severac le Chateau, and flowing by Rhodez and Villefranche, falls into the Tarn 24 miles below Montauban.

Aveley, Upper, Shropſ. E. of the Severn, oppoſite Highley. *Aveley*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Aveley*, Eſſex, 20 miles from London, on the road to Tilbury Fort.

AVELLA, anciently ABELLA, a town of Campania, now a town of Lavora, Naples.

AVELLINO, a town of Principato Ultra, almoſt ruined by an earthquake, in Sept. 1693. It is 25 miles NE. of Naples.

Avenage, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Bilſley. *Avenbury*, Heref. on the river Frome, near Bromyard.

AVENCHE, a decayed town in the canton of Berne, formerly the capital of Helvetia. It is ſituated at the S. end of the Lake Morat, 15 miles SW. of Berne.

Avening, Glouceſ. near Tedbury and Minchinghampton. *Averham*, Nott. between Southwell and Newark. *Averley*, Wilts, near Pewſey.

AVENTINE MOUNT, one of the 7 hills on which ancient Rome was built. It was taken within the compaſs of the city by Ancus Martius.

AVERNO, a ſulphureous lake of Lavora, Naples, near Puzzuoli; it is about 600 yards in diameter, and lies in a narrow valley, 2 miles long and 1 broad. Before Auguſtus cauſed the woods round it to be cut down, it was unhealthy; and the poets deſcribed the effluvia, ariſing fro the lake, to be of ſo noxious a quality, to prove fatal to the birds that attempt to fly over it. There is a cavern near which they called Avernus, or Cave of t Sybil; and through this, they feigne that there was a deſcent to the regions Pluto.

AVERSO, a town of Lavora, 8 mil N. of Naples.

Averston, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medin

AVES, or ISLE OF BIRDS, one of t Caribbees, lying to the E. of Curaço with a good harbour for careening veſſel There is another of the ſame name, lyi to the NE. of this. Lat. 15. 10. N. An a third, near the eaſtern coaſt of Nev foundland, in Lat. 50. 5. N. Alſo a ſm iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; o of the Bermuda iſlands; an iſland, about miles in circumference, in the S. Paci Ocean, in lat. 17. 48. S. and lon. 216. 2. E.; another in the S. Pacific Ocean, ne the NW. coaſt of the iſland New Georgia and ſmall iſlands near the NE. coaſt New Holland, about 4 leagues NW. Cape Grenville.

AVESNES, a town in the dept. of th North, ſeated on the Heſpre, 25 miles E of Cambray, and 100 NE. of Paris.

AUGHER, a town of Tyrone, in Ulſte 12 miles SW. of Dungannon, and 75 N by W. of Dublin.

*AUGHNACLOY, Tyrone, in Ulſter.

Aughrim; ſee *Aghrim*. *Aughteran* Galway, in Connaught.

Aughton, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near th river Darwen, S. of Ellerton. *Aughto* Yorkſ. 3 miles S. of Rotherham. *Augh ton*, Lancaſ. NW. of Hornby. *Aughto* Lanc. S. of Ormſkirk.

AUGSBURG, or AUSBURG, the me tropolis of Suabia, in Germany, is an im perial city, of conſiderable trade, governe by the town council, or magiſtracy, 45 i number, of whom 31 are patricians, an the repreſentatives of the burghers, wh are half Romaniſts and half Proteſtants The public buildings are magnificent Beſides the cathedral, here are 6 Roma catholic pariſh churches, and 6 Lutheran It is ſurrounded by beautiful plains an large foreſts, abounding with game. I 1462, 11,000 perſons died here of th plague; as did next year, one-fourth o their neighbours; and in 1535, 13,00 were carried off by the ſame diſorder The biſhop, who is a prince of the empire and has a pretty conſiderable, thoug ſcattered, territory, holds his court a Augſburg, but reſides principally at Dil lingen. It is ſeated between the Werdac

an

and Lech, 30 miles NW. of Munich. Lat. 48. 27. N. lon. 11. 4. E.

AUGUSTA, capital of Georgia, in N. America, about 130 miles from the ſea, ſeated on the SW. bank of the river Savannah, which flowing through a fine plain country, is navigable for barges managed by means of poles. Here is a bridge over the water to the Carolina ſide, which is hilly. From it's excellent ſoil, and central ſituation, between the upper and lower counties, it is riſing into importance.

AUGUSTA, a county of Virginia.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a town of N. America, on the coaſt of E. Florida, ſituated at the foot of a pleaſant hill, well covered with trees; but ill ſituated for trade, the coaſt being too ſhallow to be approached by veſſels that draw more than 12 feet water. It is built in the form of an oblong ſquare, divided into 4 ſtreets, and has a church, a monaſtery of the order of St. Auguſtine, and a fort, or caſtle, called St. John's. Lat. 29. 53. N. lon. 81. 10. W.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of Braſil, 300 miles NE. of All Saints Bay. Lat. 9. 51. S. lon. 35. 40. W.

AUGUSTOW, a fine town of Poland, in Polachia, 30 miles NW. of Grodno.

AVIGLIANO, a little town of Piedmont, 7 miles W. of Turin.

AVIGNON, a large city in the dept. of Vaucluſe, declared a part of France ſince the revolution; but before it, the capital of a little ſovereignty, ſubject to the pope, whoſe legate reſided here Avignon was the reſidence of ſeveral popes ſucceſſively, from 1307 to 1377. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the Rhone, 20 miles NE. of Niſmes, and 20 S. of Orange.

AVILA, an ancient city of Old Caſtile, with a univerſity, and a manufactory of fine cloth. It is ſeated in a large plain, ſurrounded by mountains, and covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 40 miles NW. of Madrid.

AVILES, a town of Aſturia, on the Bay of Biſcay, 25 miles N. of Oviedo.

Avington, Berks, in the road from Spinham Land to Hungerford. *Avington*, Hants, near Wincheſter.

AVIS, a ſmall town of Alentejo, ſeated on an eminence, with a caſtle, near the river Avis. It is 65 miles E. of Liſbon.

Aukborough, Linc. in the NW. angle of the county, near Yorkſ. and Nott. *Aukſcurk*, Yorkſhire, near Barneſley.

AUKLAND, BISHOP, a pretty, large, and well-built town in Durham, chiefly remarkable for one of the Palaces of the biſhop of Durham. A manufacture of calico and muſlin has been lately eſtabliſhed here. It is ſituated near the conflux of the Wear with the Gaunleſs, or Wandleſs, 19 miles from Bernard Caſtle, 12 from Durham, and 250 from London. Market on Thurſday.

Aukland, St. Andrew's, and *Aukland, Weſt*, both near Biſhop Aukland. *Aukley*, Linc. on the borders of Yorkſ. near a river that runs into the Dun. *Aulcaſton*, Shropſhire, near Auckon Scot.

AULCESTER, an ancient town of Warwickſhire, with a manufactory of needles. It is ſituated at the union of the rivers Aln and Arrow, 7 miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon, 14 from Waſwick, and 102 NW. of London, Market on Tueſday.

Auldby; ſee *Auldby*. *Auldon*, Shropſ. between Chingonas and Bromfield.

AULEN. See AWLAN.

AULENDORF, a town of Suabia, ſituated on the Schus, 8 miles N. of Ravenſpurg.

Auler, or *Alre*, Somerſetſ. near Somerton. *Auleſcomb*, Devonſ. NW. of Honiton, *Aulefworth*, Glouceſterſ. between Little Barington and the river Leck. *Aulfrick*, Worc. on the borders of Heref.

AULPS, or AUPS, a town in the dept. of Var.

Aulſton, Staffordſ. N. of Church-Eaton, *Aulſton*, Warwickſ. near Loxley. *Aulſton*, and *Auxley*, Worc. near Perſhore.

AUMALE. See ALBEMARLE.

Aumer, Norf. 6 miles E. of Caſtle Riſing, in the road from Walſingham. *Aune*, a river of Devonſ. running into the Engliſh Channel E. of Plymouth.

AUNIS, lately a ſmall territory of France, in Poictou, having Santonge on the E. and S. and comprehending the iſles of Rhé and Oleron; and now forms part of the department of Lower Charente. It's ſalt is reckoned the beſt in France.

Aunſbury, Glouceſ. near the New Ferry over the Severn. *Aunſby*, Linc. 10 miles from Grantham, in the road to Boſton. *Aunſley*, or *Anſly*, Nott. *Aunſlop*, Bucks, S. of Stoke Gelding. *Avon*, Hants, N. of Chriſtchurch. *Avon*, rivers of Glamorganſ. Monmouthſ. and Merionethſ.

AVON, a river which riſes in Wiltſhire, paſſes by Saliſbury, coaſts the edge of the New Foreſt, and enters the Engliſh Channel a little below Chriſtchurch, in Hampſhire.

AVON, a river that riſes in Leiceſterſ. and running SW. by Warwick and Eveſham, falls into the Severn at Tewkeſbury.

AVON, LOWER, or WEST AVON, a river that riſes near Tedbury, in Glouceſ. and running W. to Claverton, about 4 miles from Bath, is joined near it by the Frome;

Frome; the augmented ſtream then becomes navigable, and paſſing by the cities of Bath and Briſtol, falls into the Severn at Kingroad.

AURACH, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermſt, 15 miles E. of Tubingen.

AVRANCHES, a city in the dept. of the Channel, very ancient, and called the *Bouleward of France*, before Bretagne was united to the crown. The Bretons, however, took it and deſtroyed it's fortifications in 1203, but they were rebuilt in the reign of St. Louis. It is ſeated on a mountain, at the foot of which flows the river See, one mile and a half from the Engliſh Channel, and 30 E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 41. N. lon. 1. 38. W.

AURAY, a ſea-port, on a river of the ſame name, in the dept. of Morbihan, 8 miles W. of Vannes.

AURICK, a town of E. Frieſland, 12 miles NE. of Embden.

AURILLAC, a populous, trading town, in the dept. of Cantal, with a manufactory of lace and velvet. Before the revolution is was the capital of Lower Auvergne. It is ſeated on the river Jordanne, 30 miles SW. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 55. N. lon. 2. 22. E.

AURORA ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea, about 20 leagues in circumference, with a ſmall bay on the NE. coaſt. Here is plenty of wood and freſh water. Lat. 15. 8. S. lon. 168. 12. E.

AURUNGABAD, one of the largeſt and moſt populous cities of India, in the Deccan, capital of a country of the ſame name. It was enlarged, and partly rebuilt, by Aurungzebe, who made it his place of reſidence. It is 545 miles S. of Delhi, and 260 NE. of Bombay. Lat. 19. 45. N. lon. 76. 2. E.

Auſeley, Warw. near Mereden. *Auſrie*, Worc. on the borders of Herefordſ. *Auſt*, Glouc. by the ſide of the Severn, 10 miles above Briſtol; a dirty village among the marſhes, only frequented for it's ferry over the Severn to Bleachley. Camden remarks, that King Edward the Elder paſſed over from this place, to hold a conference with Llewellyn, a prince of Wales. See *New Paſſage*.

AUSTEL, ST. a town of Cornwall, a little NE. of Grampound, 6 miles from Fowey, and 239 from London. Market on Friday.

Auſterfield, Yorkſ. near Sheffield. *Auſterley*, Yorkſ. near Bawtry. *Auſterton*, Cheſh. near Namptwich. *Auſthorp*, Linc. in the Fens, near Howel. *Auſtkorp*, Linc. near Burwell, and 4 or 5 miles NE. of Sleaford. *Auſthorp*, Rutland, between Burley and Cotteſmore. *Auſtin-Kirk*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Todwick. *Auſtrey*, Warw. 2 miles from Bramcote.

AUSTRIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W. by Swiſſerland; on the N. by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E. by Hungary; and on the S. by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Auſtria; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia and Carniola; the county of Tyrol; the biſhoprics of Brixen and Trent; the four Foreſt Towns; Auſtrian Suabia; and the Briſgaw.

AUSTRIA, an archduchy, in the circle of the ſame name. The river Ens divides it into the Upper and Lower: Vienna the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. Auſtria excels all the provinces of Germany, in the fertility of it's ſoil, the richneſs of it's paſtures, and the wholeſomeneſs of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit are very plentiful; and the ſaffron better than that of the E. Indies.

Auſtwick, Yorkſhire, near Clapham.

AUTUN, anciently AUGUSTODUNUM, a city in the dept. of Saone and Loire ſituated near the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains. It contains beſides the cathedral, 8 pariſh churches; and, before the revolution, had ſeveral religious houſes. Here are alſo a great number of Roman antiquities, particularly, the temples of Janus and Cybele. They have manufactories of tapeſtry, from cow's hair and thread, carpets, coverlets, and delf ware. It is 45 miles E. by S. of Nevers and 162 SE. of Paris. Lat. 46. 57. N. lon. 4. 23. E.

AUVERGNE, a ci-devant province of France, having Forez on the E. and Bourbonnois on the N.; is was uſually divided into Upper and Lower, which latter was alſo called Limagne. Upper Auvergne is a cold, mountainous diſtrict; Lower Auvergne is temperate and fertile. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome.

AUXERRE, a city in the dept. of Yonne, formerly governed by it's own counts, and capital of a diſtrict, called the Auxenois, in the N. part of Burgundy. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000. It contains 12 pariſh churches, 2 hoſpitals, ſeveral fountains and ſquares, and is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Yonne, 25 miles S. of Sens. Lat. 47. 48. N. lon. 3. 39. E.

Auxley, Worceſterſhire, near Perſhore.

AUXONNE, a ſmall town in the dept.

of Côte d'Or; ſeated on the Soane, over which there is a bridge of 23 arches, to facilitate the running off of the waters, after the overflowing of the river; and, at the end of the bridge, a cauſeway 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon.

AWATSKA BAY, a harbour on the eaſtern coaſt of Kamtſchatka; ſaid to be the ſafeſt and moſt extenſive that has been yet diſcovered: it is the only one in that part of the world that can admit veſſels of a large burthen. The entrance to it is in lat. 52. 51. N. lon. 158. 48. E.

Awcliff, near Lancaſter.

AWE, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Argyleſhire, about 30 miles long, and in ſome parts 2 broad, containing many fine little iſlands, tufted with trees.

Awfold, Surry, 7 miles E. of Haſlemere.

AWLAN, or AALEN, an imperial town of Suabia, on the river Kocher, 40 miles NW. of Augſburg.

Awlby, or *Auldby*, 7 miles from York, on the river Derwent. *Awre*, Glouc. on the W. ſide of the Severn, between Newenham and Gatcomb, 3 miles from each. *Awrish*, a river of Durham, running into the Tees at Eggleton. *Awthorp*, Linc. in the Iſle of Axholm, and near the Trent. *Ax*, a river riſing in Dorſetſ. and falling into the ſea at Axmouth, in Devonſ.

AXBRIDGE, a neat, little town in Somerſetſ. conſiſting of one principal ſtreet, which is long but narrow. It contains near 200 houſes, and about 1000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in knitting ſtockings. It is ſeated on the river Axe, about 7 miles from it's mouth, 10 miles NW. of Wells, and 152 W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Axe, a river in Somerſ. falling into the Severn below Uphill. *Axe*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of Broad Windſor. *Axey*, Linc. the chief town in the Iſle of Axholme. *Axford*, Wilts, 3 miles W. of Ramſbury. *Axholme*, Linc. a river iſland in the NW. part of the county, formed by the Trent, Idle, Dun, and other rivers that encompaſs it. It is about 10 miles long, 4 broad, and 20 in compaſs, and has 3 villages, Crowle, Epworth, and Hyrſt on it.

AXEL, a town in Dutch Flanders, in a moraſs, 10 miles N. of Ghent.

AXEM, or AXIM, a territory on the Gold Coaſt, containing 2 or 3 villages on the ſea-ſhore. The inhabitants, who are generally rich, ſell gold to the Engliſh and Dutch: they likewiſe exchange vaſt quantities of fiſh and rice, to other places on the coaſt, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Anthony. Lat. 5. 4. lon. 4. 7. W.

*AXMINSTER, a conſiderable town of Devonſ. with a manufactory of broad and narrow cloths, cotton tapes, druggets, and an extenſive one of carpets, wrought with needles by women. Here is a minſter yet ſtanding, erected by King Athelſtan; and the monuments yet remain in the church, of ſome who were killed in his army and buried here, when he defeated the Danes in a neighbouring field, called to this day *King's Field*. It is ſeated on the river Axe, 26 miles E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Axmouth, Devonſ. on the coaſt between Lyme and Sidmouth. *Axknoll*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NE. of Beminſter.

AXUM, a village, once a very large city, of Abyſſinia, as appears from its extenſive ruins. In one ſquare, Mr. Bruce found 40 obeliſks with ſculptures, but no hieroglyphics. Lat. 14. 13. N. lon. 36. 4. E.

Axwell, Durham, 2 miles W. of Ravenſworth Caſtle.

AYAMONTE, a well-fortified ſea-port of Andaluſia, at the mouth of the river Guadiana, 80 miles NW. of Cadiz. Lat. 37. 12. N. lon. 7. 15. W.

AYDON, or HAYDON BRIDGE, a town of Northumb. 5 miles W. of Hexham. Market on Tueſday.

Aydon Caſtle, Northumb. 10 miles W. of Newcaſtle. *Ayford*, Glouc. a little E. of Taunton. *Aylburton*, Glouceſ. on the Severn, oppoſite Berkeley. *Ayleſborough*, Worc. on a hill, 1 mile from Perſhore.

*AYLESBURY. See AILESBURY.

Ayleſford, Kent, on the Medway, 4 miles N. of Maidſtone, and 6 S. of Rocheſter.

AYLESHAM. See ALESHAM.

Ayleſton, Warw. in the pariſh of Atherſton, near the Avon. *Aylmerton*, Norf. near Fellbrigg. *Aylmouth*; ſee *Alnemouth*. *Aylton*, Herefordſ. W. of Lydbury. *Aylton*, Hunts, near Yaxley. *Aylverton*, Glouc. near Auſtferry. *Aylwood*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles E. of Corfe Caſtle, in the Iſle of Purbeck. *Aylworth*, Glouc. near Wythington. *Aylworth*, Suſſ. N. of Eaſtbourne. *Aymeſtree*, Herefordſ. 3 or 4 miles S. of Wigmore and W. of Leominſter.

AYMOUTH, a town of Berwickſhire, Scotland, with a ſmall harbour, principally for fiſhing veſſels. It is 6 miles N. of Berwick.

Ayno on the hill, Northamp. near Oxfordſhire and the river Charwell. *Aynot, Little* and *Great*, Herts, near Walthamſted. *Ayſokling*, Eſſex, near the Thorndons.

dons. *Ayot Green*, Herts, between the river and Kempton.

AYR, a ſea-port of Ayrſhire, ſituated on a ſandy plain, and built on both ſides of the river Ayr, which riſes on the borders of Lanerkſhire, and croſſing the county, to which it gives name, runs into the Clyde, near the town of Ayr. It's waters poſſeſs a petrifying quality, and wood petrified in it makes excellent hones for razors. Over it there is a bridge of 4 arches, in the middle of the town. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in coals and grain, and there is a profitable fiſhery of cod and haddock on the coaſt; they have alſo flouriſhing manufactures of cotton, iron, tambour works, &c. The market-croſs here is a valuable relic of antiquity, purporting, by the date which it bears, to have been built in 1055. It is 65 miles SW. of Edinburgh.

Ayreton, Yorkſ. SE. from Settle. *Ayron*, a river in Cardiganſhire.

AYRESHIRE, a large, commercial county of Scotland, bounded on the W. NW. and N. by the river Clyde and Renfrewſhire; on the E. by the counties of Lanerk and Dumfries; and on the SE. and S. by the ſhires of Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. It is about 60 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 in breadth; it is divided into 46 pariſhes, and, in 1791, contained about 83,892 ſouls, having gained an increaſe, within the laſt forty years, of 14,883 inhabitants. It exhibits the ſhape of two wings, extending to the NW. and SW. and forming a large bay S. of the Frith of Clyde.

Ayſton, Rutl. near Uppingham Park. *Ayton Field*, Lancaſ. near Bolton. *Ayton*, Cheſh. near Northwich. *Ayton*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Ayton*, Northumb. 5 miles from Berwick. *Ayton, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. near Stokeſley. *Ayton Eaſt* Yorkſ. near Wickham. *Ayton-Eaſt*, Yorkſ. near the river Harford. *Ayton-Weſt*, Yorkſ near Stokeſley.

AZAMOR, a town of Duguella, Morocco, ſituated on the river Morbeys near the ſea; but the entrance of the river is dangerous. Lat. 33. 20. N.

AZEM. See ASSAM.

Azemon-Darby, and *Azetley*, Yorkſhire both in the W. Riding, near Rippon.

AZOF. See ASOPH.

AZORES, TERCERAS, or WESTERN ISLES, a group of iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 32 degrees of W longitude, and between 37 and 40 N. latitude; 900 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland. They are 9 in number, St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico Flores, and Corvo. They were firſt diſcovered in 1439, by John Vanderberg, merchant of Bruges, who was driven here by ſtreſs of weather. On his arrival at Liſbon, he boaſted of his diſcovery; on which the Portugueſe ſet ſail, and took poſſeſſion of them, which they have ever ſince retained. All theſe iſlands enjoy a very clear ſky and ſalubrious air: they are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and a variety of fruits; and they breed large quantities of cattle. No venomous animal, it is ſaid, is to be found here; and ſhips bound from Europe to America, on touching here, are immediately freed from the vermin that before infeſted them. Geographers are not determined whether they belong to Africa, to America, or to Europe. Theſe iſlands are ſubject to earthquakes; perhaps, it is to theſe dreadful convulſions, that they owe their origin.

AZUA DE COMPOSTELLA, a ſmall town on the S. coaſt of St. Domingo, on a deep bay, 12 leagues SSE. of Cape Salinas.

AZUL, RIO, i. e. Blue River, in California, N. America.

BAAR, a land graviate of Suabia. The river Danube riſes in this country, of which Furſtenburg is the principal town.

BABA, a town, juriſdiction, and river of Guayaquil, in Terra Firma. The country produces abundance of cocoas, of which they make two gatherings in a year.

BABA, a town and gulf of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, NE. of Siliſtria.

Babcary, Somerſ. on a branch of the river Parret, near N. and S. Berrowes.

BABELMANDEL, a ſtrait between Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean: near it there is a ſmall barren iſland, about 5 miles in circumference, almoſt uninhabited, of the ſame name. Lat. 12. 40. N. lon. 44. 30. E.

BADENAUSEN, a town of Wirtemberg, Suabia, ſituated on the Guntz. It is 16 miles SE. of Ulm.

Babe

Baker Bridge, Middl. near Hounſlow-Heath. *Baberham Hall*, 6 miles from Cambridge, S. of Gogmagog Hills. *Baberſtock*, Wilts, near Wilton. *Babewell*, Suff. near Ickworth. *Babham*, Berks, 2 miles N. of Maidenhead. *Babingley*, or *Babyngley*, upon the ſhore of Lynn-deep. *Babington*, Somerſ. near Kilmarſden. *Bablack*, Oxfordſ. near Radcot Bridge, over the Iſis.

BABOLITZA, CARETHNA, a town of Scalvonia, ſituated near the river Drave, between Poſſega and Zygeth.

Babworth, Nott. near Redford.

BABYLON. See IRAC ARABIC.

BACA, or BAZA, a populous town of Spain in Granada, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Guadalentin, 20 miles NE. of Guadix.

BACAIM, or BAZAIM, a ſea-port town in the iſland of Salſette. Lat. 19. 21. N. lon. 72. 40. E.

BACANO, a river, village, and ſmall lake, from which iſſues the river Varca, in the pope's territories.

BACASERAY, or BRACHISERIA, a town in the peninſula of the Crimea, 70 miles S. of Precop. Lat. 45. 30. N. lon. 35. 40. E.

BACCARACH, a town of the Lower Palatinate, Lower Rhine, famous for it's wines. It is ſeated on the W. ſhore of the Rhine, 20 miles W. of Mentz.

Bach, near Cheſter. *Bache*, a ſmall river in Montgomeryſhire. *Bachefor*, or *Batsford*, Glouc. near Morton in Marſh.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca Iſlands, fertile in ſago, fruits, and all neceſſaries. The principal town is Sabrongo. It is ſituated under the equator, in lon. 125. E.

Backford, N. of Cheſter. *Backton*, Heref. S. of Morehampton. *Backton*, Norf. near the coaſt. *Backton*, Suff. 3 miles W. of Mendleſham. *Backton*, Suff. near Wulpit. *Backwell*, Somerſ. *Backworth*, Northum. 5 miles NW. of Tinmouth. *Bacon End*, Warw. near Solihull. *Baconſthorp*, Norf. near Hempſted. *Baconſthorp*, Norf. near Beckenham. *Bacop-Booth*, Lancaſ. near the river Irwell.

BADAJOX, a city of Spain, capital of Eſtremadura. It ſtands on an eminence, on the S. ſide of the Guadiana, over which there is a bridge 700 paces long and 14 broad, built by the Romans. It is 175 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 32. N. lon. 6. 50. W.

Badbury, Dorſetſ. *Badbury*, near Norwich. *Badbury*, Wilts, N. of Aldeburnchaſe. *Badby*, Northamp. between Cateſby and Daventry. *Baddeley*, Cheſh. 2 miles from Namptwich. *Baddeſley*, Hants, NE. of Rumſey. *Baddeſley South*, Hants, near Lymington. *Baddeſworth*, Yorkſ. 4 miles from Doncaſter. *Baddingham*, Suff. near Framlingham. *Baddington*, Cheſh. near Namptwich. *Baddleſton*, Somerſetſ. near Milverton. *Baddow, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, both near Chelmsford.

BADEN, a margravate of Suabia, divided into two principalities, Baden Baden and Baden Durlach, and it's capital ſituated near the Rhine, 4 miles S. of Raſtadt. Lat. 48. 50. N. lon. 8. 14. E.

BADEN, a county and bailiwick of Switzerland, in Argow, and it's capital, ſituated on the river Limmat, 14 miles NW. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 25. N. lon. 8. 20 E.

BADEN, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the river Schwocha, 15 miles SW. of Vienna. The above places are all noted for their Baths, as their name Baden implies.

BADENWEILER, a town of Baden Baden, Suabia, ſeated near the Rhine, 10 miles SE. of Friburg.

Badgeworth, a village of Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles from Cheltenham, noted for a mineral ſpring. *Badgeworth*, Somerſ. NW. of Axbridge and Mendip Hills. *Badhampton*, Wilts, 3 miles W. of Stapleford. *Badhampton*, Wilts, near Lavington. *Badington*, Glouceſ. near Hawkeſbury.

BADIS, a fortreſs of Livonia, 20 miles E. of Revel.

Badleſmere, Kent, 8 miles from Canterbury, S. of Feverſham. *Badingham*, Camb. on the borders of Suff. *Badenagh*, Northumb. in the ward of Tyndale. *Badley*, Suff. near Needham. *Badmington*, Wilts. *Badmington, Magna* and *Parva*, Glouc. NE. of Chipping-Sudbury. *Badſell*, Kent, E. of Tunbridge. *Badſey*, Worceſ. E. of Eveſham. *Badſey*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between Bramham Moor and Gawthorp Hill. *Badshot*, Surry, N. of Farnham. *Badwell Aſh*, Suff. near Walſham in the Willows.

BAEZA, a large and handſome town of Jaen, in Andaluſia, with an univerſity. It is ſeated near the Guadalquiver, 17 miles NE. of Jean.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a very large gulf in N. America, NE. of Hudſon's Bay, diſcovered by Baffin, an Engliſhman, in 1616, in his attempting to diſcover a NW. paſſage from Europe to the Pacific. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees N. lat. and from 45 to 85 W. lon.

BAFFO, a conſiderable town of Cyprus, in lat. 34. 50. N. lon. 32. 20. E.

Bagbere, Dorſetſhire, near Stourminſter-Newton.

Newton. *Bagborough*, Dorſetſ. 7 miles W. of Stourminſter. *Bagborough-Eaſt*, Somerſ. near Wivelſcomb. *Bagborough-Weſt*, Somerſ. 4 or 5 miles SE. of Stoke-Gomer. *Bagby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Thirſk.

BAGDAD, a large and populous city, the capital of Irac-Arabic (the ancient Chaldea, or Babylon) a province of Turkey, in Aſia. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the Tigris, along the banks of which it extends about 2 miles. The ſuburbs being very extenſive, and on both ſides of the river, which is broad, deep, and rapid, and at certain ſeaſons riſes to a prodigious height, overflowing tracts of the country, the communication is kept up by a bridge of boats. About half of the inhabitants are Turks, Perſians, Arabs, &c. the reſt conſiſts of Armenians, a few Europeans, and Jews; which laſt act in the capacity of bankers to the reſt. Their numbers are variouſly ſtated, at from 15 to 60.000. It's trade is conſiderable, being annually viſited by the Symrna, Aleppo, and Weſtern caravans. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the thirteenth century. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Baſſora. Lat. 32. 20. N. lon. 43. 52. E.

Bagenderby, Lincolnſ. 6 miles NW. of Spilſby. *Bagendon*, Glouc. 3 miles from Cirenceſter. *Baggeley*, Shropſ. between Wem and Oſweſtree. *Baggington*, Warw. 4 miles SE. of Coventry. *Baggot's Hope*, Shropſ. at the foot of Stitterſtones Hill. *Bagburſt*. Hants E. of Kingſclear. *Baglake, Weſt*, Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of Longbridy.

BAGLANA, or BOCKLANA, a mountainous, but fertile country of Hindooſtan, in the Deccan, extending from the Surat river to Poonah, having Guzerat to the N. Candeiſh and Dowlatabad to the E. and SE. and the Gauts mountains to the S.

Bagley Wood, Berkſhire, 2 miles up the river, above Abingdon. *Bagmermere*, Cheſh. 1 mile SW. of Congleton. *Bagnall Chapel*, Staff. near Hilton Abbey and the ſource of the Trent.

Bagnal's Arms, *Bagnal's Bridge*, and *Bagnal's Town*, all in the county of Carlow, in Leinſter, between 40 and 50 miles from Dublin.

BAGNARA, a ſea-port of Calabria Ultra, 8 miles S. of Palmi. In this town, 3017 perſons periſhed by an earthquake, in 1783. Lat. 38. 15. N. lon. 16. 8. E.

BAGNAREA, a town of Patrimonio, in the pope's territories, 5 miles S. of Orvieto.

BAGNERES DE LUCHON, a town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, much frequented on account of it's hot mineral waters. It is ſituated on the river Adour 10 miles SE. of Tarbez.

BAGNERES EN BIGORRD, a town in the dept of Upper Garonne, ſituated near the ſource of the river Garonne, 60 miles SW. of Thoulouſe.

BAGNIALACK, or BANJALUKA, a town of Boſnia, 30 miles NE. of Spalatro.

BAGNOLS, a town in the dept. of Gard near the river Ceſe (in the bed of which ſome gold ſand is found) 8 miles SW. of Pont St. Eſprit.

Bagnor, Berks, 2 miles from Newbury *Bagpath*, Glouc. near Berkeley. *Bargrave* Leiceſ. between Hungerton and Crawſton *Bagshaw*, Derb. in the High Peak.

*BAGSHOT, between Staines and Hartley-Row, 7 miles from Windſor. Bagſhot-Heath, extending many miles in Berkſhire and Hampſhire, is very deſert and barren, producing little but furze.

Bagthorp, Norf. 7 miles W. of Walſingham. *Bagthorp*, Nott. near Mansfield *Baguleigh*, Cheſh. between Altringham and Stockport. *Bagwarth*, near Leiceſter.

BAHAMA, or LUCAYA ISLANDS, ſituated to the S. of Carolina, between 22 and 27 degrees of N. latitude, and 73 and 81 of W. longitude. They extend along the coaſt of Florida to the Iſle of Cuba and are ſaid to be 300 in number, moſtly mere rocks; but 12 of them large and fertile: Providence, one of the leaſt of theſe is reckoned the moſt valuable. The iſland of Bahama, which is the largeſt, and gives name to the reſt, is about 60 miles long 9 wide. Lat. about 26. and 27. N. lon about 78. and 80. W. They are poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, who have introduced the cotton ſeed here from Georgia, which is found to be well adapted to the ſoil and climate. The quantity of cotton they exported, in 1792, was 5047 bales, weighing 1,162,822 pounds.

BAHAR, a country of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the W. by Oude and Allahabad; on the N. by Napaul and Oude on the E. by Bengal; and on the S. by Bengal and Oriſſa. It produces wheat rice, peas, &c. but the principal article of export, is the ſaltpetre, manufactured in this province. The town of Bahar formerly the capital, is about 30 miles SE of Patna, it's preſent capital. It is ſubject to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company.

BAHEREN, or BAHHREIN, a town in the iſland of Aval, the largeſt among the cluſter called Bahhrein, in the Gulf of Perſia, containing, beſides the fortified town of Bahhrein, about 60 poor villages

It is famous for it's pearl fiſhery. Lat. 26. 10. N. lon. 49. 5. E.

BAHUS, or BOHUS, a town of W. Gothland, capital of a government of the ſame name. It ſtands on a rock in an iſland, 10 miles N. of Gottenburg.

BAIA, a town of Lavora, Naples, famous under the ancient Romans for it's hot bath, ſumptuous palaces, moles like promontories, erected to drive out the ſea; and other eſtabliſhments of enormous expence. The ruins of marbles, moſaics, ſtucco, and other fragments here, are innumerable. This once favourite ſeat of health and pleaſure, is now the den of peſtilence, (at leaſt during the eſtival heats), occaſioned by ſtagnant waters, mephitic vapours, &c. It is 11 miles W. of Naples.

BAIKAL, a lake in Siberia, 320 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, interſperſed with iſlands. In it are pikes, black ſeals, and ſturgeons, of an immenſe ſize. Lat. from about 51. to 55. N. lon. from 104. to 110. E.

BAILEUL, a town in the dept. of the North, 9 miles SW. of Ypres.

Bailey, Bucks, between Slough and Salthill. *Bailham*, Suff. near Nettleſted.

Bailieborough, in the county of Cavan, Ulſter, 43 miles from Dublin.

BAIN-GONGA, a large river of Hindooſtan, which, riſing near the ſouth bank of the Nerbudda, runs ſouthward through Berar, and after a courſe of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery, within the hills, that bound the Britiſh Northern Circars.

Baint Brig, Yorkſ. near Swaleſdale Foreſt. *Baire*, Linc. near Hetſbank Paſſage, over the Leven Sands. *Baits*, Cheſh. E. of the branch of the Merſeys that runs S. into the Dee. *Baits Croſs*, Northumb. within the bounds of Berwick. *Bake*, Cornw. in the pariſh of St. Germains.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles NE. of Eſſeek.

BAKEWELL, a pretty, large town, in Derbyſhire, on the NW. ſide of the Peak. It is ſeated on the river Wye, near it's influx into the Derwent, 20 miles NNW. of Derby, and 151 from London. Market on Monday, chiefly for lead.

BAKU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan; the moſt commodious haven of the Caſpian Sea, on the W. coaſt of which it is ſituated, 300 miles S. of Aſtracan. Lat. 40. 2. N. lon. 49. 15. E.

BALA, a town of Merionethſhire, ſeated on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and abounds with a fiſh called guinard, reſembling a ſalmon in ſhape, and in taſte a trout. The river Dee, noted for ſalmon, runs through the lake. This town carries on a conſiderable trade in knit, woollen ſtockings, flannels, and corn. It is 36 miles from Holywell, and 165 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

BALAGAT, or BALLA-GAUT, a country in the Deccan, conſiſting of a vaſt extent of fertile and populous plains, extending along a ſtupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts. It is ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and extends through their territories and the Peninſula, to the S. extremity of the kingdom of Myſore. See GAUTS.

BALAGUER, a town of Catalonia, ſituated on the river Segra, 63 miles WNW. of Barcelona.

Balam, Surry, between Camberwell and Clapham.

BALARUC, a town in the dept. of Herault, famous for it's baths.

BALASORE, or JELLASORE, a ſea-port of Oriſſa, on the NW. of the Bay of Bengal, 4 miles from the ſea by land, and 20 by it's river, the Gongahar. The inhabitants make ſtuffs of ſilk, cotton, and a ſort of graſs. The adjoining country is very fertile, and fiſh is very plentiful. It is 104 miles SW. of Calcutta. Lat. 22. 0. N. lon. 87. 1 E.

BALBASTRO, a town of Arragon, on the river Verò, 40 miles NE. of Saragoſſa.

BALBEC, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, ſituated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, exactly where the mountain terminates in the plain. The magnificent remains of the once famous Temple of the Sun, in this city, though mutilated and deformed by the Turkiſh minarets, houſes, moſques, &c. made up of the ruins, are well preſerved, and diſplay the boldeſt and moſt beautiful plan that ever was attempted in architecture. This temple is ſuppoſed to have been built by Antoninus Pius, in place of the more ancient temple gone to decay. Balbec is chiefly inhabited by Chriſtians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N. of Damaſcus. Lat. 34. 22. N. lon. 37. 22. E.

*BALBRIGGEN, a ſea-port of the county of Dublin, in Leinſter, 15 miles from the metropolis, or city of Dublin.

Balby, Yorkſhire, near Doncaſter.

Balcarra, in Mayo, Connaught, 115 miles from Dublin.

BALCH, or BALK, a conſiderable town and province of Uſbeck Tartary, S. of Samarcand, and E. of Bucharia Proper. The latter is about 360 miles long and 250 broad. The former is ſituated on the frontiers of Perſia, in lat. 37. N. lon. 65. 20. E.

Balcomb, Suſſex, E. of Horeſham. *Balden March* and *Balden Toot*, two villages NE. of Oxford. *Balderſby*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk. *Balderton*, Nott. near Newark. *Balderton*, Lanc. near Blackburn. *Balderwood Lodge*, Hants, in the New Foreſt.

BALDIVIA, or VALDIVIA, a ſea-port of Chili, in S. America, ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the S. Sea. The inhabitants, who are about 2000, ſend ſome large ſhips to Lima, with gold, corn, hides, and ſalt proviſions, in exchange for ſlaves, ſugar, chocolate, and European commodities and manufactures. The town is incloſed with walls, built of earth, and ſeveral forts have been erected at the entrance of the harbour. Lat. 38. 18. S. lon. 73. 20. W.

BALDOCK, a pretty large town in Herts, ſeated between the hills, in a chalky ſoil, 9 miles from Barkway and Royſton, and 38 NNW. of London. A conſiderable market on Thurſday for corn and malt.

Baldox-Fee, Hants, W. of the Bay of Southampton, oppoſite Redbridge.

BALI, an iſland, forming the E. ſide of the Straits of Bali, or Java, through which the E. India ſhips ſometimes return from China. The iſland is populous, and abounds in rice and all ſorts of fruits. The inhabitants are Pagans, and much addicted to war: they are of a black, or very dark complexion. Lat. 7. 10. S. lon. 115. 50. E.

Balinagar, in Galway, 83 miles from Dublin. *Balintra*, in Roſcommon, 83 miles from Dublin, both in Connaught.

Balking, Berks, near Offington and Shirevenham. *Balkington*, Dorſetſ. in the Iſle of Purbeck, near Warbarrow Bay.

Ball, in Mayo, Connaught, 107 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghadireen*, in Mayo, Connaught, 89 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghneed Inn*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 78 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghy* in Sligo, Connaught, 20 miles S. of Sligo, and 105 from Dublin. Lat. 53. 48. N. lon. 8. 55. W. *Ballaghy*, in Mayo, Connaught, 97 miles from Dublin. *Ballaghy*, in Londonderry, Ulſter, 92 miles from Dublin.

Ballamono, a village in the iſle of Man, near Caſtletown.

Ballaſedere, in Sligo, Connaught, 100 miles from Dublin; here is a water-fall.

Ballendon, Bucks, near Amerſham.

Ballengary, in Kerry, Munſter, at the mouth of the Shannon, near Ardfert.

Balles, Herts, in Little Amwell. *Balley Salley*, a village in the Iſle of Man, 5 miles from Caſtletown. *Balhill*, Devonſ. near Hartland.

Balliclare, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Balliclagh*, in Cork, Munſter.

Ballidon, Derbyſ. near Wirkeſworth.

Balliduan, *Weſt*, in Clare, Munſter.

Ballihaneſs, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballileague*, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

*BALLIMORE, a town in Weſtmeath, Leinſter, ſituated halfway between Mullingar and Athlone, 50 miles from Dublin.

*BALLINA, or BELLEEK, a town in Mayo, Connaught, 14 miles N. of Caſtlebar, and 120 from Dublin.

Ballinacargy, in Weſtmeath, Leinſter, nearly 46 miles from Dublin. *Ballinacrigg*, in Cavan, Ulſter. *Ballinachora*, near Middletown, in Cork, Munſter. *Ballinafad*, in Roſcommon, Connaught. *Ballinafad*, in Sligo, Connaught, about 8 miles from Dublin. *Ballinagar*, in King County, Leinſter, 41 miles from Dublin. *Ballinagh*, in Cavan, Ulſter. *Ballinalack*, in W. Meath, Leinſter, nearly 48 miles from Dublin. *Ballinamullard*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter. *Ballinamore*, in Galway, Connaught, 48 miles from Dublin. *Ballinanaght*, in Cavan, Ulſter, 54 miles from Dublin.

*BALLINASLOE, a village in Roſcommon, Connaught, remarkable for it's great fairs of cattle, wool, &c. It is 72 miles from Dublin.

Ballinavar, in Cork, Munſter. *Ballinclare*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Ballindaggin* in Mayo, Connaught, nearly 100 miles from Dublin. *Ballinderry*, in Wicklow Leinſter. *Ballinderry*, in Antrim, Ulſter, 73 miles from Dublin. *Ballindrait*, in Donegal, Ulſter, 104 miles from Dublin. *Ballingarry*, in Limerick, Munſter, 12 miles from Dublin. *Ballingarrycrane*, in Limerick, Munſter.

Ballingham, Heref. SE. of Aconbury.

Ballington, Eſſex, NW. of Sudbury.

Ballinlough, in the pariſh of Anahilt in Down, Ulſter. *Ballinlough*, in Roſcommon, Connaught, 90 miles from Dublin. *Ballinphelic*, in Cork, Munſter; here is ſulphureous chalybeate water.

*BALLINROBE, a town of Mayo, in Connaught, 112 miles from Dublin.

Ballinſpidle, in Cork, Munſter. *Ballintobber*, in Roſcommon, Connaught, 7 miles from Dublin. *Ballintogher*, in Sligo Connaught. *Ballintoy*, on a bay in Antrim, Ulſter, 150 miles from Dublin. Coals are raiſed here. *Balintra*, in Donegal, Ulſter, nearly 106 miles from Dublin. *Ballinroony*, in Cork, Munſter.

BALLOGISTAN, a territory of Delhi, in Hindooſtan, bordering weſtward on the country of the Seiks, and approaching to the N. of Mewat. It's extremity is about

14 miles W. from Delhi. It is of an oval form, about 80 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad. The country is rugged, being full of ravines, and the inhabitants are savage and cruel.

Balbirnie, a pleasant peninsula, in Louth, Ulster; in which are remaining evident marks of a druid's grove, or dwelling, supposed to have been the supreme seat of the drew, or arch-druid.

*BALLYBAY, a town in Monaghan, Ulster, 53 miles from Dublin.

Ballybracen, in Waterford, Munster. *Ballybeg*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballybeggan*, in Kerry, Munster, 2 miles E. by N. from Traice. *Ballyboffey*, in Donegal, Ulster, 113 miles from Dublin. *Ballybogan*, in Meath, Leinster. *Ballybough Bridge*, one mile from Dublin, Leinster, on an arm, or creek of the bay.

*BALLYBOY, a town in the King's County, Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin.

Ballybritas, in Queen'sCounty, Leinster. 33 miles from Dublin. *Ballybrood*, in Limerick, Munster. *Ballycam Bay*, near Killough, in Down, Ulster. *Ballycanoe*, in Wexford, Leinster, 4 miles from Gorey, and 49 from Dublin. *Ballycarney*, in Wexford, Leinster. *Ballycarry*, in Antrim, Ulster, 92 miles from Dublin. *Ballycasedy*, on the E. side of Lough Earne, in Fermanagh, Ulster; 83 miles from Dublin. *Ballycastin*, in Waterford, Munster.

*BALLYCASTLE, a sea-port town of Antrim, in Ulster, about 30 miles N. of Carrickfergus, and 113 from Dublin. It is noted for it's adjacent colleries, and near it there is a chalybeate spring.

Ballycleave, in Kerry, Munster. *Ballicleribaa*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Ballyclough*, in Cork, Munster, one mile from Mallow.

*BALLYCONNEL, a town in Cavan, Ulster, 67 miles from Dublin, and 11 NW. of Cavan.

Ballycopland, in Down, Ulster. *Ballycotton*, a village, island, and bay of Cork, in Munster, 4 miles from Cloyne. *Ballycowan*, in King's County, Leinster. *Ballycumber*, in King's County, Leinster, about 51 miles from Dublin. *Ballydargan*, in Down, Ulster. *Ballydehob*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballydesmond*, now called *Ballydevlin*, a castle in the county of Cork, Munster, on a rock projecting into the sea. *Ballydougan*, in Down, Ulster, S. of Hollymount, on the verge of Lake Strangford. *Ballyferan*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 71 miles from Dublin. *Ballygamboon*, in Kerry, Munster, produces large quantities of cyder. *Ballygawly*, in Tyrone, Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin. *Ballygobbin*; see *Bantry*. *Ballygorcen*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballygunner*, in Waterford, Munster. *Ballyhack Ferry*, in Wexford, Leinster, 91 miles from Dublin. *Ballyhalbert*, in Down, Ulster, 86 miles from Dublin. *Ballyhasfik*, in Cork, Munster.

*BALLYHAUNIS, in Mayo, Connaught, 93 miles from Dublin.

Ballyhaven Road, near Strangford Bay, in Down, Ulster. *Ballyhays*, in Cavan, Ulster, 57 miles from Dublin. *Ballyhean*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballyheen*, in Cork, Munster. *Ballyheigh Bay*, coast of Kerry, Munster. *Ballyhenry Road*, in Strangford Bay, in Down, Ulster. *Ballyhilluck*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Ballyhighland*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Ballyhinch*, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Ballyholm Bay*, coast of Down, in Ulster, between Carrickfergus and the Copland Islands. *Ballyhooly*, in Cork, Munster, pleasantly situated on the Blackwater, in a woody country, 111 miles from Dublin. *Bally James Duff*, in Cavan, Ulster. *Ballykelly*, in Londonderry, Ulster, 125 miles from Dublin. *Ballyket*, in Clare, Munster, 141 miles from Dublin. *Ballylaghan*, in Mayo, Connaught, 110 miles from Dublin. *Ballylemon*, in Waterford, Munster. *Ballylongford*, in Kerry, Munster, 121 miles from Dublin. *Ballymacandan*, in Kilkenny, Leinster, 59 miles from Dublin. *Ballymagory*, in Tyrone, Ulster. *Ballymagowran*, in Cavan, Ulster.

*BALLYMAHON, a town of Longford, in Leinster, 52 miles from Dublin.

Ballymalbe Castle, in Cork, Munster. *Ballymalony*, in Clare, Munster, 92 miles from Dublin. *Ballymalus Castle*, on the river Lane, in Kerry, Munster. *Ballymaney*, in Kildare, Leinster. *Ballymanlagh*, in Tipperary, Munster, 91 miles from Dublin. *Ballymascanlan*, in Louth, Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin. *Ballymegarry*, in Tyrone, Ulster, 104 miles from Dublin.

*BALLYMENA, a town of Antrim, in Ulster, 20 miles NW. of Belfast, and 93 N. of Dublin.

Ballymoney, in Galway, Connaught.

*BALLYMONEY, a town of Antrim, in Ulster, 107 miles from Dublin.

BALLYMORE, a small town in West Meath, Leinster, 47 miles W. of Dublin.

Ballymorreen, in Tipperary, Munster, 68 miles from Dublin. *Ballymore Eustace*, on the Liffey, about 17 miles from Dublin. *Ballymote*, in Galway, Connaught. *Ballymullalon*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 64 miles from Dublin. *Ballymurry*, in Roscommon, Connaught, 69 miles from Dublin. *Ballymurtogh*, in Wicklow, Leinster. *Ballyna*, in Mayo, Connaught, 115 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 9. 10. W. *Ballynacargy*, in Cavan, Ulster.

ſter, 131 miles from Dublin. *Ballynacarrow*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Ballynacleſſan*, in Cork, Munſter. *Ballynaclush*, in Carlow, Leinſter, 2 miles from Rathdrum. *Ballynaganny*, in Meath, Leinſter, 40 miles from Dublin. *Ballynahaſſack*, in Cork, Munſter. *Ballynahown*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

*BALLYNAHINCH, in Down, Ulſter, nearly 76 miles from Dublin.

Ballynakelly, in Cork, Munſter.

*BALLYNAKILL, a town in Queen's County, Leinſter, 48 miles SW. of Dublin.

Ballynamara, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Ballynamona*, in Cork, Munſter, 137 miles from Dublin. *Ballynamore*, in Galway, Connaught, 74 miles from Dublin. *Ballynaries*, in Down; ſee *Dromore*. *Ballynaſkeligs*, a village and bay of Kerry, Munſter. *Ballynaſloe*; ſee *Ballinaſloe*. *Ballynaſpeg*, or *Biſhop's Town*, 2 miles W. of Cork, Munſter. *Ballynatray*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Ballyneety*, in Limerick, Munſter, 169 miles from Dublin. *Ballynegalga*, in Down; ſee *Dromore*. *Ballynegall*, in Limerick, Munſter, near Kilmallock. *Ballynekill*, 1 mile E. of Waterford, Munſter. *Ballynguile*, in Cork, Munſter. *Ballyntobber*, in Cork, Munſter, near Kinſale. *Ballynure*, in Antrim, Ulſter, nearly 91 miles from Dublin. *Ballynvreney*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Ballyonan*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Ballyporeen*, in Tipperary, Munſter, nearly 97 miles from Dublin. *Ballygragget*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter, nearly 50 miles from Dublin. *Ballyroan*, in Queen's County, Leinſter, 44 miles from Dublin, and about 5 from Maryborough. *Ballyroney Lake*, in Down, Ulſter, near Rathfryland. *Ballyſcandlan*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Ballyſeedy*, in Kerry, Munſter, 2 miles SE. of Tralee.

*BALLYSHANNON, a town of Donegal, Ulſter, 101 miles from Dublin. It has a good harbour SE. of Donegal Bay, and a bridge of 14 arches over a river, which runs out of Lough Erne, and falling from a ridge of rocks, about 12 feet at low water, forms a moſt beautiful and pictureſque caſcade. It is a great ſalmon-leap, and large quantities of that fiſh are got here.

Ballyſodare, in Sligo, Connaught.

*BALLYTORE, a beautiful village, in Kildare, Leinſter, ſeated on the river Griſs, 28 miles from Dublin, on the road to Cork.

Ballytrain, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Ballytriſna*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Ballyvary*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballyvely*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Ballyvenine*, in Cork, Munſter, about a mile W. of Roſs. *Ballyvogy Head*, in Cork, Munſter; between this and the oppoſite cape, Mizen-Head, there is a large bay. *Ballyvolane* at the Cove of Cork, Munſter. *Ballyvourney*, in Cork Munſter. *Ballywalter*, in Down, Ulſter, 89 miles from Dublin.

Balms, or *Barms*, Middleſex, near Daſton, part of Hackney.

Balnabara, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Balnalack*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Balnaglera*, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Baln Hall, Yorkſ. near Snaith.

Balon, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Balrigg, near Lancaſter.

BALRUDDERY, or BALROTHERY, town of Dublin, Leinſter, 14 miles N. of the city, and about 1 from the ſea.

Balſborough, Somerſ. SE. of Glaſtonbury. *Balſhall*, Warw. W. of Coventry. *Balſhall*, Yorkſ. near the conflux of the Ribble and the Holder, E. of Raddc Park. *Balſham*, 10 miles from Cambridg E. of Gog Magog Hills. *Baltoſlow*, Suſex, SW. of Winchelea.

BALTIC, a large inland ſea, in the N. Europe, having Denmark and Sweden the W. Ruſſia and Poland on the E. an Poland, Pruſſia and Germany on the The Baltic neither ebbs nor flows, and the is always a ſuperficial current ſets throug the Sound into the ocean, while the wate at a conſiderable depth, keeps ruſhing i There is a method of keeping a boat ſt tionary in ſuch a ſituation; it is by mal ing uſe of a large baſket full of ſtones, i ſtead of an anchor; when this is throw overboard, and ſuſpended at a proper dept from the boat by a rope, the boat is pr vented from being carried along with t upper current, by the preſſure of the opp ſite current, beneath on the baſket. T Baltic is generally frozen in the winter.

BALTIMORE, a town of Cork, Munſter, with a good harbour: it ſtands on headland, which runs into the ſea, 5 mil NE. of the iſland of Cape Clear. It w taken and plundered by the Algerines 1631, on which the affrighted inhabitan fled, and it has never ſince recovered it former conſequence. It is 15 miles SW of Roſs, and 168 from Dublin.

BALTIMORE, a large and trading tow of Maryland, in America, ſeated on the P tapſee, which runs into Cheſapeak Ba It is divided into the Town and Fell Point, by a creek, over which there are bridges. At Fell's Point, the water deep enough for ſhips of burden; but ſma veſſels only go up to the town. In 1787 t number of houſes was 1955; the numb of inhabitants is upwards of 12,000: th religious profeſſions are various. Balt more is 45 miles NE. of Annapolis. La 39. 45. N. lon. 76. 25. W.

BALTIMORE, a large county, in the weſtern part of Maryland.

BAMBA, a fertile province of Congo, in Africa, between the rivers Ambriſi and *Loſe*. The ſea-coaſt produces vaſt quantities of ſalt, and they fiſh here for the *zimbi*, a little ſea ſnail, which is the current coin, not only here, but in the moſt diſtant parts of Africa.

*BALTINGLASS, a town of Wicklow, Leinſter, having extenſive manufactures of linen, woollen, and diaper. It is ſituated on the river Slaney, 39 miles SW. of Dublin.

Bamber, Yorkſ. near Horncaſtle.

BAMBERG, a large, populous, and handſome city of Franconia, formerly imperial, and now capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name, about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, having the biſhoprick of Wurtzburg on the W. The country about it is very fertile in grain, ſaffron, liquorice, figs, lemons, and oranges, and is watered by the rivers Rednitz and Pegnitz, which run through the town, and fall into the Mayne a little below it. Here is an univerſity. It is 35 miles N. of Nuremburg. Lat. 50. 2. N. lon. 11. 7. E.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of Moravia, near the river Orlitz, 30 miles from Glatz. Lat. 49. 55. N. lon. 16. 50. E.

Bamborough, Northamp. near Brackley.

Bamborough, Northumb. 5 miles from Belford, and the ſame diſtance from Farn Iſlands.

BAMBUCK, a pretty large, and populous country, in the interior of Africa, (mentioned by Abbé Raynal, but without ſpecifying his authorities,) under the 12th or 13th deg. of N. lat. governed by village lords, called Farims. There are 6 gold mines in it, and others of ſilver, tin, lead, iron, and loadſtone. Here are apes, whiter than the whiteſt European rabbits, white foxes, and an animal called the Giraſa, as high, but not ſo large, as the elephant; made more like a camel, and of extraordinary ſwiftneſs.

Bamburgh, Linc. near the Bane, NW. of Horncaſtle. *Bamburgh Caſtle*, Northum. or rather the remains of it, ſituated on a very ſteep rock, that is waſhed by the ſea. It was in great repute during the Saxon heptarchy, and often ſuſtained the whole power of the Scottiſh nation; 14 miles SE. of Berwick.

BAMF. See BANFF.

BAMPTON, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on a branch of the river Ex, in a bottom ſurrounded by hills, 21 miles from Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

BAMPTON, a large town in Oxfordſ. trading largely in fellmongers wares, as leather jackets, gloves, breeches, and ſtockings. It is ſeated on the Iſis, where it is navigable by boats, on the borders of Berkſhire. It is 5 miles from Burford, 12 W. of Oxford, and 70 W. by N. of London. A conſiderable market on Wedneſday.

Ban, a river of Down, Ulſter, which riſes about 8 miles E. of Newry, and falls into Lough Neagh. *Banada*, in Sligo, Connaught.

*BANAGHER, a town of King's County, Leinſter, ſeated on the Shannon, over which it has 2 bridges. It is about 15 miles S. of Athlone, and 66 from Dublin.

Banagher Church, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 101 miles from Dublin. *Banagroth*, in King's County, Leinſter.

Banbery, 4 miles from Norwich.

*BAINBRIDGE, a village of Down, Ulſter, noted for it's great fairs of linen cloth. It is about 18 miles W. of Down-Patrick, and 60 from Dublin.

*BANBURY, a town in Oxfordſ. noted in Camden's time for good cheeſe, but now chiefly for cakes and ale. It has a manufacture of pluſh, or ſhag cloth, contains about 709 houſes, including 6 hamlets belonging to it, and is ſeated on the Cherwell, in a fertile ſoil, 17 miles from Oxford, and 75 NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

BANCA, an iſland, in the Indian Archipelago, on the ESE. of Sumatra, between that iſland and Borneo; with a town and ſtrait of the ſame name. It is about 100 miles long and 30 broad, populous, and tolerably fertile. Lat. 2. 35. S. lon. 106. 50. E.

BANCALIS, a ſea-port of Acheen, on the E. coaſt of Sumatra, 130 miles W. of Malacca. The Dutch have a ſettlement here. Lat. 1. 15. N. lon. 100. 7. E.

BANCOCK, or FOU, a town of Aſia, in Siam. The houſes are made of canes, and covered with palm leaves; but there is very little furniture in them, and the inhabitants, who go almoſt naked, ſit on the floor. It is ſituated in an iſland, formed by the river Menan, 40 miles S. of Siam.

BANDA, the general name of 5 Iſlands, in the Indian Ocean. They lie between 4 and 5 degrees of S. lat. and between 127 and 128 E. lon. and are denominated Banda, or Lantor, Poleron, Roſinging, Poolaway, and Gonapi. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows only on 3 of theſe iſlands, where there are whole foreſts of it. Theſe iſlands are ſubject to earthquakes, and all very ſmall, the largeſt,

Banda, being ſcarcely 20 miles in length. They have been entirely ſubject to the Dutch ever ſince the year 1609, when they expelled both the Engliſh and the natives. They alſo keep unceaſing war againſt the birds, which, ſwallowing the ſeeds whole, they fear might void them, in other iſlands, in a ſtate capable of vegetation; and they ſend out parties of their troops thither, on excurſions, to diſcover and extirpate every appearance of the young plants. The iſlands contain about 5000 inhabitants. The natives uſe the pith of the ſago for bread, and the Europeans, who are ſettled here, import their proviſions from Java, Macaſſar, or the very fertile iſland of Bali, as the land will not bring forth any kind of corn. Banda was taken by an Engliſh ſquadron, under Rear-admiral Rainier, March 8, 1796. Lat. 4. 50. S. lon. 128. 5. E.

BANDER CONGO, a ſmall ſea-port on the SE. coaſt of the Gulf of Perſia, 70 miles nearly W. of Ormus. Lat. 27. 10. N. lon. 54. 0. E.

*BANDON, a town of Cork, Munſter, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles SW. of Cork, 137 from Dublin.

BANDORA, the capital of the Iſland of Salſette, in the Indian Ocean, ſeparated from Bombay by a narrow channel. Lat. 19. 0. N. lon. 72. 40. E.

Band-wood-Wiger, near Lancaſter. *Bane*, a ſmall river in Lincolnſhire.

*BANFF, the county-town of Banffſhire, in Scotland. It is well-built, on the declivity of a hill, with a harbour, often ſtopped by the ſhifting of the ſands, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which there is a handſome bridge, of 7 arches. It is 32 miles NW. of Aberdeen.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the county of Elgin, on the N. by the ocean, and on the E. SE. and S. by Aberdeenſhire. From NE. to SW. it's greateſt length, is 46 miles, and it's breadth from 4 to 24.

BANGALORE, a ſtrong fortreſs of Myſore, in Hindooſtan, 60 miles N. of Seringapatam. Lat. 13. 0. N. lon. 77. 39. E.

*BANGOR, a ſmall city of Carnarvonſhire, conſiſting of only one ſtreet, half a mile in length. A new harbour has been lately erected here, at the charge of Dr. Warren, biſhop of this dioceſe. It is ſituated in a deep valley, 16 miles SW. of Aberconway, and 251 NW. by W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

*BANGOR, a town of Down, in Ulſter, ſituated on the S. ſide of Carrickfergus Bay, nearly 4 miles ESE. from Carrickfergus, and 90 N. of Dublin.

Banham, Norf. near New-Buckenham and Harling.

BANJAR, or BENJAR MASSON, a river of Borneo, on the mouth of which is a town, where the Engliſh E. India company have a factory. Lat. 2. 40. S. lon. 113. 40. E.

Banningham, Norfolk, near Erpingham. *Bankhall*, Lanc. N. of Liverpool.

Bankmore, a ſand bank, 1 mile S. of Portaferry Harbour, in Down, Ulſter. *Banlahan*, in Cork, Munſter.

Banniker Hall, Northumb. near Morpeth.

Bannockburn, a village of Stirlingſhire, ſeated on the Bannock, a rivulet of that county, which runs into the Forth. It is memorable for a deciſive battle fought near it, June 25, 1314, between an immenſe army of Engliſh, under Edward II. and 30,000 Scots, under Robert Bruce, wherein the former were totally defeated, and Scotland was thereby completely emancipated from the Engliſh yoke.

BANNOW, and BANNOW BAY, 10 miles SW. of Wexford.

Banon, a ſmall river in Pembrokeſhire. *Banſbrook*, Eſſex, near Finchingfield. *Banſtead*, a village of Surry, 13 miles nearly S. of London, noted for an abundance of walnut-trees, but more for it's neighbouring downs, which are ſmooth, like a carpet, being covered with ſhort herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which makes the mutton of this place very ſweet. The downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham.

BANTAM, a town with a good harbour, on the NW. coaſt of Java, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It was once populous and flouriſhing, but is now poor and reduced. The Engliſh and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch, who have alſo depoſed the kings of the ancient race, and ſuffer nothing to be done here but what they pleaſe: the produce is pepper, of which they, excluſively, export great quantities, not ſuffering any other Europeans to have a footing here. Lat. 6. 20. S. lon. 105. 26. E.

Banton, *Banton Kirk*, and *Bauton Parva*, Weſtmorland.

*BANTRY, a barony, town, harbour, and bay of Cork, Munſter. The barony is large, but barren, and deſolate: the bay, 26 miles long, a league broad, and in the middle 40 fathoms deep, is one of the fineſt in the world, being capable of holding all the ſhipping of Europe; the town is ſeated at the bottom of the bay, 30 miles SW. of Cork, and 164 SW. of Dublin.

Barcal,

Barstal, Somerſ. near Churchill.

BAPAUME, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles S. of Arras.

Bapchild, Kent, between Sittinbourne and Oſſpringe, *Bapthorp*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, on the Derwent, near it's conflux with the Ouſe. *Bapton*, Wilts, near Badhampton. *Bar*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Staff. near Walſal.

BAR, a town of Podolia, ſituated on the river Kiow, 40 miles NW. of Bracklaw. Lat. 49. 14. N. lon. 28. 20. E.

BAR, or the BARROIS, a duchy or territory of France, S. of Luxembourg, W. of Lorrain, and lying on both ſides of the Meuſe; it now forms the department of the Meuſe.

BAR LE DUC, a town in the dept. of the Meuſe, conſiſting of about 8000 inhabitants, and divided into the upper and lower town; the latter is watered by the rivulet Ornain, in which are very fine trouts. Their wine is excellent. It is 35 miles NW. of Nancy, 27 of Toul, and 138 E. of Paris.

BAR SUR AUBE, an ancient town in the dept. of Aube, noted for it's wines. It is ſeated on the river Aube, 18 miles SW. of Joinville. Lat. 48. 15. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

BAR SUR SEINE, a town in the dept. of Aube, ſeated on the river Seine, 20 miles SW. of Bar ſur Aube.

BARA, one of the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, to the S. of S. Uiſt. It is about 12 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 in breadth, low and flat on the W. coaſt, uneven and rocky on the E. where, however, the natives cultivate the ground with a kind of crooked ſpade, called *caſchrom*, as they cannot apply the plough. The inhabitants are about 1500. The coaſt abounds with cockles, and other ſhell-fiſh, and they ſend annually about 30,000 ling, beſides cod, to Glaſgow. Lat. 56. 55. N. lon. 7. 30. W.

BARACOA, a ſea-port on the NE. of the Iſle of Cuba. Lat. 21. 0. N. lon. 76. 10. W.

Baram-Wood, Herts, NW. of Barnet.

BARANCA DEL MELAMBO, a town of Terra-Firma, with a good harbour, ſeated at the mouth of the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthagena. Lat. 11. 40. N. lon. 75. 30. W.

BARANOWKA, a town of Volhynia, Poland.

BARBADOES, the eaſternmoſt of the Windward Iſles in the W. Indies. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and poſſeſſed by the Engliſh. The country is in general level, and had formerly a good deal of wood; but this is moſtly conſumed by the ſugar-works. It is divided into 5 diſtricts, and contains 11 pariſhes, and 4 towns. The whites are about 18,000, the negroes 70,000. In 1786, this iſland exported, on an average of three years, 9554 hogſheads of ſugar, 5448 puncheons of rum, 6320 bags of ginger, and 8331 bags of cotton, beſides aloes, ſweetmeats, figs, tamarinds, cedar, maſtich, &c. It has ſuffered much from hurricanes, particularly from the dreadful one of 1780. The capital is Bridgetown.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, extending along the Mediterranean, from Egypt to the Atlantic, and containing the kingdoms of Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, and Proper Africa. It is fertile in corn, maize, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates and melons. Their chief trade conſiſts in their fruits, in their horſes, called barbs, Morocco leather, oſtrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The national profeſſion is Mahometaniſm; and there are ſome Jews, but few Chriſtians, except the ſlaves.

Barbary, Lanc. in the hundred of Weſt Darby. *Barbeacon*, Staff. near Lichfield.

BARBE, ST. a town of New Biſcay, in Mexico, near which there are rich ſilver-mines. It is 500 miles NW. of Mexico. Lat. 26. 0. N. lon. 107. 5. W.

BARBERINO, a town of Tuſcany, 16 miles from Dublin.

Barberſtown, in Kildare, Leinſter, 23 miles from Dublin.

BARBEZIEUX, a town in the dept. of Charente. It has a mineral ſpring, and a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 miles NE of Bourdeaux.

Barbie, Northamp. NE of Aſhby-Legers. *Barbone*, near Worceſter. *Barborn-Chapel*, Weſtmorl. near Kirby Lonſdale.

BARBUDA, one of the Leeward Iſlands, in the W. Indies, poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The land is low but fertile. The inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raiſing corn, and breeding ſheep, kids, fowls, and other ſtock, for the neighbouring iſlands. They likewiſe cultivate citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raiſins, Indian figs, pepper, indigo, &c. Here is no harbour, but a well-ſheltered road on the W. ſide. It is near 20 miles NE. of St. Chriſtopher's. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 61. 50. W.

Barbury Hill and *Caſtle*, Wilts, W. of Ogborn St. George, and near Marlborough Downs.

BARCA, the ancient Lybia, a ſterile

country of Africa, on the S. coaſt of the Mediterranean, between Egypt and Tripoli. It is governed by a ſangiac, who depends on the Turkiſh baſhaw at Tripoli. The chief towns are Derna, Tolomata, and Grena, or Curen.

BARCELONA, a handſome, large, and rich city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, contains about 15,000 houſes, and has a wide, deep, and ſafe harbour, and a mole, 750 paces long, with a quay, at the end of which is a lighthouſe and a ſmall fort. The ſtreets, ſquares, and public buildings, are very elegant, and the inhabitants are remarkably induſtrious and polite. It is a place of great trade. They make curious works in glaſs; they have ſilk and woollen manufactures, and they excel in ſteel and iron works. The country about is well watered, and thick ſet with villages, and abounds with wood, corn, wine, oil, fruits, honey, cattle, fowl, &c. It is 250 miles NE. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 26. N. lon. 2. 13. E.

BARCELONETTE, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, 12 miles NE. of Embrun. Lat. 44. 23. N. lon. 6. 49. E.

BARCELORE, a ſea-port town of Malabar, the capital of Canara. It is a Dutch factory, 130 miles S. of Goa. Lat. 14. 25. N. lon. 74. 15. E.

BARCELOS, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, ſeated on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N. of Oporto.

Barcheſton, Warw. near Shipton. *Barcomb*, Suſſex, N. of Lewes. *Barden*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Swaledale Foreſt. *Barden-Tower*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near the river Wharf.

BARDEWICK, a town of Lunenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles SE. of Hamburg.

Bardfield Magna, Eſſex, near Thaxted. *Bardiallon*, Somerſ. near Milverton. *Bardney*, between Lincoln and Horncaſtle. *Bardolfeſton*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of Piddleton. *Bardon Hills*, in Leiceſterſhire, to the NW. part of the county. *Bardop*, a river of Northumb. which runs into the Read above Rocheſter. *Bardſey*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Bardſey*, Lanc. near the Ken Sands, NW. of the county. *Bardſey Iſle*, forms the N. point of Cardigan-Bay.

BARDT, a town and river, with a harbour, in Swediſh Pomerania, on the Baltic, 12 miles W. by N. of Stralſund.

Bardwell, Suffolk, N. of Ixworth.

BAREGES, a village in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, much frequented on account of it's mineral baths. It is ſeated in the valley of the ſame name, (which contains the little town of Luz, and 17 villages) 12 miles S. of Bagneres.

BAREITH, a town of Culmbach, Franconia, capital of the principality, which is often called Bareith. It has been ſubject to the king of Pruſſia ſince 1782; 15 miles SE. of Culmbach. Lat. 50. 0. N. lon. 11. 56. E.

Bareſby, Leiceſ. near Aſhby-Folvil.

BARFLEUR, a ſea-port town in the dept. of the Channel, in former ages, the beſt on the coaſt of Normandy. Here, in the year 1035, William, duke of Normandy, fitted out his fleet, with which he made his deſcent on England; and his ſucceſſors afterwards uſually ſailed to and took their departure from it. It is about 12 miles E. of Cherburg, and 175 WNW. of Paris.

Barfoot, Northamptonſ. near Rothwel. *Barford*, near Warwick, on the Avon. *Barford*, near Bedford. *Barford*, Norfolk, near Hingham. *Barford*, Wiltſhire, near Sarum. *Barford*, Yorkſh. on the Tees, near Caldwell. *Barford, St. John's* and *St. Michael's*, Oxfordſ. near Clifton. *Barford*, Lancaſ. near Eccles. *Barford*, Lanc. W. of Ormſkirk. *Barfreſton*, Kent, near Bettiſhanger. *Bargh, Magna* and *Parva*, Yorkſ. near Pickering. *Bargham*, Suffolk. *Bargholt*, Suff. 5 miles SE. of Hadley. *Bargholt*, *Eaſt*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Barham*, Hunt. between Leighton and Buckworth. *Barham*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Barham*, Suffolk, between Ipſwich and Needham.

BARI, a populous, trading town of Naples, on the Gulf of Venice, the capital of Terra di Bari, a province which has the Capitanata on the W. the Baſilicata on the S. and the ſea on the N. and NE.

BARJOLS, a town in the dept. of Var, 27 miles N. of Toulon.

Barkby, and *Barkbythorp*, Leic. *Barkham*, Berks, near Ockingham. *Barkham*, Suſſex, between Pevenſey Rape and Marſh. *Barkhart*, Kent, S. of St. Mary Cary.

BARKING, a town of Eſſex, ſeated on a creek of the river Rothing, near the Thames, from which goods are brought up in veſſels to its quay. It is 9 miles E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Barkings cum Dernſden, Suffolk, near Bradley and Needham. *Barkley*, Somerſ. NE. of Frome. *Barkley, King's*, Hants in the New Foreſt, near Malwood Caſtle. *Barkmeſton*, Hampſh. near Redbridge. *Barkſton*, Leic. near Granby. *Barkſton*, Linc. between Hougham and Fulbrook. *Barkſton*, Yorkſ. N. of Sherborn. *Barkſwell*, Warw. NW. of Coventry.

BARKWAY, a populous town of Herts, being a great thoroughfare, 3 miles from Royſton,

Royſton, 11 from Cambridge, and 55 from London, on the road to Lynn, in Norfolk. Market on Friday.

Barkworth, Herts, not far from Abbot's Langley. *Barkworth*, *E.* and *W.* Linc. near Randby. *Barlaſton*, Staff. N. of Stone. *Barlavington*, Suſſex, between Burton and Sulton. *Barlborough*, Derby. *Barleby*, 15 miles S. of York, near the Ouſe. *Barlſtn*, Leic. NE. of Boſworth.

BARLETTA, a town of Bari, Naples, on the Adriatic.

Barley, a ſmall river of Devonſ. *Barley*, Herts, 2 miles from Barkway. *Barley Grange*, Nott. near the Trent, between Newark and Tuxford. *Barley Houſe*, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Barlinch*, Somerſ. near Dulverton. *Barling*, Eſſex, near Rochford. *Barlington*, Devonſh. near Biddeford. *Barlow*, Derbyſ. 4 miles NW. of Cheſterfield. *Barlow*, Lanc. 3 miles S. of Manchester. *Barlugh-Arches*, Suſſex, W. of East Grinſted. *Barly*, Yorkſ. W. of Howden. *Barleythorp*, Rutland, a hamlet of Okeham. *Barmborough*, Yorkſ. 4 miles W. of Doncaſter. *Barmby-on-the-Moor*, Nott. a hamlet of Blithe. *Barmby-on-Dun*, Yorkſ. 6 miles N. of Doncaſter. *Barmby-Marſh*, Yorkſ. near Pocklington. *Barmby in the Willows*, Nott, a little E. of Newark. *Barmebow*, Yorkſ. SW. of Aberforth. *Barmer*, Norfolk, near Bagthorp. *Barmeſton*, Yorkſ. near the coaſt, between Fordlingham and Flamborough. *Barmeſton*, *Barmyſton*, or *Barneſton*, Eſſex, near Dunmow. *Barming*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Barmingham*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Gatherley-Moor. *Barmoor*, Northumb. E. of Wark-Caſtle, among the hills. *Barnack*, Northamp. on the river Welland. *Barnacre*, Warw. near Long Itchington. *Barnacre*, Lanc. near Garſang. *Barnaſby*, Linc. near Grimſby. *Barnardiſton*, or *Barondiſton*, Suffolk, 6 miles N. of Haverill.

*BARNARD CASTLE, a handſome town of Durham, containing about 3000 inhabitants. It takes its name from a caſtle, (a large ſtructure, ſituated on a rock, by the river, a great part of which is ſtill ſtanding) built here by Bernard Baliol, great grandfather of John Baliol, king of Scotland. Here are ſome manufactures of bridles, reins, belts, ſtockings, ſerges, and camlets, which laſt employs about 400 weavers. It is ſeated on the river Tees, 30 miles SW. of Durham, and 244 NNW. of London. A great market for corn, &c. on Wedneſday.

BARNAVELDT, two iſlands to the S. of Terra del Fuego, in lat. 55. 49. S. and lon. 66. 58. W.

Barnbie, Yorkſhire, near Pocklington. *Barnby*, Suffolk, 4 miles NE. of Beccles. *Barncot*, Devonſ. near S. Moulton. *Barndeſley*, Worceſ. near Bromſgrove. *Barne*, Kent, 6n the coaſt near Hythe. *Barn-Elms*, Surry, near the Thames, between Putney and Barnes. It is ſo called from its majeſtic trees, the theme of many a paſtoral poet, and conſiſts, or lately did, of two houſes only. In the firſt of theſe, and ancient manſion, Jacob Tonſon, the bookſeller, lived and died; and here he occaſionally accommodated the members of the Kit-Kat Club, conſiſting of all the celebrated wits of the time, in a gallery, which he built for the purpoſe. *Barnefield*, Kent, between Horſemanden and the Twyſt. *Barnes*, Surry, 5 miles from Kingſton, and 7 from London, is almoſt encompaſſed by the Thames. *Barneſley*, Dorſetſ. N. of Winborn-Minſter. *Barneſley*, Glouc. near Fairford, and 4 miles from Cirenceſter. *Barnes-Hall*, near Worceſter. *Barnes-Burton*, Yorkſhire.

*BARNET, HIGH BARNET, or CHIPPING-BARNET, a thoroughfare town, ſituated on the top of a hill, partly in Middleſex and partly in Hertfordſhire. It is 11 miles N. by W. of London. A large market on Wedneſday for hogs, cattle, &c.

Barnet, Eaſt, is a village near it, once much frequented on account of a medicinal ſpring. *Barnet-Friarn*, joins E. Barnet. *Barnetby*, Lincolnſ. near Lymbergh and Beckby. *Barnetton*, Durh. near Lumley. *Barney*, Norf. near Walſingham. *Barney*, a river in Yorkſh. running into the Swale, near Bladen. *Barnford*, Lanc. near Bolton. *Barnhill*, 10 miles from Cheſter. *Barnholm*, Linc. near Market-Deeping. *Barnham*, or *Burnhill*, Suſſex, 3 miles SW. of Arundel. *Barnham-Brome*, Norf. near Kimberly-Park. *Barnham*, *George* and *Martyn*, Suffolk, on the ſide of Norfolk. *Barningham-Northwood*, and *Barnham-Winter*, Norf. 2 villages W. of Thurgarton. *Barningham*, Norf. near Saxthorp. *Barningham*, Suff. between Ixworth and Buddeſdale. *Barniton*, Durh. 3 miles NE. of Darlington. *Barnley*, Shropſh. near Bridgenorth. *Barnoldſweek*, Yorkſ. near Settle. *Barnſdale*, Yorkſ. 5 or 6 miles from Pontefract. *Barnſhall*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Barnſhaw*, Cheſh. near Northwich. *Barnhurſt*, Staffordſ. near Wolverhampton. *Barnſide*, Lanc. NE. of Colne. *Barnſide*, Weſtm. on the river Ken, near Kendal.

*BARNSLEY, BLACK, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with manufactures of linen, wire, and hardwares, of iron and

and ſteel. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 15 miles from Doncaſter and Wakefield, and 174 N. by W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

*BARNSTAPLE, a town of Devonſhire, trading in fiſh, wool, yarn, &c. The ſtreets are clean and well paved, and the houſes are of ſtone. It is pleaſantly ſeated among hills, in the form of a ſemicircle, at the mouth of the river Taw, over which there is an old ſtone bridge, of 16 arches; 38 miles NNW. of Exeter, and 191 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Barnſton, Cheſ. near Thingwall. *Barnſton*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles SW. of Corfe-Caſtle. *Barnſton*, Nott. near Granby. *Barnſton*, Suff. near Kedyton. *Barnſton*, Eſſex, near Dunmow. *Barnſtreet*, Kent, on the road from Cliff to the Buoy of the Nore. *Barnton*, Cheſh. near Northwich. *Barnwell*, 1 mile from Cambridge. *Barnwell, St. Andrews*, Northamp. a little SE. of Oundle. *Barnwell All Saints*, Northamp. near Great and Little Haddington. *Barnwood*, 1 mile from Glouc. on the London road.

BAROACH, a town in the NW. of the Deccan, Hindooſtan, ſeated on the S. bank of the river Nerbudda, 40 miles N. of Surat.

BARRA. See BARA.

BARRAUX, a fortreſs at the entrance of the Valley of Greſivaudan, ſeated on the river Iſere, 6 miles S. of Chamberry.

Barobon, Weſt, 4 miles N. of Kirby-Lonſdale. *Baroby*, Linc. one mile from Grantham. *Barodon*, Northumb. 6 miles N. of Newcaſtle. *Baroheat*, Lanc. near Walney Iſland. *Baropeg*, Hants, 4 miles N. of Baſingſtoke. *Broughdon*, Rutl. 4 miles NE. of Haringworth. *Barowcote*, 4 miles from Derby. *Barrels*, Warw. near Stratford-upon-Avon. *Barret*, Cornw. 3 miles from Leſtwithiel. *Barrington, Magna* and *Parva*, Glouceſ. 2 villages ſeparated by the river Windruſh, near Burford. *Barrington*, near the river Cam, 7 miles SW. of Cambridge. *Barrington*, Northamp. 7 miles S. of Berwick. *Barrington*, Somerſ. 4 miles NE. of Ilminſter. *Barisford*, Northumb. 8 miles S. of Bellingham. *Barrow*, a river of Weſtm. running into the Burbeck, near Howſe-houſe. *Barrow-upon-the-Soare*, or *Stour*, Leic. 4 miles S. of Loughborough. *Barrow*, or *Berk*, Rutl. *Barrow*, Derb. N. of Trent, oppoſite to Ingleby. *Barrow*, Linc. near Barton, on the N. ſide of the county. *Barrow*, Norf. between Porland and Aſhby. *Barrow*, Norf. SE. of North-Tuddenham. *Barrow*, Shropſ. near Wenlock. *Barrow*, Somerſetſ. 3 miles from Briſtol. *Barrow*, Suffolk, 4 miles W. of Edmundſbury. *Barrowford*, Lanc. betwee Bowland Foret and the Ribble. *Barrow hedges*, Surry, near Croydon and Carſhal ton. *Barrow, Magna* and *Parva*, Cheſ SW. of Delamere-Foreſt. *Barrow, N.* an *S.* Somerſetſ. a little N. of Queen-Came *Barrow-Point-Hill*, Middl. 3 miles fro Harrow.

BARROW, a river of Ireland, whicl riſing in the Queen's County, and paſſin by Portarlington, Monaſtereven, Ath Carlow, &c. is joined by the Nore, befo it arrives at Roſs, after which, continuin S. it joins the Suir, in Waterford Have

BARRY, an iſle on the SW. coaſt Glamorganſhire.

Barry, in Longford, Leinſter, 54 mil from Dublin. *Barrymore*, a barony, an an iſland of Cork, Munſter.

Barſeland, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. fro Blackſtone-Edge. *Barſham*, Suff. on t Ouſe, between Beccles and Bungay. *Ba ſted*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Barſto* Warw. on the river Blith, W. of Berke well. *Barterton*, Cheſh. S. of Namp wich. *Barteſtrie*, on the river Frome, miles NE. of Hereford. *Bartherton*, Che NW. of Northwich.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, one of the Ne Hebrides, in lat. 15. 42. S. lon. 167. 24.

BARTHOLOMEW, a county of S. Car lina.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Carib bee iſlands, in the W. Indies, 30 miles N of St. Chriſtopher's. It is about 24 mil in circumference, and has a convenie road or harbour. It's chief products f exportation are drugs, lignum-vitæ, t bacco, caſſava, limes, &c. The Frenc in 1785, ceded this iſland to Swede Lat. 17. 56. N. lon. 63. 10. W.

Bartholomew, in Cork, Munſter.

Bartlow, Camb. 2 miles E. of Linto

BARTON, a large ſtraggling town, Lincolnſhire, ſeated on the Humber, fro which there is a horſe-ferry, by hoys paſſage-boats, every day, to Hull, of co ſiderable advantage to the town. It 35 miles N. of Lincoln, and 166 N. London. Market on Monday.

Barton, Bedf. *Barton*, Iſle of Wigh one mile from Cowes. *Barton*, SW. Buckingham. *Barton*, 3 miles W. Cambridge. *Barton*, Cheſhire, NW. Malpas. *Barton*, Hereſ. W. of Kynetor *Barton*, Hereſ. near Webley. *Barto* Lanc. between Preſton and Garſtang. *Ba ton*, Leic. near Hog's-Norton. *Barto* Northamp. S. of Aſhby. *Barton*, Not near the Trent. *Barton*, Oxf. near Beck ley-Park. *Barton*, Oxf. it's heath extend near Chipping-Norton. *Barton*, Somer

nea

near Bath. *Barton*, Somerſ. W. of the Lydfords. *Barton*, Som. S. of Pitmiſter. *Barton*, Staff. near Bradley. *Barton*, Suff. near Edmunſbury. *Barton*, Warwickſ. a hamlet of Bitford. *Barton*, Weſtm. near Penrith. *Barton*, Yorkſ. W. of New Malton. *Barton*, Yorkſ. near Barneſley. *Barton-on-the-Heath*, Warw. near Long Compton. *Barton upon Need-wood*, Staff. near Whichnor. *Barton, All Saints, Blenſh, Row, St. Andrew's*, and *St. Mary's*, all in the SW. of the county of Norfolk. *Barton Bak-Puiz*, and *Barton-Blunt*, both in Derbyſhire. *Barton-Court*, Berks, near Sunningwell. *Barton Parva*, Suff. SE. of Miidenhall. *Barton-Peverel*, Hants, 2 miles NE. of Rumſey. *Barton-Regis*, Glouc. *Barton-Seagrave*, Northamp. E. of Kettering. *Barton-Stacy*, Hants, 3 miles SE. of Andover. *Bartou Steple*, Oxf. near Kiddington. *Barton Street*, near Glouceſter. *Barton-Underwood*, Staff. *Barton-Weſtcote*, Oxf. SW. of Barton-Steple. *Bartrams*, Herts, between Ware and Hadham, 2 miles from each.

BARUTH, a decayed town of Syria, 60 miles W. of Damaſcus. Here is a church of the Neſtorian Chriſtians.

Barwell, Leic. 2 miles NE. of Hinckley. *Barwell-Court*, Surry, 2 miles from Kingſton, Hampton Court, and Epſom. *Barwick in Elmet*, Yorkſ. near Aberforth. *Barwick*, Shropſ. near Wellington. *Barwick*, Somerſ. S. of Yeovil. *Barwick*, Yorkſ. on the Tees, near Ingleby. *Barwick Baſſet*, Wilts. N. of Marlborough. *Barwick-Field*, Cumb. near Wigton. *Barwick-in-the-Brakes*, Norf. NW. part of the county, between Bagthorp and Stanboo. *Barwick, Magna* and *Parva*, Shropſ. near the Severn, N. of Shrewſbury. *Barwick-Roundbury*, Yorkſh. near Bradford. *Barygate*, Shropſh. between Bewdly and Bridgenorth.

BASARTSCHICK, a well-built, trading town of Romania, ſeated on the river Mertiz. Lat. 42. 19. N. lon. 24. 40. E.

Baſchurch, Shropſ. 2 miles E. from Ryton of the 11 towns. *Baſcomb*, Hants, SW. of Chriſtchurch. *Baſcote*, Warw. S. of Long-Itchingſton. *Baſe*, Herts, near Broxburne. *Baſford*, Nott. in the SW. of the county. *Baſford*, Staff. 7 miles E. of Leake. *Baſhall*, Yorkſ. near Milton. *Baſham, E.* and *W.* Norf. SW. of Walſingham. *Baſham, North*, 3 miles SW. of Walſingham.

BASIL, a canton of Switzerland, about 24 miles long and 20 broad, bounded on the NW. by France, and on the other ſides, chiefly by the canton of Soleure and the territory of Rhenfelden.

BASIL, BISHOPRICK OF, a conſiderable principality in the circle of the Upper Rhine, having France on the W. and the Sundgaw on the N. It extends from the Lake Bienne, acroſs Mount Jura, almoſt to the city of Baſil. The biſhop is elected by 18 canons, and inveſted in his temporalities by the emperor.

BASIL, BASLE, or BALE, the capital of the canton of Baſil, in Swiſſerland, is ſurrounded by thick walls, flanked with towers and baſtions. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the larger of which is on the ſide of Swiſſerland, the leſs on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handſome bridge. The larger has 5 gates, 6 ſuburbs, 200 ſtreets, 6 large ſquares, and 40 fountains, and is partly ſeated on a hill. The other ſtands on a plain, and has but two gates, with 20 ſtreets and ſome fountains. The town-houſe and paintings are much admired, and the univerſity has produced many celebrated ſcholars, as Oecolampadius, the Buxtorfs, father and ſon, Wenſtein, Euler, the Bernouillis, &c. The library contains a prodigious number of books and manuſcripts, and there is a rich collection of medals, among which are ſeveral exceedingly ſcarce. Baſil is the largeſt, and ſeems to have been once the moſt populous town in Swiſſerland: it is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants, whereas the number at preſent is ſcarcely more than 14,000. The art of making paper is ſaid to have been invented here. They have ſeveral manufactories, particularly of ribands, cottons, ſilk ſtuffs, painted linens, gloves, and cutlery. The ſumptuary laws are very ſtrict at Baſil, and no perſon is allowed to have a ſervant behind his carriage. In general the burghers' ſons receive an excellent education; and it is not uncommon for even the poor ſort of tradeſmen, to employ their leiſure hours in reading Virgil, Horace, Plutarch, &c. It is 175 miles N. by E. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 45. N. lon. 7. 34. E.

BASILICATA, a territory of Naples, having the Gulf of Tarento on the E. and Principato Ultra on the W. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, cotton, ſaffron, honey, and wax. Acerenza is the capital.

Baſing, Hants, N. of Baſingſtoke. *Baſingfield*, Nottinghamſhire.

*BASINGSTOKE, a populous town in Hampſhire, having a great trade in malt, as alſo in druggets, ſhalloons, &c. A navigable canal has been lately made from this town to Weybridge. It is 16 miles NE of Winchester, 35 E. by N. of Saliſbury,

bury, and 47 W. by S. of London. A conſiderable market for corn, barley, &c. on Wedneſday.

Baſingſtoke, Surry, SW. of Bagſhot.
Baſlow, Derbyſhire, in the High-Peak.
Baſon, Devonſhire, near Perry-Poméry.

BASQUES, LES, a territory of France, toward the Pyrenees. It included Lower Navarre, Lobourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BASS, an inſulated rock, 1 mile in circumference, 1 mile NE. of the coaſt of Haddington, and 4 NW. of Dunbar, in Scotland. On the S. ſide it is almoſt conic, on the other it overhangs the ſea in a tremendous manner. It is acceſſible only in the SW. and there it requires the aid of a rope and ladder. It is ſupplied with water by a well at the top, and in ſpring is almoſt covered with neſts, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or ſolan geeſe: the flocks of birds in flight are ſo prodigious, as to darken the air like clouds; and their noiſe is ſuch, that people cloſe by each other hear with difficulty what is ſpoken. The rock of Baſs has a rabbit-warren, and paſture for a few ſheep.

Baſſaleg, Monm. SW. of Newport.

BASSANO, a town of Venice, on the river Brante, in the Treviſano; and a town in the pope's territories, 3 miles W. of Orta.

BASSEE, LA, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the Dyle, 18 miles SW. of Liſle.

BASSEEN, or BASIN, a city and fortreſs of Baglana, in Hindooſtan, 27 miles N. of Bombay.

Baſſet, Eſſex, near Little Baddow.

BASSETERRE, a town of St. Chriſtopher's, in the W. Indies, on the S. ſide of the iſland, conſiſting of about 800 houſes; it is the capital, and is ſituated at the mouth of a river, that opens into a bay called Baſſeterre Road. Lat. 17. 24. N. lon. 62. 37. W.

BASSETERRE, a ſea-port town on the SW. coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe, defended by a citadel. Lat. 16. 5. N. lon. 62. 0. W.

Baſſet's Croſs, Warwickſ. E. of Sutton-Colfield. *Baſſildon*, Eſſex, between N. Benfleet and Langdon. *Baſſildon*, Berks, on the Thames, 8 miles NW. of Reading. *Baſſinghall*, Eſſex, near Biſhop-Stortford. *Baſſingham*, Linc. NE. of Stapleford. *Baſſingham*, Norf. between Aleſham and Holt. *Baſſingthorp*, Lincolnſhire, near Corby.

BASSINGTHWAITE, Cumb. 5 miles N. of Keſwick, in the road to Cockermouth, on the N. ſide of Baſſingthwaite-Water, which is an extenſive lake, 4 miles long, and 1 broad, on the river Derwent, (a few miles below Keſwick Lake) having, on one ſide, the vale of Baſſingthwaite, and the lofty Skiddaw, and on the other the ſteep and woody mountains of Whithop. The mountains piled on mountains, by which it is ſurrounded, form an awful circle, and ſeem to ſhut it out from the reſt of the world.

BASTIA, a ſea-port of Turkiſh Albania, ſeated on the river Calamu, oppoſite Corfu iſle; alſo a ſeaport of Iſtria, 8 miles SSE. of Umago.

BASTIA, a ſea-port, the capital of Corſica, with a good harbour, and only fit for ſmall veſſels. The number of inhabitants is about 6000. It is ſituated on the NE. coaſt of the iſland, in lat. 42. 36. N. lon. 9. 30. E.

Baſtian-Bridge, Somerſetſ. over a ſtream that runs into the Parret, near Huntſpill.

BASTIMONTOS, ſmall, inhabited iſlands, near the Iſthmus of Darien, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, at the mouth of the Bay of Nombre de Dios, forming a good harbour.

Baſtian, Weſt, Devonſ. between Barnſtaple and Biddiford.

BASTOGNE, a well-built, populous town of Luxemburg, 22 miles NW. of Luxemburg.

Baſton, Linc. near Langtoft. *Baſton*, Kent, near Bromley. *Baſtwick*, Norfolk, near Ludham. *Baſwich*, near Stafford.

BATAVIA, a very large, handſome city, in the Iſle of Java, the capital and ſtore-houſe of all the Dutch ſettlements, and the reſidence of their governor-general in the E. Indies, ſituated at the mouth of the river Jucarra. It contains a prodigious number of inhabitants of different nations. They have canals in the different ſtreets, planted on each ſide with evergreen trees. The harbour is the moſt beautiful in the E. Indies; it is large, and the bottom is ſecure; but the air is very unwholeſome, and the place has been repreſented by Captain Cook as the grave of European navigators. Here is a citadel, with lofty, thick walls, which commands the place of landing, beſides other forts, redoubts, and a rampart, ditch, &c. round the town. Lat. 6. 10. S. lon. 106. 51. E.

Batch, Heref. between the Golden Vale and Radnorſ. *Bathcott*, Salop, near Munſlow. *Batcomb*, Dorſetſ. 4 miles E. of Everſhot. *Batcomb*, Somerſ. 4 miles N. of Bruton. *Bateley*, Yorkſ. 7 miles E. of Halifax.

*BATH, a city of Somerſ. famous, from the times of the Romans, for it's hot ſprings. They are not only uſed as baths, but internally

ternally as a medicine, and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and a variety of other caſes. Bath is a place of ſuch general reſort, that it ſeems like a great national hoſpital; it is ſo far, however, from being a houſe of mourning, that it exceeds every other part of England in amuſements and diſſipation: it's buildings are alſo more elegant and ſplendid. It is laid out in ſquares, circuſes, creſcents, terraces, &c. theſe are conſtructed of white freeſtone, which abounds here, and are executed in an elegant ſtyle of architecture. It is ſeated on the river Avon; but, in it's later improvements, the buildings, riſing, one range above another, have nearly reached the ſummit of the hill, on the declivity of which it ſtands. The principal ſeaſons of the waters are ſpring and autumn; and, beſides the great infirmary, here are ſeveral other hoſpitals and alms-houſes, for the relief and ſupport of indigent patients. Conſiderable manufactures of cloth are carried on in Bath. It is 12 miles ESE. of Briſtol, and 107 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

BATH, or BACHIA, a town of Hungary, ſituated near the Danube, 60 miles S. of Buda.

Bath, Devonſ. E. of the Taw river, near N. Tawton. *Bathampton*. See *Badhampton*. *Bathelay*, Norf. W. of Holt. *Bathelton*, Somerſ. 3 miles E. of Bath. *Bathford*, Somerſ. 4 miles NE. of Bath. *Bathgate*, a Roman cauſeway, in Derbyſhire. *Bathing-Hall*, Devonſ. E. of the Taw, a little S. of Barnſtaple. *Bathly*, Nott. near Sherwood-Foreſt. *Batburſt-Wood*, Suſſex. near Battle Abbey. *Batbwick*, Somerſ. 1 mile from Bath. *Batings*, Yorkſ. near the hills of Blackſtone-Edge. *Batiſmore*, Suſſ. 5 miles W. of Needham. *Batlow*, Suſſex, near Haſtings. *Batnall*, 1 mile from Worceſter. *Batsford*, Glouceſ. 4 miles from Campden, and 6 from Stow.

BATTEL, a town in Suſſex, ſo named from an abbey, called Battel-Abbey, erected by the Conqueror, on the ſpot where the deciſive battle was fought between Harold and William, duke of Normandy, Oct. 14, 1066. The gatehouſe of the abbey, (which was a ſtately pile, nearly a mile in circumference) remains almoſt entire, and ſerves for the ſeſſions, and other public meetings. The town, which is low and dirty, conſiſts of one good ſtreet, has a harbour for barges, and a manufacture of gunpowder, of conſiderable eſtimation among ſportſmen. Battel is 6 miles NW. of Haſtings, 22 E. of Lewes, and 57 SE. of London. A weekly market on Thurſday, for proviſions, and a market every ſecond Tueſday in the month for cattle, corn, &c.

Battledon, Bedfordſhire, near Cranfield.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, ſituated on the N. bank of the Meuſe, almoſt oppoſite to Ravenſtein, 10 miles SW. of Nimeguen.

Batten Hall and *Park*, 2 miles from Worceſter. *Batten's-Drain*, Camb. in the Iſle of Ely. *Batterſby* on the Wear, near Durham. *Batterſby*, Yorkſh. near Cleveland. *Batterſea*, a village of Surry, on the Thames, over which there is a timber bridge to Chelſea. Here is a curious, horizontal air-mill, 140 feet high, uſed for grinding malt for the diſtillery, and, adjoining to it, extenſive bullock-houſes have been erected, capable of holding 650 bullocks, fed with the grains from the diſtillery, mixed with meal. A part is yet left ſtanding, converted into a dwelling-houſe, of the demoliſhed family-ſeat of Lord Bolingbroke, one of the parlours of which, fronting the Thames, was the favourite ſtudy of Pope, and the ſcene of many a literary converſation between him and his friend St. John. Here is a free-ſchool for 20 boys, founded by Sir Walter St. John, in 1600, who gave 21 acres of land, at Peckham, for it's ſupport for ever. It's gardens have been long noted for producing the beſt aſparagus. It is 4 miles WSW. of London. *Battin-Caſtle*, Devonſ. near Dartmore. *Battle-Bridge*, Eſſex, SE. of Chelmsford. *Battle-Bridge*, Middleſex, near London, in the way to Pancras. *Battle-Edge*, Oxf. near Burford. *Battlefield*, Shropſ. 5 miles NE. of Shrewſbury. *Battleham*, Surry, between Clapham and Tooting. *Battleſton*, Bedfordſ. NW. of Hockley-in-the-Hole, and 12 miles SW. of Bedford. *Battris*, Yorkſ. near Settle.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the W. by Suabia, on the NW. by Franconia, on the NE. by Bohemia, and on the E. and S. by Auſtria. It is compoſed of 20 ſtates, eccleſiaſtical and ſecular, conſiſting of archbiſhops, dukes, landgraves, abbots, lords, cities, towns, &c. convoked by the elector of Bavaria and the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, who direct alternately.

BAVARIA PROPER, ELECTORATE, or DUCHY OF, comprehends the greater part of the circle of Bavaria, and is about 125 miles long from E. to W. and 87 broad from N. to S. The air is wholeſome, and the country fertile. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria, and the Upper Palatinate. They reckon here 48 cities,

cities, 123 towns, 1200 villages, 100 chateaux, 86 convents, 1500 parishes, and about 4 millions of ſouls. The principal river is the Danube, and the chief towns are Munich, Landſhut, Donawert, Ingoldſtadt, and Ratiſbon.

BAVARIA, UPPER, is divided into 2 regencies or governments, Munich and Burkhauſen.

BAVARIA, LOWER, is likewiſe divided into 2 governments, Landſhut and Straubing. See PALATINATE.

BAVAY, a little town in the dept. of the North, 3 miles SW. of Malplaquet, and 12 miles SW. of Mons.

Baveleigh, Devonſ. near Worlington.

BAUGE', a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, ſeated on the river Coeſnon, 18 miles ENE. of Angers.

BAUGENCI, a town in the depart. of Loiret, noted for it's wines and brandy. It is ſeated on the Loire, over which there is a bridge of 22 arches, 6 miles SW. of Orleans.

Bavington, Magna and *Parva*, Northumberland, between Swinburn-Caſtle and Kirkharle. *Baulterley*, Staffordſ. 5 miles from Newcaſtle.

BAUME LES NONES, or BAUTE LES DAMES, a town in the depart. of Doubs, 15 miles NE. of Beſançon.

Baunboy, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Baunton, Dorſetſ. on the coaſt, 4 miles S. of Bridport. *Baunton*, Glouceſterſh. on the Churn, 1 mile from Cirenceſter.

BAUTZEN, or BUDISSEN, a town, capital of Upper Luſatia, ſituated on the river Spree, 30 miles ENE. of Dreſden.

BAUX, a town in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles E. by N. of Arles.

Bawburgh, 4 miles from Norwich. *Bawder*, a river of Durham, running into the Tees by Cudderſton. *Bawdrip*, W. of the Parret, juſt below Bridgewater. *Bawdſey*, Suff. near Harwich. *Bawdſwell*, Norf. W. of Repeham. *Bawne*, Yorkſ. 6 miles from Pontefract. *Bawſey*, Norf. 2 miles E. of Lynn Regis. *Bawthorp*, Lancaſhire, N. of Townley. *Bawton*, Glouceſterſh. N. of Cirenceſter.

*BAWTRY, or BAUTRY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Idle, by which millſtones, grindſtones, and lead, are brought from Derbyſhire, and iron-ware, &c. from Sheffield, it being a centre of exportation from the riding wherein it is ſituated, to Hull, &c. It is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, 9 miles S. by E. of Doncaſter, and 152 N. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Baxfield, Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Baxterley*, Warw. 4 miles W. of Atherſton.

BAXOS DE ABREOLHOS. See ABROLHOS.

BAXOS DE BABUCA. See ABROJO

BAYA. See BAJA.

Baydon, Wilts, N. of Auburn. *Baydale*, Yorkſ. 8 miles SE. of Stokeſley.

BAYEUX, a town in the dept. of Calvados, trading principally in leather. The inhabitants are about 8000. It is ſeated on the river Aure, 4 miles from the Engliſh Channel, 13 miles WNW. of Caen and 140 W. by N. of Paris.

Bayfield, Norf. N. of Holt. *Bayford*, 3 miles from Hertford, and 18 from London. *Bayhall*, Kent, near Penbury. *Bayham*, Suſſex, near Tunbridge-wells. *Bayldon*, Yorkſ. 6 miles SW. of Otley. *Bayle*, Berks, 3 miles from Windſor. *Baylie Court*, Suſſ. on the coaſt between Middleton and the mouth of the river Are. *Bayley Park*, in Heathfield, Suſſex. *Baynard*, Surry. *Bayntun*, Yorkſhire, 8 miles SW of Fordlingham. *Bayntun*, Northamp. miles from Stamford, and 6 from Peterborough. *Baynton*, Wilts, 5 miles NE of Weſtbury.

BAYON, a town in the department of Meurthe, ſituated on the Moſelle, 14 miles S. of Nancy.

BAYONA, a ſea-port of Galicia, in Spain, ſituated near the mouth of the Minho, on a ſmall bay of the Atlantic 9 miles SW. of Vigo. Alſo two ſmall iſlands in the ſaid bay.

BAYONNE, a large, rich, populous, commercial, and well-fortified city, in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, noted for hams and chocolate, and exporting maſts, brought from the Pyrenees, by the rivers, to Breſt, &c. Two rivers, the Nive and the Adour, unite their ſtreams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the ſea at the diſtance of a quarter of a league. The firſt, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts; the ſmaller of which is called the Bourg Neuf, or New Town; and they have a communication by three timber bridges. The entrance of the harbour is difficult; but veſſels, when they have once entered, find it ſafe. It is 25 miles SW. of Dax, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 29. N. lon. 1. 30. W.

Bayton, Suſſex, near Wulpit. *Bayton*, Worceſterſhire, 9 miles SW. of Bewdley.

BAZAS, a ſmall city in the dept. of Gironde, formerly capital of the Bazadois, 5 miles S. of the Garonne, and 30 SE. of Bourdeaux.

Beabridge,

Beabridge, Shropſ. 4 miles E. of Bridgenorth. *Beach*, Kent, near Hartlip. *Beach*, Wilts, near Ambreſbury, *Beachampton*, Bucks, on the Ouſe, 3 miles SW. of Stoney Stratford. *Beachams*, Herts, 2 miles N. of Buntingford. *Beaches*, Herts, on the borders of Eſſex. *Beach Land* and *Water*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Beach Wood*, Herts, in the pariſh of Flamſtead. *Beachworth, Eaſt*, between Darking and Rygate. *Beachworth, Weſt*, Surry, on the other ſide of the Mole, oppoſite Eaſt Beachworth. *Beachley*, Bucks, near Fenny Stratford. *Beachley*, Monm. near Chepſtow.

BEACHY HEAD, a noted promontory of Suſſex, projecting perpendicularly over the beach, and the higheſt on all the S. coaſt of England, between Haſtings and Shoreham, in Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 0. 20. E.

BEACON HILL, Eſſex, on the S. ſide of the mouth of the port of Harwich, with a large, high, light houſe on it.

Beacon Hill, Wilts, between Marlborough and Sandy Lane.

*BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, conſiſting of not more than 100 houſes, among which, however, are ſeveral good inns. It is ſeated on a hill, 8 miles from Marlow, and 23 WNW. of London, on the road to Oxford. Market on Thurſday.

Beadle End, Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Beadlow*, Bedf. near Wreſt. *Beaforme*, Eſſex, near Gosfield. *Beakeſborn*, Kent, 4 miles SE. of Canterbury.

Beal, in Kerry, Munſter.

Beale, a river of Suſſex and Kent, which runs into the Medway, near Twyford Bridge. *Bealing, Magna*, and *Parva*, Suff. one NW. the other SW. of Wood Bridge.

BEALT, BEALTH, or BUILTH, a town of Brecknockſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Wye, over which it has a bridge into Radnorſhire. It conſiſts of about 100 houſes, and it's inhabitants have a trade in ſtockings and flannels. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, and 171 WNW. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

Beamburſt, Staff. 4 miles NE. of Utoxeter. *Beaminſter*; ſee *Bemſter*. *Beamiſh*, Durham, near Cheſter-in-the-ſtreet. *Beamond*, Cumb. near Carliſle. *Beamond*, Hants, between Fareham and Portſmouth. *Beamond End*, NE. of St. Albans. *Beamond Hill*, Durh. a little N. of Darlington. *Beamond cum-Moſe*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Beamond*, Rutl. in Lyfield Foreſt. *Beane*, a river in Herts, running into the Lea, near Hoddeſdon. *Bear*, Devonſ. 4 miles from Plymouth. *Bear*, Devonſ. 2 little S. of Bradninch.

Bearagh, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

BEARALSTON, or BORALSTON, anciently BEERALVESTON, a ſmall town of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Tave, 10 miles N. of Plymouth, 7 from Taviſtock, and 212 from London. Mark. on Thurſ.

Beard Hall, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Bear Hall*, Staffordſ. near Cheadle. *Bear Houſe*, Hants, 5 miles N. of Fareham. *Bear Houſe*, Yorkſ. 4 miles N. of Hull. *Bearle*, Northumb. in the ward of Tyndale. *Bearley*, Herefordſ. 3 miles NE. of Webley. *Bearley*, Warw. 4 miles N. of Stratford-upon-Avon.

BEARN, a ci-devant province of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, having Bigorre on the E.; it is about 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the plains are fertile in paſture, &c. and the hills are laden with fir trees or vines. It now forms, with Baſques, the depart. of the Lower Pyrenees.

Bear Park, 2 miles NW. of Durham: *Bearſton*, Shropſ. near Staffordſ. *Bearton*, Bucks, NE. of Aileſbury. *Bearwerk*, Hants, NW. of Wincheſter.

BEAUCAIRE, a trading town, in the dept. of Gard, ſituated on the right bank of the Rhone, oppoſite Taraſcon, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It is 10 miles E. of Niſmes.

BEAUCE, a ci-devant prov. of France, laying between the Iſle of France, Blaiſois, Orleanois, Le Maine, and Normandy, and very fertile in wheat. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

Beauchamp Oton, Eſſex, near Clare; in it's neighbourhood are the 2 villages, *Beauchamp, St. Peter* and *Walter*. *Beauchamp's Court*, Warw. N. of Aulceſter. *Beauchief*, Derbyſ. near Dronfield. *Beauchin*, Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of Whitchurch. *Beaudeſert*, Staff. 5 miles from Lichfield.

BEAUDESERT, or BELDESERT, a town of Warwickſhire, NE. of Henley. Market on Monday.

Beauford, or *Bairford*, Devonſ. 3 miles SE. of Torrington.

BEAUFORT, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, 15 miles E. of Angers.

BEAUFORT, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, ſeated on the river Oron, 30 miles ENE of Chambery; alſo a town in the dept. of the Drome; a county, and a ſea-port of N. Carolina; and a town of S. Carolina.

Beaufront, Northumb. on the Tyne.

BEAUJEU, a ſmall town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, formerly the capital of the Beaujolois. It is ſeated on the river Ardiere, 8 miles W. of the Saone, and 20 ENE. of Roanne.

Beaulieu, Hants, 4 miles SW. of Southampton.

*BEAUMARIS, the county-town of Angleſea-

gleſea, has a bay before it, which affords good anchorage, and is a frequent refuge for ſhips in ſtormy weather. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Cheſter, and 257 NW. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

BEAUMONT, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated between the Maeſe and Sambre, 10 miles SE. of Maubeuge; alſo a town in the reſpective departments of Côte d'Or, Calvados, Straits of Calais, the Channel, Puy de Dome, Nyevre, Marne, Dordogne, Ardennes, Seine and Marne, Upper Garonne and Eure.

BEAUMONT SUR OISE, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated on the river Oiſe, 20 miles N. of Paris.

BEAUMONT LE ROGER, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 22 miles SW. of Rouen.

BEAUMONT LE VICOMTE, a town in the dept. of Sarte, 10 miles N. of Mans.

BEAUNE, or BEAUME, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, 25 miles nearly S. of Dijon; alſo a town in the dept. of Mayne and Loire, 9 miles E. of Angers; and a town in the dept. of the Loiret, 12 miles WNW. of Montargis.

Beauſale, Warw. near Wedgenock Park.

BEAUVAIS, a city in the dept. of Oiſe, having, beſides the cathedral, 6 collegiate and 3 pariſh churches. Before the revolution, it was capital of the Beauvaſis. It is ſeated on the river Theſin, 42 miles nearly N. of Paris.

Beauvale, Nott. near Greiſley Caſtle.

BEAUVOIR SUR MER, a maritime town in the dept. of Vendee, 25 miles SW. of Nantes; alſo a town in the dept. of the Two Severs; and a town in the dept. of Iſere.

Beawbuſt, Suſſex, near Bramber. *Beawley*, Hants, near South mpton. *Beaworth*, Hants, 5 miles E. of Wincheſter.

BEBELINGUEN, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia, ſeated on a lake, from which the river Worm proceeds, 10 miles NW. of Stutgard.

Bebington, Upper and *Nether*, Cheſhire, near the middle land of the river Merſey.

BEC, LE, a town in the dept. of the Eure, 22 miles WSW. of Rouen.

BEC, CRESPIN, a town in the dept. of the Lower Seine, 9 miles E. of Havre.

Becca, Yorkſhire, near Otley.

*BECCLES, a large, populous town, in Suffolk, ſeated on the river Waveney, which is navigable hither by barges from Yarmouth, 12 miles SW. of Yarmouth, and 108 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Beckham, or *Becam*, a river of Montgomeryſhire, running into the Severn at Caſtle Doleveren, or Dolforwyn.

BECAIN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Luſchnitz, 50 miles S. of Prague.

Bechiff, Derbyſ. 4 miles NW. of Dronfield. *Beck*, Norf. near Sparham. *Beckbury*, Shropſ. W. of Snawdenpool. *Beckby*, Linc. W. of Lymbergh. *Beckenham* Kent, 2 miles on the NW. of Bromley 10 from London. *Beckenſall*, Lanc. near Eccleſton. *Beckermet*, Cumb. near Brumfield. *Becket*, Berks, near Farringdon *Beckfield*, Shropſ. near Chirbury. *Beckfield*, Northumb. in Tyndale Ward. *Beckford*, Glouceſ. near Dumbleton, 5 miles from Winchcomb. *Beckham*, Hants, E of Fordingbridge. *Beckham, Eaſt*, Norf S. of Cromer. *Beckham, Weſt*, Norf. E of Holt. *Beckingham*, Nott. near Gainſborough. *Beckingham*, Linc. N. of Grantham. *Beckington*, Somerſ. 2 miles NE. of Frome Selwood. *Beckley*, Oxf. between Woodſtock and Thame. *Beckley*, Suſſex, 5 miles NW. of Rye. *Beckley*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Beckring Hall*, Linc. near E. and W. Barkworth. *Beck's Wire*, Oxf. one of the locks in the Thames, 1 mile from Radcot Bridge.

BECKUM, or BECKEM, a town of Munſter, Weſtphalia, ſituated on or near the river Werſe, 17 miles SSE. of the city of Munſter.

BECSANGIL, the ancient Bithynia, a province of Natolia, on the ſea of Marmora and the Black Sea. It's capital is Burſa.

Bective Bridge, in Meath, Leinſter.

*BEDAL, a ſmall town in Yorkſhire, 6 miles from Northallerton, 8 from Richmond, and 220 from London. The Roman cauſeway, leading from Richmond to Barnard's Caſtle, which, for 20 miles together, is called Leeming Lane, paſſes through this place. All the adjacent country is full of jockies and horſe-dealers, here being ſome of the beſt hunting and road horſes in the world. Market on Tueſday.

Bedal, a river of Yorkſhire, which runs into the Swale below Morton. *Bedborn, N.* and *S.* Durh. near Darlington. *Bedborough*, Wilts, N. of Biſhop's Cannings. *Bedcister*, Dorſetſ. between Sturminſter and Shaftſbury. *Beddenham*, Norf. NW. of Bungay. *Beddgelert*, 10 miles from Caernarvon, near the Snowdon mountains. *Beddington*, Surry, between Carſhalton and Croydon. *Beden*, or *Beding*, a village in Suſſex, 13 miles from Lewes, near a river of it's own name, which runs into the ſea at New Shoreham, and abounds with excellent mullets, pikes, eels, &c.

BEDER,

BEDER, a city of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in the Soubah of Dowlatabad, large, well-built, and ſtrongly fortified. It is celebrated for a great number of magnificent pagodas, and is about 70 miles NW. of Hydrabad. Lat. 17. 0. N. lon. 78. 0. E.

Bedefton, Shropſhire, near Wellington. *Bedeve*, Cornw. NW. of Egloſhale. *Bedfield*, Suff. W. of Framlingham. *Bedfont*, *E.* and *W.* Midd. between Hounſlow and Staines.

*BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordſhire, ſeated on the Ouſe, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge, with a gate at each end. It contains 5 churches, 3 on the N. and 2 on the S. ſide of the river; which latter part, called *Mileſgate*, was united to the former by Edward the Elder, ever ſince which time they have both gone by the name of Bedford. The great King Offa choſe to have his bones interred here, in a ſmall chapel by the river, which, however, happening to overflow, carried them quite away. By the Ouſe, which is made navigable, it is rendered a place of conſiderable trade; the ſoil about it being fertile in wheat, barley, &c. which they ſend to Lynn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. by W. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England, about 35 miles in length and 22 in breadth, is bounded on the SW. by Bucks; on the NW. by Northamptonſhire; on the NE. by Huntingdonſhire; on the E. by Cambridgeſhire, and on the SE. by Herts. It contains 9 hundreds, 10 market towns, 124 pariſhes, and about 67,350 inhabitants. The air is pure and wholeſome, and the face of the country is, in general, varied with ſmall hills and dales; there being few extenſive levels. It's principal rivers are the Ouſe and the Ivel. It's chief products are corn, butter, woad, and fuller's earth; it's manufactures lace, straw hats, baſkets, and toys.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of fens, conſiſting of 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norf. Suff. Huntingdonſ. Northamp. Linc. Camb. and the Iſle of Ely, which appear to have been dry land formerly, by the ruins of houſes, large trees, &c. that have been found in ſeveral parts. After divers expenſive attempts to drain theſe fens, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I. William, duke of Bedford, and others, in 1649, undertook and completed it, ſo far as to bring about 100,000 acres of good land to uſe. In theſe fens are ſeveral decoys, where aſtoniſhing quantities of wild fowl are taken during the ſeaſon. One of theſe, not far from Ely, generally ſends 3000 couple weekly to London, and is let for 500l. a year.

Bedford, Lanc. near W. Derby. *Bedgbury*, Kent, 2 miles SW. of Cranbrook. *Bedhampton*, Hants, 3 miles NW. of Havant. *Bedick*, *Weſt*, Durh. in the pariſh of Waſhington, on the N. ſide of the Wear. *Bedick*, *South*, on the S. bank of the Wear. *Bedingfield*, Suff. near Eye. *Bedingham*, Suſſex, 3 miles SE. of Lewes. *Bedingſtreet*, Suſſex, 4 miles E. of Bramber. *Bediſton*, Devonſ. SW. of Oakhampton. *Bedleyhay*, Camb. 5 miles SE. of Ely. *Bedlington*, Northumb. 5 miles SE. of Morpeth. *Bedlington*, Northumberl. not far from Tweedmouth. *Bedminſter*, Somerſ. SW. of Briſtol. *Bedmont*, Herts, N. of Langley Abbey. *Bethnal Green*, Middl. one of the hamlets of Stepney, containing upwards of 3000 houſes, and 25,000 people. *Bednall*, Northumb. near Shields. *Bednall*, 5 miles from Stafford.

BEDNORE, or BIDDANORE, a town of Hindooſtan, capital of a country of the ſame name, lying NW. of the Myſore country, and to which it is, or was lately united. It is 330 miles SSE. of Bombay, and 140 NW. of Seringapatam. Lat. 14. 0. N. lon. 74. 48. E.

Bedſton, Shropſ. between Hopton Caſtle and Heref. *Bedwelty*, Monm. on the borders of Glamorganſ. *Bedwes*, Monm. between Kirton, Beacon, and the river Rumney.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a decayed town of Wiltſhire, (under the Saxons a city, with a caſtle, the ditches whereof are ſtill viſible) ſituated in the E. part of the county, towards Berkſhire, 69 miles from London. Market on Tueſday.

Bedwin, *Little*, 3 miles N. of Great Bedwin. *Bedwin*, Cornw. 6 miles NE. of Camelford. *Bedworth*, Warw. 3 miles S. of Nuneaton. *Beech Wood*, Herts, near St. Alban's. *Beeding*, Suſſex.

BEEMAH, a river in the Deccan, a principal branch of the Kiſtna, and joining it near Edghir. It riſes in the mountains to the N. of Poonah, and is eſteemed one of the ſacred rivers by the Gentoos.

Beenmore, in Kerry, Munſter.

Beere, Kent, a manor in the pariſh of Weſt Clive. *Beere*, Somerſ. 3 miles S. of Curry Mallet.

BEER HAVEN. See BANTRY.

BEERING'S STRAITS, or ANIAN STRAITS, the narrow ſea between the W. coaſt of N. America, and the E. coaſt of Aſia, about 13 leagues wide.

BEERING'S ISLAND, in the N. Pacific

Ocean, about 90 miles long and 33 wide, 30 leagues W. of Kamſchatka, in lat. from about 54 to 56 N.

Bees, St. Cumb. a large pariſh between Whitehaven, Egremont, &c. noted for it's public claſſical ſchool. St. Bees Head is a lofty promontory, with a light-houſe on it, and a church ſtill remaining of an ancient nunnery, from which to Whitehaven, a diſtance of about 3 miles, it is nearly one continued range of rock, riſing perpendicularly from the beech. *Beeſon*, Cheſh. near Staff. *Beeſton*, Yorkſ. S. of Leeds, *Beeſton Caſtle*, Cheſh. near Bunbury. *Breſton*, Bedf. near Warden. *Breſton*, Norf. near Wroxham. *Beeſton*, Norf. on the coaſt, near Cromer. *Beeſton*, Shropſ. 4 miles S. of Shrewſbury. *Beeſton, St. Lawrence*, Norf. between Wurſted and Ludham. *Beazley*, Hants, 5 miles E. of Petersfield. *Beg-brook*, Oxf. 2 miles S. of Woodſtock. *Begermans*, Yorkſ. between Camhill and the river Wharfe.

BEFORT, a ſmall, but ſtrong town, in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, with ſeveral forges of iron works. It is ſituated at the foot of a mountain, 28 miles nearly W. of Baſil.

Beggar's Bridge, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter, 57 miles from Dublin.

Beggar's Buſh, Midd. 10 miles from London. *Beggar's Buſh*, Huntingdonſ. near Godmanchester.

Beggar's Inn, in Kilkenny, Leinſter, 58 miles from Dublin.

Begham, Kent, 5 miles W. of Lamberhurſt. *Begimer*, Northumb. belongs to the manor of Woller. *Beginnis*; ſee *Blaſques*.

BEHAT-RIVER. See CHELUM.

BEJA, a city and lake in Alentejo.

BEJAPOUR. See VISIAPOUR.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Thuringia, Upper Saxony, 17 miles N. of Weimar.

Beighton, Derbyſ. 8 miles NE. of Dronfield. *Beighton*, Norf. near S. Walſham.

BEILA, a town in Piedmont, 32 miles N. of Turin.

BEILSTEIN, a town and lordſhip of Naſſau Dillenburg, Weſtphalia; and a town of Naſſau Orange Dietz, circle of Lower Rhine.

BEINHEIM, a town of Baden, Suabia; and a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Tra los Montes and Entre Douro e Minho; on the E. by Leon and Spaniſh Eſtremadura; and on the S. by Portugueſe Eſtremadura and Alentejo. It is divided into 6 juriſdictions, called *Comarcas*. This province is nearly ſquare, being about 90 miles in extent each way: it is well watered and fertile, at leaſt in corn and fruits; but the people are indolent, and much given to mendicity.

Beith, a village and pariſh of Ayrſhire on the road from Glaſgow, by Paiſley, to Ayr and Port Patrick.

Belan, Nott. 2 miles NE. of Retford.

Belanagar, in Roſcommon, Connaught 81 miles from Dublin.

Belaport, Shropſ. 2 miles NE. of Atherley. *Belaugh*, Norf. near Sparham. *Belbroughton*, Worc. 3 miles from Bromſgrove. *Belby*, Yorkſ. near Howden.

Belcara, in Mayo, Connaught.

BELCASTRO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Belchalwell, Dorſetſ. near Stourminſter. *Belcham, Water* and *Pauls*, Eſſex, 2 villages near Clare. *Belchford*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Burwell.

BELCHITE, a town of Arragon, 2 miles S. of Saragoſſa.

BELCHOE, a town of Fermanagh, in Ulſter, ſeated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles SE. of Ballyſhannon.

Belchy, Yorkſ. S. of Pocklington.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, ſeated on the N. ſide of the Tajo 3 miles W. of Liſbon, where all ſhips falling up the river, are obliged to bring to. In the church, many kings and princes of the blood lie interred; alſo town of New Navarre, N. America; town of Oſnaburg, Weſtphalia; and a ſea port of Braſil, S. America, in lat. 130. S.

Belefby, Lincolnſ. between Aſhby and Caſtor.

BELESTAT, a town in the dept. of the Aude, 24 miles SW. of Limoux.

Belby, Worc. 2 miles from Bromeſgrove. *Belfaſt*, Linc. SE. of Belwood Hall.

*BELFAST, a large town and ſea-port of increaſing importance, in the county of Antrim, in Ulſter, ſeated on Carrickfergus Bay, at the mouth of Lagan river, with a ſtately bridge over it, of 21 arches, which including the dead work at each end, is 2562 feet long. A navigable canal, connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh was completed in 1793. In 1791, the town contained 3107 houſes, and about 18,320 ſouls. Here are conſiderable manufactures of cotton, cambric, ſtilcloth and linen; with others of glaſs, ſugar, earthen ware, a large export of proviſion &c. It is 9 miles SW. of Carrickfergus and 20 from Dublin.

Belfont, Wilts, near Saliſbury.

*BELFORD, a ſmall, neat town in Northumberland, ſituated on the ridge of a hill, 2 miles from the Lear. 14 N. Alnwick

Alnwick, and 319 from London. Market on Tuesday.

Belgie, Derbyſ. NE. of Scarſdale.

BELGOROD. See AKERMAN.

BELGRADE, a large, and formerly a ſtrong city, of Turkey in Europe, the reſidence of a ſangiac, and chief place of Servia. It is ſeated on a low hill, which reaches to the Danube, a little above it's confluence with the Save. It is ſtill a place of conſiderable trade, being reſorted to by merchants of different nations; but its fine fortifications, which rendered it ſo important, were demoliſhed, agreeably to treaty, in 1738. It is 60 miles SW. of Temeſwaer, 265 SE. of Vienna, and 400 NW. of Conſtantinople.

BELGRADE, a ſmall town of Romania, on the Strait of Conſtantinople.

Belgrave, 2 miles N. of Leiceſter. *Belbeigh*, Dorſetſ. near Winfrith. *Bellhouſe*, Eſſex, near Billericay. *Belliſton*, Linc. N. of Holbeſh. *Bellirk*, Northumb. in the road from Berwick to Carliſle. *Bell*, Dorſetſhire, near Sturminſter Newton.

BELLAC, a ſmall town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, ſeated on the Vincon, 20 miles NNW. of Limoges.

Bellamont, a village in Connaught, 10 miles from Sligo, and 126 NW. of Dublin.

Bellamore Hill, Staff. near Stone. *Bellbank*, Cumb. near Brankin and Harper Hills.

BELLCLARE, a town of Sligo, Connaught, 20 miles SW. of Sligo.

Belleek, in Donegal, Ulſter, 105 miles from Dublin. *Belleek*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter, 97 miles from Dublin.

BELLEGARDE, in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, above the defile of Pertuis, about 15 miles S. of Perpignan. It is fortified, and an important paſſage of the Pyrenees.

BELLEGARDE, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, ſeated on the river Saone, 15 miles N. E. of Chalons; alſo a town in the reſpective depts. of the Creuſe, the Loiret, and the Aveiron.

BELLE ISLE, an iſland of France, 115 miles from the coaſt of the dept. of Morbihan. It is 15 miles long, 5 broad, and diverſified with craggy mountains, ſalt works, and fertile plains. The capital is Palais. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1761, and reſtored in 1763. Lat. 47. 18. N. lon. 3. 6. W.

BELLE ISLE, an iſland of N. America, at the mouth of the ſtrait, between Labrador and the N. end of Newfoundland. The paſſage between them is called the Straits of Belle Iſle. Lat. 51. 55. N. lon. 55. 25. W.

Bellerby, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Burton Conſtable.

BELLESME, a town in the dept. of Orne, 75 miles SW. of Paris.

BELLEY, a town in the dept. of Ain, before the revolution the capital of Bugey. It is ſeated near the Rhone, 12 miles NW. of Chamberry, and 250 SE. of Paris.

Bellfield, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

Bell Hammond's, Middl. near Uxbridge. *Bell Houſe*, Eſſex, between Morehall and N. Ockinden. *Bell Houſe*, Eſſex, near Halſtead. *Bell Houſe*, Eſſex, near Chipping Ongar. *Bellingford*, Norfolk, near Repeham.

BELLINGHAM, a town in Northumb. 14 miles NW. of Hexham, and 294 from London. Market on Tueſday.

Bell Inn, Worc. E. of Kidderminſter.

BELLINZONA, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a ſmall country, bordering on the Milaneſe. It is ſituated at the northern extremity of Lake Maggiora, 25 miles NNW. of Como.

Belliſter, Northumb. near Haltweſle. *Belloſſyſe*, Durh. in the pariſh of Billingham. *Bellow*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Alford. *Bellow*, Nott. near Rufford.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Venice, in Italy, in which are iron mines; it has Friuli on the E. and the Treviſano and Feltrin on the S.

BELLUNO, it's capital, is ſeated among the Alps, on the river Piava, 15 miles NE. of Feltri. Lat. 46. 13. N. lon. 12. 9. E.

Bellwood Hall, Lincolnſ. E. of Temple Bellwood. *Bellwood Temple*, Lincolnſ. in the pariſh of Belton. *Bellyng*, Northumb. near Yarrow.

BELMONT, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loir; and a town in the dept. of Aveiron.

BELMONTE, a town of Calabria Citra, 11 miles WSW. of Coſenza.

Below, or *Belan*, a river of Weſtmorl. running into the Eden near Great Muſgrave. *Below*, Norf. 4 miles S. of Wurſted. *Below*, Norf. near Repeham. *Belper*, Derbyſ. in the pariſh of Duffield. *Belſerdine*, Shropſ. between Sheaton and the little Wrekin Hill. *Belſey Caſtle*, Northumberland, near Newcaſtle. *Belſo*, Northumb. near Hexham. *Belſtead*, Suff. 5 miles S. of Ipſwich. *Belſton Tor*, Staff. near Throwley.

BELT, THE GREAT, a ſtrait of Denmark, between the iſlands of Zealand and Funen, forming a communication between the Cattegat ſea and the Baltic. It is not ſo commodious, nor ſo much frequented as the Sound.

BELT, THE LITTLE, to the W. of the Great Belt, a narrow ſtrait between Funen and Jutland. It is alſo one of the paſſages between the German Ocean and the Baltic.

Belthorp, Rutl. on the borders of Linc.

Beltingham, Northumb. near the influx of Weſt Alun into the Tyne.

Belton, Leic. between Loughborough and Stanton Harold.

Belton, Rutl. near Ridlington and Wardley.

Belton, Lincolnſ. 1 mile from Grantham.

Belton, Linc. in the Iſle of Axholm.

Belton, Suff. 5 miles SW. of Yarmouth.

Belton, Yorkſ. near Nun Appleton.

Beltoft, Linc. near Epworth.

Beltra, in Sligo, Connaught.

BELTURBET, a town of Cavan, in Ulſter, ſeated on the river Earn, 8 miles NNW. of Cavan, and 61 from Dublin.

BELTZ, BELZO, or BELCZ, a ſpacious town and palatinate of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, 30 miles N. of Leopold. Lat. 50. 20. N. lon. 24. 5. E.

BELVEDERE, a town and province of Greece, whence the Belvedere raiſins come. The province lies on the W. coaſt, and is the moſt fertile in all the Morea. The town is 20 miles S. of Chiarenza. Lat. 38. 0. N. lon. 21. 45. E.; alſo a town of Otranto, Naples; and a town of Calabria Citra.

Belvedere, Kent, near Erith.

Belvoir, or *Bever*, *Caſtle*, Lincolnſ. 4 miles from Grantham; the ancient ſeat of the dukes of Rutland, with a fine, extenſive proſpect over the the fruitful valley under it. The *Vale of Belvoir*, ſpreads from within a mile of Grantham, into the counties of Lincoln, Leiceſter, Nottingham, &c.

Bely, Derbyſ. in the High Peak.

Bemerton, Wilts, near Saliſbury.

Bemingborough, Yorkſ. SW. of the Foreſt of Gaultres.

Bemingham, Yorkſ. near Heydon.

BEMSTER, or BEMINSTER, a town of Dorſetſhire, having a manufacture of woollen and ſail cloth. The inhabitants are about 2000. It is ſeated on the river Bert, 14 miles WNW. of Dorcheſter, and 138 W. by S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Bempſton, Kent, near Rolvenden.

Bempfield, *South*, Eſſex, near Horndon.

Benager, Somerſ. near Mendip Hills.

Benaker, Suff. between Southwold and Leoſtoff.

Benall, Nott. NW. of Hucknall.

Benallock, Cornw. SE. of Helſton.

Benallock, Cornw. on the W. ſide of Grampound.

BENARES, a populous and fertile country, or ſoubah, of Hindooſtan, bounded on the N. and NW. by Oude, and on other parts by Bahar, Allahabad, and Oriſſa. It is about 120 miles long and 100 broad, and contains the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour, and produces a revenue of near 400,000l. a year. It was ceded to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company in 1775.

BENARES, a fine, rich, and populous city, the capital of a ſoubah of the ſame name, is built along the N. ſide of the Ganges, which is here very broad and the banks are very high. It's appearance from the water is very beautiful; ſeveral Hindoo temples embelliſh the banks of the river, and many other buildings, both public and private, are magnificent. The ſtreets are narrow, the houſes high and crowded with inhabitants: but the more wealthy Hindoos live in detached houſes, with an open court ſurrounded by a wall. Benares is more celebrated as the ancient ſeat of Braminical learning, than on any other account; and the ſame manners and cuſtoms ſtill prevail among the people as at the moſt remote period that can be traced in hiſtory, as they moſt pertinaciouſly guard againſt innovations from foreigners. It is 425 miles SE. of Delhi, and 335 NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 20. N. lon. 83. 10. E.

BENAVARRI, a town of Arragon.

BENAVENTO, a large town of Leon.

Benbridge Point, Hants, between the bay of St. Helens and Culvercliff.

Benbury, Somerſ. near Bath.

Benby, Linc. in the road from Glanford Bridge to Barton.

Benburb, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

BENCOOLEN, a town and fortreſs on the SW. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Indian Ocean, held by the Engliſh who firſt ſettled here in 1685, and in 169 built a fort, which they called Fort York and afterwards another, with regular fortifications, called Fort Marlborough, in more wholeſome ſituation. The natives build their dwellings on bamboo pillars. A convenient river, on the NW. ſide brings the pepper out of the inland country; but there is a great inconveniency in ſhipping it, by reaſon of a dangerous bar at the river's mouth. Tame buffalo may be had here in plenty; but fiſh and poultry are ſcarce and dear. The ſoil is a fertile clay, producing high graſs. Lat. 3. 49. S. lon. 102. 5. E.

BENDERMASSEN. See BANJAR.

BENDER, or TEKIN, a town of Beſſarabia, ſituated on the river Dneiſter, 80 miles NW. of Belgorod. It is famous for being the retreat of Charles XII. after he was defeated by the Ruſſians at Pultowa. Lat. 46. 58. N. lon. 30. 2. E.

Beneckar, Wilts, near Melkſham.

BENEDETT

BENEDETTO, ST. a town in the Mantuan, 15 miles SSE. of Mantua.

Benefield, Eſſex, near Birchanger. *Beresfield*, Northamp. 4 miles N. of Oundle. *Bewley*, Northumb. near the Till, 6 miles NW. of Alnwick. *Benenden*, Kent, near Rolvenden and Cranbrook.

BENESOEUF, a town in Egypt, 50 miles S. of Cairo. It is the capital of a diſtrict, and reſidence of a bey.

Benet, St. Cornwall, 4 miles SW. of Bodmin.

BENEVENTO, anciently BENEVENTUM, a large and rich city of Naples, capital of the Principato Ultra. This city, with a duchy, or ſmall diſtrict round it, producing about 6000 crowns a-year, is ſubject to the pope. It is ſeated in a fertile valley, near the confluence of the Saboro and Calore, 30 miles NE. of Naples.

BENFELD, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, ſeated on the river Ille, 12 miles SSW. of Straſburg.

Benfield Side, Durham, on the edge of Northumb. *Benfleet, North*, Eſſex, 4 miles N. of Benfleet Magna. *Benfleet Magna*, Eſſex, near Canvey Iſland. *Benford*, Devonſ. near Great Torrington. *Bengworth*, Worc. on the Avon, oppoſite to Eveſham.

BENGAL, a country of India, in the E. part of Hindooſtan, extending from E. to W. upward of 400 miles, and from N. to S. above 300. It is bounded on the W. by Oriſſa and Bahar; on the N. by Napaul and Bootan; on the E. by Aſſam and Meckley; and on the S. by the Bay of Bengal. The country conſiſts of one vaſt plain, of the moſt fertile ſoil in the world, which, in common with other parts of Hindooſtan, annually renders two, and in ſome parts, even three crops. It's principal products are ſugar, ſilk, cotton, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, ſaltpetre, lac, and civet. The Ganges here divides into ſeveral ſtreams, and annually, like the Nile, overflows the country. Bengal has been ſubject, ever ſince the year 1765, to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company. It's net annual revenue, including that of Bahar, is 1,190,000l. Calcutta is the capital.

BENGUELA, a kingdom on the W. coaſt of Africa, bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by Angola; on the E. and SE. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Matamam, or Matapan. The men wear ſkins about their waiſts; the women a kind of cloth made of the bark of a tree. At Benguela, the capital, on the bay or river Benguela, the Portugueſe have a ſettlement; their houſes are ſhaded with orange, lemon, banana, and other trees. The productions are manioc, palms, dates, vines, caſſia, and tamarinds; and from the humidity of the ſoil, they have two fruit ſeaſons in the year. Lat. from 13. to 15. S. lon. from 12. to 20. E.

Benhall, Suff. near Saxmundham. *Benham*, Berks, near Reading. *Benham*, Bucks, near Uſton. *Benham*, Surry, near Darking. *Benham Heath*, Berks, near Wargrave. *Benick*, Camb. in the Iſle of Ely.

BENIN, a kingdom of Africa, extending from 1. 0. S. lat. to 9. 0. N. lat. and bounded on the W. by Dahomy and the ocean; on the N. by Dahomy and Biafara; on the E. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Loango. The country exhibits many beautiful landſcapes; but the air, in ſome places, is noxious or peſtilential, on account of the groſs vapours exhaled from the marſhes by the heat of the ſun. The natives are ſkilful in making various ſorts of dyes, and in manufacturing cottons or calicoes, which they wear and alſo export. Their king is abſolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him, and polygamy is allowed among them. Benin, the capital, ſeated on the river Benin, or Formoſa, is a ſpacious city; the houſes are large and handſome, with clay walls, and covered with reed ſtraw, or leaves; the ſhops are ſtocked with European merchandiſe; as well as with the commodities of the country, and the ſtreets are kept neat and clean by the women. Lat. 7. 50. N. lon. 5. 4. E.

Benington, Herts, 4 miles from Stevenage. *Beningworth*, Linc. 7 miles SE. of Market Raiſin. *Benjoy*, near Hertford. *Bennet's, St.* commonly called *St. Bennet's in the Holm*, i. e. a river iſland, Norf. SE. of Repeham. *Bennet's*, Shropſhire, near Shrewſbury.

Bennet's Bridge, 3 miles from Kilkenny, in Leinſter, and 57 from Dublin.

BENNEVIS, a mountain of Inverneſs, riſing 4300 feet above the level of the ſea. It's ſummit affords one of the moſt extenſive and beautiful proſpects in Scotland.

BENNINGTON, the principal town of a county of the ſame name (containing 19 townſhips) of Vermont, in New England, in the SW. corner of the ſtate; at the foot of the Green Mountains. It's public buildings are a court-houſe, jail, and church; but the aſſembly commonly holds the ſeſſions at Windſor. Near the centre of the town is Mount Anthony, which riſes very high, in the form of a ſugar-loaf. Bennington is 30 miles E. by N. of Albany. Lat. 45. 0. N. lon. 73. 19. W.

Bennington, Linc. near Boſton. *Bennington*, Yorkſ. near Hornſey. *Benning-*

ton Long, Linc. on the borders of Leicef. *Benonis*, Leicef. near Henckley. *Benſford*, Wilts, NW. of Briſtol. *Benſham*, Surry, near Croydon.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, Upper Rhine, 10 miles ENE. of Worms. Lat. 49. 36. N. lon. 8. 41. E.

Benſhington, or *Benſon*, Oxfordſ. on the Thames, a little below it's conjunction with the Iſis. *Bentall*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Bentall*, Shropſhire, 5 miles Shrewſbury. *Bentall*, Shropſhire, 2 miles NE. of Wenlock. *Bentham*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Hornby Caſtle. *Bentham*, near Glouceſter.

BENTHEIM, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, about 40 miles long, and from 3 to 12 broad, bounded by Munſter on the E. and S. and Overyſſel on the N. and W. The town of Bentheim contains one Roman Catholic and one Proteſtant church, and has a caſtle, or palace, flanked with towers. It is 32 miles NW. of Munſter.

BENTIVOGLIO, a town and caſtle in the principality of Bologna, 10 miles NE. of Bologna.

Bentley, Warw. between Kingſbury and Shiſtock. *Bentley*, Derbyſ. near Middleton Park. *Bentley*, Hants, near Farnham, in Surry. *Bentley*, Staff. W. of Walſall. *Bentley*, Suff. near Ipſwich. *Bentley*, Suſſex, 8 miles NE. of Lewes. *Bentley*, Yorkſ. 4 miles SW. of Beverley. *Bentley*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Bentley Fenny*, Derbyſ. NE. of Aſhborn. *Bentley Hall*, Eſſex, near Elmſted. *Bentley Hungry*, Derbyſ. near Bentley Fenny. *Bentley, Magna* and *Parva*, Eſſex, near Tendring. *Bentley*, Worceſ. a hamlet to Tandebigg. *Benton Magna*, or *Mickle Benton*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Benton Parva*, or *Little Benton*, near Benton Magna. *Benton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Bridlington. *Bentworth*, Hants, NW. of Alton. *Benville*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile from Corfecombe.

Benvoliben, a mountain 4 miles N. of Sligo, in Connaught, and 2 from the ocean.

Beauvell, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Benwyke*, Northumb. in Coquetdale ward. *Benny*, Cornw. near Boſcaille, to the NE. *Bepton*, Suſſex, 2 miles S. of Midhurſt.

BERAR, or BARAR, an extenſive ſoubah of the Deccan, in Hindooſtan, bounded on the N. by Malwa and Allahabad; on the E. by Oriſſa and the northern circars; on the W. by Candeiſh and Dowlatabad; and on the S. by Golconda. It is fertile in wheat, rice, poppies, and leguminous plants. The ſheep here have lengthened necks, very thort tails, long ears, and wool not curled. It is partly ſubject to rajah, and partly to the nizam of th Deccan.

BERBICE, a river of Guiana, whic runs into the Atlantic in about lat. 6. N and lon 59. W.

BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town and prin cipality of Bavaria, environed in th achbiſhopric of Saltzburg, but only ſul ject to the pope. It is 10 miles SW. Saltzburg.

BERDOA, a country of Africa, betwee Egypt and Zaara.

Berdon, Eſſex, S. of Clavering. *Ber wold*, Suff. N. of Ixworth *Bere*, Corn 4 miles SE. of Stratton.

BEREALSTON. See BEARALSTON.

Bere Church, Eſſex, near Colcheſte *Bere Hugard*, Dorſetſ. near Yetminſter.

BERELLY, a ſmall city of Hindooſt Proper, capital of the Rohillas countr SE. of Delhi, and NW. of Lucknow, a about 120 miles from each. Lat. 28. 3 N. lon. 79. 40. E.

BERENICE. See SUEZ.

BERE REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhir ſeated on a rivulet of it's own name, no it's influx into the river Piddle, betwee Wareham and Middleton, 12 miles E. N. of Dorcheſter, and 113 SW. of Londo Market on Wedneſday.

Bere, Dorſetſ. near Ockford Shillin and Durveſton. *Bere Hacket*, Dorſet 2 miles SE. of Bradford Abbas. *Bere ford*, Staff. on the Dove, near Narrow dale. *Bereſton*, Dorſetſ. W. of Winbor St. Giles's. *Berfield*, Berks, near Winte bourn. *Berford*, Dorſetſ. near Winbo Minſter. *Berford*, Wilts, 4 miles N. Wilton.

BERG, a territory of Weſtphalia, ha ing the duchy of Cleves on the N. a that of Marck on the E. about 60 mil long, and from 8 to 22 in breadth. Alon the Rhine, (which parts it from the arc biſhopric of Cologne) the country is flat a fertile in corn, paſtures, &c. on the hil they cultivate vines, and there are vaſt t reſts on the mountains. It is ſubject the Elector Palatine. Duſſeldorp is th capital.

BERGAMASCO, a province of Venic having the country of the Griſons on th N. and the Milaneſe on the W. It exceedingly fertile about it's capital, Be gamo, (which is an ancient city, noted f it's wool, ſilks, ſerges, and tapeſtry) bu mountainous, rocky, and uncultivated the northern parts. They have, howeve ſome iron mines, and alſo quarries of mil ſtones, wine, oil, and delicious fruits Bergamaſco is 25 miles NE. of Milan.

BERGAR

BERGARAC, a populous, trading town in the dept. of Dordogne, ſeated on the river Dordogne, 46 miles E. of Bourdeaux.

BERGAS, or BORGAS, a town of Romania; and a town of Natolia.

BERGEN, a handſome and ancient ſea-port of Norway, capital of the province of Bergenhus, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. The harbour is excellent, and well fortified. Their exports are ſkins, timber, tallow, fiſh, &c.; but their wheat is brought from other places. It is 209 miles NW. of Gottenburg, and 350 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 60. 11. N, lon. 5. 45. E.

BERGEN, a town in the Iſle of Rugen. See RUGEN.

BERGEN, a town of Hanau Muntzenburg, Upper Rhine; alſo a town of Zell, Lower Saxony; and a county of New Jerſey, N. America.

BERGENHUS, the moſt weſterly province of Norway, between Aggerhuys and the ſea, about 60 leagues long and 27 wide.

BERGEN OP ZOOM, a ſtrong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquiſate of the ſame name. It is ſeated partly upon a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheldt by a canal. It is 15 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 SW. of Breda.

Bergerade, Lanc. near Thornton. *Bergh*, Norf. near Kimberley Park. *Berghampſtead*, Nort. near Broke and Loddon. *Bergholt*, Suffolk. *Bergholt Eaſter*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter, *Bergill*, Shropſhire, near Babby's Wood.

BERGUES ST. VINOX, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Colme, at the union of ſeveral canals, with conduct to Dunkirk, Graveline, St. Omer, Furnes, &c. 5 miles SE. of Dunkirk.

BERIARA, or BERII ARBISTAN, the ancient name for Arabia Deſerta.

Berin, a river of Norfolk, running into the Yar, below Norwich. *Beringham*, Norfolk, 5 miles SW. of Budgeſdale. *Berington*, Shropſh. 2 miles E. of Cundover, *Berington*, Shropſ. near Clun. *Berington*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Oxfordſ. on the edge of Glouceſterſ. *Berion*, Cornw. between North Hill and South Hill. *Beriton*, Hants, near Peterfield.

BERKELEY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, famous for it's Gothic caſtle, begun in the reign of Henry I. and finiſhed in that of Stephen. The room, in which king Edward II. was impriſoned, is ſtill to be ſeen. It is ſituated on the Severn (by which it carries on a conſiderable trade in timber, coals, malt, and cheeſe) 18 miles SSW. of Glouceſter, and 113 from London. Market on Tueſday.

Berkeſwell, Warwickſ. near Coventry. *Berkford*, Bedf. N. of Tomſford.

*BERKHAMPSTEAD, a town of Hertfordſhire, formerly a Roman ſtation, and where the kings of Mercia afterwards reſided, in a very large, ſtrong caſtle, encompaſſed by a moat that covers above 4 acres, the ruins of which, as alſo of its bridge, are ſtill viſible. A wittenagemot, or Saxon parliament, was held here, in 697, and Ina's laws were publiſhed here. It is 9 miles from St. Alban's, and 26 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Berkhampſtead, Little, 4 miles from Hertford.

BERKS, or BERKSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Wilts; on the N. by Oxfordſhire and Bucks, from both which it is divided by the Thames; on the E. by Bucks and Surry; and on the S. by Hants. From E. to W. it extends above 50 miles, and from N. to S. it is 25 miles, in the wideſt, though not more than 6 in the narroweſt part. It contains 20 hundreds, 12 market-towns, 140 pariſhes, and about 115,000 inhabitants. The air in general is very healthy. It's principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E. part has much uncultivated land, as Windſor-Forreſt and it's appendages: the W. and middle parts, particularly the Vale of White Horſe, produce grain in great abundance.

BERKSHIRE, a county of Pennſylvania, and a county of Maſſachuſetts, in the United States, N. America.

Berley, Shropſ. between Walcot and Shipton-Caſtle. *Berley*, Yorkſhire, N. of Snaith.

BERLIN, a large and handſome city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the King of Pruſſia reſides. It ſtands on the banks of the Spree, in a ſandy ſoil, amidſt woods and marſhes; yet it is encompaſſed with fruitful gardens and vineyards, and manufactories of various cloths, metals, and glaſs are carried on. The inhabitants, including the garriſon, are eſtimated at 130,000 of whom about 4000 are Jews. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curioſities and medals, an academy of ſciences, and an obſervatory. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another thence to the Elbe to the W. It has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and German Ocean; and is

42 miles NW. of Frankfort on the Oder, and 300 N. by W. of Vienna. Lat. 52. 32. N. lon. 13. 31. E.

BERLIN, a town of York county, and a town of Somerſet county; both in Pennſylvania.

Berling, Northumb. near Harbottle-Caſtle. *Berlings*, near Lincoln.

BERMUDA, or SOMERS' ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, about 500 miles E. of Carolina, in the Atlantic Ocean. They are properly rocks, or hard ſand-banks, about 400 in number, and not containing in all above 20,000 acres; ſome of them are ſo near each other, that paſſengers ſtep acroſs the intervening ſea from iſland to iſland. They are inhabited by the Engliſh, enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of fiſh, fleſh, garden ſtuff, land and water birds, Indian corn, tobacco, fruits, &c. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building ſloops of the cedar, which grows here in abundance, and they frequently build their houſes and churches of it. The moſt conſiderable of theſe iſlands, are St. George, St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerſet, Long Iſland, Bird Iſland, and Nonſuch. The firſt contains a town, the two following have ſome villages, the others only diſperſed farms. It is a perpetual ſpring here; the trees never loſe their verdure, as the leaves only fall when new ones begin to appear, and birds ſing and breed without intermiſſion. The town of St. George, on St. George's Iſland, is the capital. Lat. 32. 20. N. lon. 65. 0. W.

BERN, the largeſt of the 13 cantons of Swiſſerland, having for its ſouthern boundary the Lake of Geneva, the Valais, and the duchy of Savoy: it is about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and is divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman. The latter is moſt commonly called the Pays de Vaud, or Country of Vaud. The people are Calviniſts.

BERN, the capital of the canton of Bern, ſtands on a peninſula, formed by the river Aar. Here is a celebrated ſchool, and a rich library. The houſes are of a fine white free-ſtone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal ſtreet, where the houſes are all of a height. There are piazzas on each ſide, with a walk raiſed 4 feet above the level of the ſtreet, very commodious in wet weather, and the public buildings are magnificent. Moſt of the ſtreets are paved with flints, and traverſed by a canal lined with freeſtone. Bern is 70 miles NE. of Geneva. Lat 46. 52. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Prague.

BERNARD, THE GREAT, ST. a mountain of Swiſſerland, between Vallais and Val d'Aoſte, at the ſource of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with ſnow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all ſtrangers, gratis, for three days, without diſtinction of religious profeſſion.

BERNAU, two towns in the archduchy of Auſtria; a town in the Upper Palatinate; and a town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg.

BERNAY, a trading town, in the dept. of Eure, ſeated on the river Carantone, 20 miles SW. of Rouen.

BERNBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of Anhalt Bernburg, and the reſidence of the prince.

Bernham, Suff. S. of Thetford.

BERNKASTEL, a town of Treves, noted for it's good wine. It is ſituated on the Moſelle, 18 miles ENE. of Treves.

Bernthorp, Nott. 6 miles NE. of Newark. *Berrewood Foreſt*, Bucks, bordering on Oxf. *Berrick Priory*, Oxf. 4 miles NW. of Watlington. *Berrick-Salome*, Oxf. near Watlington. *Berrier*, Cumb. near Penrith. *Berrington*, Glouc. near Campden. *Berrington*, Worceſ. near Tenbury. *Berrington*, Som. 4 miles N. of Axbridge. *Berriſlow*, Derbyſh. in the High Peak. *Berrough*, Somerſ. between the Brent and the coaſt. *Berrow*, Norf. near Hingham. *Berrow*, Worceſterſ. 8 miles from Overbury.

BERRY, a ci devant province of France, having Nivernois on the E. and Poitou on the W. It is fertile in corn, wine, fruits, hemp, and flax, and has alſo mines of ſilver, iron, and ochre. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

Berry, Berks, near Maidenhead. *Berry*, Eſſex, near Great and Little Wendon. *Berry*, Dorſetſ. near Blandford. *Berry*, Lancaſhire, near Manchester. *Berry End*, Bedf. near Hockley. *Berry End*, Bedf. near Carlton. *Berry Nerbert*, Devonſ. on the coaſt, W. of Comb-Martin. *Berry-Pomeroy*, Devonſ. near Totneſs. *Berry-Street*, Middl. near Northolt. *Berſfeldon*, Hants, near Titchfield.

BERSELLO, or BRISELLO, a ſmall but ſtrong town, in the Modeneſe, ſituated on the Po, 27 miles NW. of Modena.

Berſted, Herts, 3 miles SW. of Hemſtead. *Berſted, N.* and *S.* Suſſex, SE. of Chicheſter.

BERSUIRE. See BRESSUIRE.

Bert, a river in Dorſetſhire, which runs into the Engliſh Channel near Bridport.

BERTINORO,

BERTINORO, a town in the pope's territory, 15 miles S. of Ravenna.

Bertle, Lancaſ. near Manchester. *Berton Hills*, Suffolk, near Mildenhall.

BERTRAND, ST. DE COMINGES, a ſmall town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, 43 miles SE. of Auch.

*BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE, a river, ſea-port, and ſmall bay, on the coaſt of Kincardine, 23 miles SSW. of Aberdeen.

Berythin, Hereſ. near Roſs.

*BERWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither. It is a town and county of itſelf; it is large, populous, well-built, and regularly fortified; the old caſtle, however, is gone to decay. Berwick has very conſiderable fiſheries of ſalmon, exports wool, and eggs, collected through all the country, in vaſt abundance, to London, for the uſe of ſugar-refiners. They alſo import timber from Norway and the Baltic. It is ſeated on the Tweed, over which there is a handſome bridge of 15 arches, 52 miles SE. of Edinburgh, 147 N. of York, and 336 N. by W. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, and a fair on Friday, in Trinity Week, for black cattle and horſes.

BERWICK, a town of Northumberland county, ſeated on the Suſquehannah, and a town of York county, both in Pennſylvania.

BERWICK, NORTH, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonſhire, on the Frith of Forth, 30 miles NW. of Berwick upon Tweed.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, ſometimes called the Merſ; is bounded on the W. by the ſhires of Edinburgh and Selkirk; on the NW. by Haddingtonſhire: on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the SE. and S. by the Tweed and Roxburghſhire. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Blackadder, Whiteadder, Eye, and Ednel.

Berwick, Herts, between Ware and Puckeridge. *Berwick*, Dorſetſhire, near Bridport. *Berwick*, Suſſex, SW. of Pevenſey-Marſh. *Berwick Hill*, Northumb. near Mitford. *Berwick St. James*, Wilts, 3 miles SW. of Stonehenge. *Berwick St. John*, Wilts, 3 miles S. of Wardour-Caſtle. *Berwick St. Leonard*, Wilts, near Hindon. *Berwood-Hall*, Warwickſ. in the pariſh of Curdworth. *Berwyn-Hills*, a ridge of mountains near Bala in Merionethſhire. *Bery-Baron*, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Berythorp*, Yorkſ. S. of New Malton.

BESANÇON, a city in the depart. of Doubs, containing 8 pariſhes, and about 20,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of Franche-Comte, and is ſituated on a peninſula formed by the river Doubs, 52 miles nearly E. of Dijon, and 298 SE. of Paris.

Beſcot, Staff, 1 mile from Church-Eaton. *Beſebey*, Linc. 4 miles N. of Alford. *Beſford*, Shropſ. near Lee-Bridge. *Beſford*, Worceſ. near Perſhore. *Beſill*, Cornwall, 4 miles SE. of Camelford. *Beſkwood Lodge*, Nott. S. of Sherwood-Foreſt.

BESSARABIA, or BUDZIAC TARTARY, in ancient geography called the DESERT OF THE GETÆ, a ſmall territory of Turkey in Europe, having Moldavia on the W. and the Danube on the S. The chief towns are Bender, Akerman, Kilia, and Iſmail.

Beſborough, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Beſſelſleigh, or *Beſſis Leigh*, Berks, 3 miles SW. of Oxford. *Beſſonby*, Yorkſ. near Bridlington. *Beſthorp*, or *Beſtrup*, Nott. on the borders of Linc. *Beſthorp*, Norf. between Buckenham and Hingham. *Beston, North*, Nottinghamſhire, near Lenton and Bramcot. *Beston*, Norfolk, near Eaſt Beckenham, 6W. of Cromer. *Beſton*, Norfolk, E. of the road from Norwich to N. Walſham. *Beſtow*, Shropſ. W. of Wrekin-Hill.

BESTRICIA, or BESTERTZE, a town of Tranſylvania, ſeated on the river Biſtritz.

Beſtwall, Dorſetſhire, near Wareham. *Beſwick*, Yorkſ. near Baynton.

BETANZOS, a ſea-port of Galicia, 9 miles SW. of Corunna.

Betchton, Cheſ. 2 miles from Sandback and 4 from Congleton. *Betchworth Caſtle*, Surry, between Dorking and Ryegate.

BETELFAUGI, a town of Arabia Felix, a large market for coffee. Lat. 15. 40. N. lon. 57. 20. E.

Betham Caſtle, or *Hall*, Weſtm. near the river Kan. *Betherſden*, Kent, SW. of Aſhford.

BETHLEHEM, a poor village of Paleſtine, ſituated on the ridge of a hill, 6 miles SE. of Jeruſalem. Here is a very large church, built, in the form of a croſs, by the Empreſs Helena, and, adjoining to it, a large monaſtery of Franciſcan friars, indifferently built.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Brabant, 2 miles N. of Louvain.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Northampton county, Pennſylvania, ſituated on the river Lehеigh, a weſtern branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes, (a fine creek, affording red and yellow-bellied trout and other fiſh) has

has a very pleaſant and healthy ſituation. It is the principle ſettlement of the Moravians, in America, who were fixed here by Count Zinzendorf in 1741. The houſes, which are mostly built of lime-ſtone, are about 72 in number, including an excellent ſchool, and two large houſes for the ſingle men and ſingle women, the latter under a female ſuperintendant, the former under an elder, or warden; and the inhabitants are between 5 and 600. The German language is more in uſe here than the Engliſh: the latter, however, is taught in the ſchools; and both are made uſe of in the church, a ſimple ſtone building, furniſhed with an organ. Bethlehem is 53 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Bethlem, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter, 5 miles from Athlone.

BETHUNE, a ſtrong town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, ſeated on a rock by the river Belſe, or Brette, 20 miles SE. of St. Omer, and 120 N. of Paris.

Bettsford, Suffolk, near Ipſwich.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordſhire, about 5 miles from Newcaſtle and Namptwich, 16 miles NNW. of Stafford, and 156 from London. Market on Tueſday.

BETLIS, or BEPLIS, a town of Aſia, capital of Curdiſtan, on the frontiers of Turkey and Perſia, but ſubject to neither, and an aſylum for the ſubjects of the neighbouring powers. It is the reſidence of a bey, who commands an army of 20 or 25,000 horſemen, beſides infantry; and is ſituated between two high mountains, 100 miles E. of Diarbek. Lat. 37. 30. N. lon. 42. 50. E.

Betlunſtrey, or *Bethmyſley*, Yorkſh. between Skipton and Ripley. *Betonet*, Cornw. S. of Launceſton. *Betsford*, near Nottingham. *Betſhanger*, Kent, near Knowlton. *Betteley*, Norf. 6 miles SW. of Repeham. *Bettescomb*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile from Pilleſden, and 9 NW. of Bridport. *Bettesley*, Glouc. between the Severn and the Foreſt of Dean. *Betton*, Shropſ. N. of Drayton. *Betton*, Shropſ. SE. of Shrewſbury. *Bettus*, Merionethſ. 6 miles from Bala. *Bettus*, Monm. 5 miles W. of Caerlon. *Bettus*, Shropſ. near Radnorſhire and the river Temde. *Bettus Chapel*, Monm. on the borders of Brecknockſ. *Bettus Newith*, Monm. on the river, and near the town of Uske.

BETUWE, BETUYE, or BETAW, a territory of Dutch Guelderland, ſituated between the rivers Maeſe and Leck, and ſuppoſed to have given name to the ancient Batavia.

Betwerth, Warw. near Solyhull. *Bettwcys*, Caernarvonſhire, 10 miles SE. of Aberconway.

BEVECUM, a town of Brabant, 8 miles SE. of Louvain.

BEVELAND, N. and S. two iſlands of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between the E. and W. branches of the Scheldt. The latter is about 24 miles long and 7 wide.

Bever, Kent, S. of Aſhford. *Bevercotes*, Nott. near Weſt Markham.

BEVERGERN, a town of Munſter, Weſtphalia.

*BEVERLEY, a town in Yorkſhire, chiefly famous for it's minſter, a large ſtructure, founded by king Atheiſtan, but conſumed by fire, in 1188, and afterwards rebuilt: it is now a parochial church. The inhabitants trade in malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather, and here is a manufacture of bone lace. It ſtands near the river Hull, from which there is a canal of 6 furlongs to the town, called *Beverley-Beck*, (which was cleanſed, deepened, and widened, in 1727) for the conveyance of boats and barges, 8 miles from Hull, 30 from York, and 183 from London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

BEVERLEY, a town in Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts.

Beverley, an iſland formed by the Severn, near Worceſter. *Beverſton Caſtle*, Glouc. 2 miles NW. of Tedbury. *Bevington-Cock*, and *Bevington-Wood*, Warw. hamlets of Salford Priors. *Bewcaſtle*, Cumb. on the river Leven, above Sallom Moſs. *Bewcot*, Berks, near the Vale of White Horſe. *Bewdlam*, Yorkſ. near Kirby Moreſide.

*BEWDLEY, a neat and populous town of Worceſterſhire, having manufactures of horning in all it's articles; tannery, and Dutch and ſailor's caps, valued for the excellence of the napping. It is ſeated on the Severn, 14 miles N. of Worceſter, and 128 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Bewers ad Montem, Eſſex, near the Maningtree river, on the road from Colcheſter to Sudbury. *Bewers St. Mary*, Eſſex, near Nayland. *Bewers-Giffard*, Eſſex, between N. and S. Benfleet. *Bewers-Hamlet*, Eſſex, near Steeple Bumſted. *Bewſront*, Northumb. between Hexham and the Pict's wall. *Bewholm*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Bewick-Tower*, Northumb. on the river Bramiſh, S. of Hebborn. *Bewick*, Yorkſhire, near Aldborough.

BEWLEY, or BEAULIEU, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the SW. of Roſſſhire, and paſſing near the N. border of Inverneſſhire, forms the fine eſtuary on which ſtands Inverneſs, and which terminates, in the Frith of Murray. At the mouth

south of this river is the ferry of Kiſſock, near which is a good ſalmon fiſhery.

Bewdy, Hants, 4 miles E. of Lymington. *Bewe*, or *Beau-Manor*, Leiceſ. near Burley-Park. *Bewworthy*, Devonſ. between Hatherley and Launceſton. *Bewye Park*, Durham, near Nevil's Croſs. *Bewſey*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Warrington. *Bewſfield*, Kew, SW. of Walderſhare.

BEXA. See BEJA.

BEX, a pleaſant village of Bern, 4 miles SSE. of Aigle: it is remarkable for it's ſalt-works which are entered by a ſubterraneau paſſage cut through the ſolid rock.

Bexington, and *Bexington-Weſt*, Dorſetſhire, near Abbotſbury. *Bexley*, Kent, SW. of Crayford, 13 miles from London. Bexton, Cheſhire, near Knottesford. *Bexwell*, Norfolk, E. of Downham.

BEZIERS, a large town in the dept. of Herault, containing about 18,000 inhabitants. It is ſeated near 8 ſluices of the Grand Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, and is 8 miles from the Mediteraneau, and 12 NE. of Narbonne.

BIAFARA, a kingdom and it's capital, in Negroland, on the river Los Camarones, SE. of Benin. Lat. 10. 10. N. lon. 17. 40. E.

BIALOGOROD, a town of Wilna, in Lithuania.

BIANCA, LA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Biarſgarth, E. of Durham. *Biarſgreen*, Durham, NE. of Bincheſter. *Biarſide*, Norfolk, near Ebcheſter. *Bibelham*, Suſſex, in Mayfield pariſh.

BIBERACH, a free imperial town of Suabia, having a manufacture in ſuſtain. It is ſeated in a fertile valley on the river Riſs, 17 miles SSW. of Ulm.

BIBERSPERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 12 miles NE. of Preſburg.

Bibleswell, Herts, W. of Digtwell. *Bilcot*, Kent, N. of Aſhford.

*BICESTER, BURCESTER, or BISSETER, a town in Oxfordſhire, noted for it's excellent malt liquor. Here is a manufacture of ſlippers. It is ſituated on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, about 12 miles from each, and 56 from London. Market on Friday.

Bicham, St. John. St. Mary, All Saints, Well, Norf. villages between Downham and Swaffham. *Bichborn*, Durham, near Darlington. *Bickfield*, Northumb. N. of the Pict's wall.

BICKANEER, a town of Agimere, in Hindoſtan, capital of a circar. It is 42 miles W. of Nagore.

Birkenhill, Warw. SW. of Coleſhill. *Bickerſtaff*, Lanc. near Ormſkirk. *Bickerton*, Cheſh. W. of Cholmondeley. *Bickerton*, Herefordſ. near Roſs. *Bickerton*, Northumberl. SE. of Harbottle-Caſtle. *Bickerton*, Yorkſh. NE. of Wetherby. *Bickford*, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Bickington*, Devonſ. N. of Aſhburton. *Bickington Abbots*, Devonſ. near Bradworthy. *Bickington High*, Devonſ. E. of Torrington. *Bickleton*, Heref. near Thornbury. *Bickley*, Cheſ. near Cholmondeley. *Bickley*, Devonſ. W. of Bradninch. *Bickley*, Devonſh. NW. of Plympton. *Bickley*, Yorkſh. near the Foreſt of Pickering. *Bickmarſh*, Warwickſ. on the borders of Glouceſ. *Bicknall*, Staff. 4 miles S. of Mowcop Hill. *Bicknaller*, Somerſ. near Stoke-Gomer. *Bicknell*, Somerſ. 4 miles from Taunton. *Bicknore*, Kent, between Maidſtone and Milton. *Bicknore, Engliſh*, Glouc. 3 miles from Colford, and 5 from Monmouth, on the Wye; on the oppoſite or W. bank of the Wye, is *Bicknore-Welſh*, in Monmouthſ. *Bickton*, Cornw. near St. Neot's. *Bickton*, Devonſ. 4 miles SW. of Sidmouth. *Bickton*, Shropſ. SW. of Brockton. *Bickton*, Shropſhire, W. of Shrewſbury.

BIDACHE, a ſmall town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, ſeated on the river Bidouſe, 12 miles E. of Bayonne.

BIDDASSOA, a river which riſes in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Bay of Biſcay, between Andaye and Fontarabia, ſeparating France from Spain.

Bidborough, Kent, E. of Penſhurſt.

*BIDDEFORD, a clean, well-built, populous town, in Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Towridge, (near it's union with the Taw) over which is a very long bridge, of 24 arches. It has a noble quay for ſhips of good burden, and carries on a conſiderable trade in coarſe earthen ware, Iriſh wool, &c. They alſo ſend ſhips to Newfoundland, America, and the W. Indies. It is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracombe, and 203 W. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Biddén, Berks, near Ilſey.

*BIDDENDEN, a town of Kent, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Smarden, and Tenterden.

Biddenham, Bedf. 3 miles W. of Bedford. *Bidder*, a river in Cardiganſhire. *Biddulph*, Staff. bordering on Cheſhire. *Bidſden*, Wiltſhire, near Luggerſhall. *Bideſton*, Wiltſhire, near Chippenham. *Bidleſden*, Buckinghamſ. near Brackley in Northamptonſ. *Bidleſton*, Heref. *Bidleſworth*, Norfolk, betwe Thetford and Herling. *Bidlington*, Suſſex, near Bramber. *Bidſton*, Cheſhire, between Hyle-lake and the river Merley.

BIECZ,

BIECZ, a town of Cracow, Poland, 48 miles SE. of the city of Cracow.

BIELA, or BIELLA, a town of Piedmont.

BIELGOROD, a town of Kurſk, in Ruſſia. See alſo AKERMAN.

BIELOI, a town of Smolenſko.

BIELSK, a town, capital of Polachia; alſo a town of Plockzko, both in Poland.

BIENNE, a town, ſmall territory, containing about 5500 inhabitants, and lake of Swiſſerland, at the foot of Mount Jura, 17 miles NW. of Bern. It is partly ſubject to the biſhop of Baſil, and partly to it's own magiſtracy.

BIEROLIET, or BIERVLIET, a town of Dutch Flanders, 6 miles E. of Sluys.

Biſrons, Kent, near Barham Downs. *Biga*, or *Riga*, a river in Montgomeryſh. running into the Severn. *Bigbury*, Devonſhire, 10 miles from Plymouth.

BIGGAR, a town and pariſh of Lanerkſ.

Bigger, Lancaſh. near Walney Iſland. *Biggin*, Warwickſh. near Stoke. *Biggin*, Warwickſh. near Newton. *Biggin*, Derbyſhire, in the pariſh of Duffield. *Biggin*, Derbyſhire, near Aſhborn.

*BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordſhire, much more conſiderable than formerly, being a great thoroughfare between London and York. It is ſeated on the Ivel, (which is navigable for boats, and brings up coals, timber, merchandize, &c. from Lynn) 10 miles from Bedford, and 45 from London. It's market, which is one of the greateſt in England, for barley, peas, and horſe corn, is on Tueſday.

Bighton, Hants, near Alresford.

Big Iſland, in Down, Ulſter, at the entrance of Carrickfergus Bay.

Bigland, Lancaſh. NW. of Cartmeal. *Bigmore*, or *Bignore*, Suſſex, 11 miles N. of Arundel.

BIGORRE, a ci-devant prov. of France, a part of Gaſcony, S. of Armagnac; it now forms the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

BIHAEZ, WIHATZ, or VIHITZ, a town of Croatia. Lat. 44. 51. N. lon. 16. 32. E.

BIJINAGUR. See BISNAGUR.

BIJORE, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, lying between the rivers Indus and Attock. It's dimenſions are not more than 50 miles by 20, and in many parts it is wild and mountainous.

Biker, Linc. near Donnington. *Bicker*, Northumb. 1 mile E. of Newcaſtle. *Biland-Abbey*, Yorkſ. near the valley of Ryedale.

BILBOA, or VILVAO, a healthy, ſeaport town, of Spain, capital of Biſcay, conſiſting of about 800 houſes, with 5 pariſh churches, and 12 convents. Here is a good, well-frequented harbour, the town is well ſupplied with water, proviſion fiſh, &c. and the environs are fertile leguminous plants and fruits. The chi exports are wool, ſword-blades, and oth iron and ſteel wares. It is ſeated on t river Ibaicabal, 50 miles W. of St. Seba tian, and 180 N. of Madrid. Lat. 4 23. N. lon. 3. 10. W.

Bilboa, in Limerick, Munſter.

Bilbrook, Staff. near Codſall. *Bilburg* NW. of Nottingham. *Bilburgh*, York near Wetherby. *Bilby*, Notting. near R Retford. *Bildas*, *Magna* and *Parv* Shropſ. near Little Wenlock. *Bildas*, *Buldas*, Shropſ. at the foot of the Wrekin

BILDESTON, or BILSTON, a dirty tow in Suffolk, with mean buildings, but good church. It has a woollen manufa tory, chiefly in ſpinning of yarn, and ſeated on the river Breton, 12 miles S of Bury, and 63 NE. of London. Ma ket on Wedneſday.

BILEDULGERID, the ancient Numidi an inland country of Africa, in Barbar S. of Tunis. The air is hot, but the ſoi though dry, yields a conſiderable quantit of barley. The country in ſome parts i covered with large woods of palm-trees from which the inhabitants gather va quantities of dates, with which they carr on a conſiderable trade. The inhabitant are compoſed of the ancient Africans, wh lead a ſettled life, and the Arabs who roa about at large. It lies between 28 and 3 deg. N. lat. and between 5 and 11 E. lon

Bileſwick, Glouceſterſ. near Briſtol.

BILEVELT, or BIELFELD, a town i Ravenſburg, Weſtphalia, divided by th river Lutterbach, into the Old and th New Town.

Billam, Yorkſhire, NW. of Doncaſter.

BILLERICAY, a town of Eſſex, ſeated on a hill, 4 miles from Brentwood, 9 from Chelmsford, and 23 from London. A conſiderable market on Tueſday, for corn &c.

Billeſby, Lincolnſhire, near Aylesford.

BILLESDEN, a town of Leiceſterſhire, 9 miles nearly E. of Leiceſter. Market on Friday.

Billeſdun, Northumb. near the rocks of Cheviot Hills. *Billeſley*, Warw. near 5 miles W. of Stratford upon Avon. *Billeſton*, Northumb. N. of the Coquet and Uſway rivers. *Billing*, Lanc. 7 miles SW. of Leigh. *Billing*, *Magna* and *Parva*, 2 miles from Northampton. *Billingay*, Linc. 5 miles W. of Tatterſhalſ. *Billingbarck*, Berks, in Windſor Foreſt. *Billingborough*, Linc. E. of Fokingham. *Billingford*, Norf. S. of Harleſton. *Billingham*, Durham, 2 miles from Stockton. *Billingburſh*, Suſſex,

Suſſex, 4 miles from Horſham. *Billingley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between Newhall and Ickleton. *Billingſley*, Shropſh. between Sudbury and the Severn. *Billington*, a little S. of Stafford. *Billington, Magna*, and *Parva*, Bedf. in the pariſh of Leighton-Buzzard. *Billington, Great* and *Little*, Kent, 5 miles E. of Tenterden. *Billockby*, Norf. 6 miles NW. of Yarmouth.

BILLOM, a little town in the dept. of Puy de Dome, 15 miles ESE. of Clermont.

BILMA, a vaſt burning deſert of Africa, N. of Bornou, and SE. of Fezzan, ſituated between 21 and 25 degrees of N. lat.

Bilney Eaſt, Norfolk, N. of Billington. *Bilney Weſt*, Norf. between Swaffham and Lynn. *Bilſborough*, Lanc. near Garſtang. *Bilſdale*, Yorkſ. NW. of Kirby-Moreſide. *Bilſham*, or *Bideſham*, Somerſ. near Axbridge. *Bilſbey*, Dorſetſ. a little N. of Bridport. *Bilſington, Great* and *Little*, Kent, 5 miles E. of Tenterden.

BILSEN, a ſmall town of Liege, ſituated on the Demer, with the privileges of a city. It is 15 miles N. of Liege.

Bilſbury, Nott. E. of Lindhurſtwood. *Bilſton*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Bilſton*, Leic. in the pariſh of Hog's-Norton. *Bilton*, Warw. SW. of Rugby. *Bilton*, Northumberl. W. of Aylmouth. *Bilton*, near Hutton, SW. of York. *Bilton in Holderneſs*, Yorkſhire.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama Iſlands, covered with trees, pleaſant, and inhabited by the native Americans; about 8 miles in length, and as many in breadth; with a good harbour. Lat. 25. N. lon. 79. 34. W.

BIMLEPATAM, a ſea-port in the circar of Cicacole, in the Deccan, ſeated on the Bay of Bengal, 12 miles N. of Vizagapatam. The Dutch have a ſmall factory here. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 83. 45. E.

BINAROZ, a ſmall town of Valencia.

BINBROKE, a ſtraggling, decayed town, of Lincolnſhire, ſituated on the river Ankham, (remarkable for it's fine eels) between Caſtor and Louth, 30 miles NE. of Lincoln. Market on Wedneſday.

Bindury, Kent, near Boxley. *Binchester*, near Durh. on the river Wear. *Bincomb*, Dorſetſ. N. of Weymouth. *Binderton*, Suſſex, NW. of Chicheſter. *Bindon*, Cornw. NE of Eaſtlow. *Bindon*, Devonſ. in the pariſh of Axmouth. *Bindon*, Dorſetſ. 6 miles SW. of Wareham. *Binerton*, Cornw. near Godolphin. *Binfield*, Berks, near Billingbear. *Binfield Parva*, Berks, between Reading and Henley.

Bingan, a mountain in Down, Ulſter.

BINCHE, a town of Hainault, ſituated on the river Haiſne, 8 miles ESE. of Mons. It's juriſdiction included 51 towns and villages.

BINGAZI, a ſea-port of Barca, in Africa, formerly it's capital, but now a mean place, with a harbour only fit for veſſels of 200 tons burden. Lon. 19. 9. E.

BINGEN, a town of Mentz, circle of the Lower Rhine, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Nave, or Nahe, and the Rhine, 19 miles W. of Mentz.

Bingfield, Northumb. between Hexham and Morpeth.

BINGHAM, a ſmall, ſtraggling town, of Nottinghamſhire, ſeated in the Vale of Belvoir, 9 miles E of Nottingham. Market on Thurſday.

Bingham's, Dorſetſh. S. of Beminſter, near Worth-Francis.

BINGLEY, a little town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated in a valley, on the river Aire, but though there are high hills about it, the ſituation is dry. The canal from hence towards Skipton in Craven, is raiſed at once, up the ſide of a hill, by a ſucceſſion of locks one above another, whereby a very long level is obtained. It is 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 202 NNW. of London.

Binham, Norfolk, 4 miles from Wells. *Binley*, Warw. near Coventry. *Binnage*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Wareham. *Binſcomb*, Surry, near Godalmin. *Binſted*, Hants, 4 miles from Farnham. *Binſtead*, Suſſex, near Arundel. *Binſtead*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Bintrey*, Norfolk, 4 or 5 miles N. of Repeham.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Finland, 80 miles N. of Abo. Lat. 61. 42. N. lon. 22. 5. E.

BIR, BEER, or BIRAIDSCHIK, a town of Diarbeck, in a fertile country, on the Euphrates, 50 miles NE. of Aleppo.

Birchgrove, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Birch, Lanc. near Warrington. *Birch*, Shropſhire, near Ryton of the 11 towns. *Birch, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, 5 miles S. W. of Colcheſter. *Birchall*, Heref. N. of Leominſter. *Birchanger*, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Newport. *Birches, The*, Shropſ. betweenColebrookdale and Builder's-bridge. An earthquake happened here in 1773, when the ground was rent in ſeveral places, and thrown into confuſed heaps; a wood, turnpike-road, fields, hedges, houſes, &c. were thrown out of their former ſituations, the bed of the Severn was choked up, and the river devirted into a new channel, cauſing for the time a great inundation above, and ſo ſudden a fall below, that many fiſhes were left on dry land, and ſeveral barges were heeled over, till the river, remarkably deep

deep at the time, forcing it's way down, overwhelmed or ſunk them, and, in three days time, wore a navigable channel thro' a large meadow. *Birches*, Cheſh. W. of Macclesfield, on the river Pever. *Birchets*, Derbyſh. in Scarſdale. *Birchill*, Derbyſ. NE. of Bakewell. *Birchington*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet, W. of Margate. *Bircholt*, Kent, near Aſhford. *Birchover*, in the High Peak of Derby. *Birocdie*, Nott. W. of Tuxford.

BIRD ISLAND. See AVES.

Birdenbury, Herefordſ. near Bromyard. *Birdley*, Glouceſ. 6 miles NE. of Painſwick. *Birdſall*, Yorkſ. near Malton. *Birkbey*, Coomb, near Maryport. *Birkbey*, Yorkſ. NW. of N. Allerton. *Birkdale*, Yorkſ. on the borders of Weſtm. *Birkenhead*, Cheſh. between the Dee and the Merſey.

BIRKENFIELD, a town and bailiwick, containing 32 villages, of Sponheim, circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles ENE. of Treves.

Birkes, Northumb. between Whitechester and the Tyne. *Birkin*, a river in Cheſhire, running into the Bollin, below Aſhley. *Birkin*, Yorkſ. near Ferry-bridge. *Birkley*, Northumb. near Wark, but on the N. ſide of the Tyne. *Birkley Street*, a mile N. of Cheſter. *Birling*, Kent. near Town-Malling. *Birlingham*, Worceſ. 4 miles SW. of Perſhore. *Birling St. Andrew*, *St. Edmund*, and *St. Peter*, 4 miles NE. of Norwich.

*BIRMINGHAM, a large town in Warwickſhire, long noted for its hardware manufactures. It is no corporation, and therefore free for any perſon to ſettle there, which has greatly contributed to the increaſe, not only of the buildings, but of the trade, which is now no longer confined to ſmall wares, but includes the more maſſive works of the founders, and alſo the improved ſteam engines, by means of which, indeed, they carry on their heavier works, as they have not here any conſiderable ſtream of water. The houſes have been computed at 7000, and the inhabitants at 60,000, but their number is continually increaſing, and the ſurrounding country, to a conſiderable diſtance, eſpecially towards Wolverhampton, ſeems like a continued town peopled with induſtrious inhabitants. Birmingham, from the appearance of the houſes, the buſtle in the ſtreets, and particularly from the continual paſſing of the ſtage-coaches, has much the reſemblance of the metropolis. It's manufactures are ſent to every quarter of the globe, and in cheapneſs and beauty are unrivalled. A navigable canal was completed from hence to the collieries at Wedneſbury, in October, 1769. It ſtands on the ſide of a hill, 17 miles NW. of Coventry, and 116 of London. Market on Thurſday.

*BIR, now called PARSON'S TOWN, a town in King's County, Leinſter, 6 miles from Dublin.

Birrinton, Heref. near Tenbury. *Birriton*, Heref. 3 miles N. of Leominſter. *Birthin*, a river in Monmouthſhire. *Birtelm Lodge*, Huntingdonſ. W. of Budge. *Birtley*, Durh. W. of Monk Wearmouth. *Birts Morton*, Worceſ. near Perſhore.

BIRVIESCA, or BIRBUSCA, a town in Old Caſtile, 15 miles NE. of Burgus.

BIRZA, a town of Troki, Poland.

BISACEIO, a town of Naples, 12 miles NNE. of Conza.

Biſcroke, Rutl. E. of Uppingham. *Biſcaw Woan*, *Boſkenna*, or *Boſcawen*, Cornwall, at the Land's End.

BISCAY, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. and SW. by Aſturias and Old Caſtile, on the N. by the Bay of Biſcay, on the E. by Navarre, and on the S. by Old Caſtile and Navarre. It is about 40 miles in length, and 30 in it's greateſt breadth. Biſcay produces apples, oranges, citrons, corn, &c. They have timber for ſhip-building, and mines of iron and lead which they alſo manufacture; the adjoining ſea alſo ſupplies them with fiſh, and renders their trade very flouriſhing; their ſeamen are accounted the beſt in Spain. The Biſcayners are of Celtic extraction, and ſtill preſerve their peculiar language, the Baſque, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of Mexico having New Leon on the E. and Culiacan on the W. It is, in general, mountainous, and has ſome mines of ſilver and lead.

BISCHOFSHEIM, a town of Hanau Muntzenburg, Upper Rhine; a town of Wartzburg, Franconia; and another town of Franconia, ſubject to the elector of Mentz.

BISCHOFS WERDA, a town of Meiſſen, Upper Saxony, trading in white threads. It is 20 miles E. of Dreſden.

BISCHOFS ZELL, a town of Thurgau in Swiſſerland, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S. of Conſtance. The inhabitants are both Romaniſts and Proteſtants, and alternately make uſe of the ſame houſe for publick worſhip.

BISCHWEILLER, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, 4 miles SE. of Hagenau.

Biſcott, Bedf. in the pariſh of Luton.

BISEGLIA, a town of Bari, Naples, ſituated near the Gulph of Venice, 6 miles E. of Trani.

BISERTA, a well fortified, ſea-port town of Tunis, ſaid to contain 5000 houſes. Lat. 37. 5. N. lon. 9. 46. E.

Biſham, Berks, on the Thames, nearly oppoſite to Great Marlow. *Biſhampton*, Worceſ. N. of Perſhore. *Biſhcourt*, Surry, near Burſtow. *Biſhop Auckland*; ſee *Auckland Biſhop*.

*BISHOP'S CASTLE, a clean, neat, little town in Shropſhire, ſeated on the river Clun, 41 miles NW. of Worceſter, 8 SE. of Montgomery, and 152 NW. by W. of London. It's market (on Friday) is much frequented by the Welch.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, little iſlands and rocks on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, near St. David's, dangerous to ſeamen, where a light-houſe was erected in 1777. Lat. 51. 57. N. lon. 5. 20. W.

Biſhopbourn, Kent, near Canterbury. *Biſhop's Candle*; ſee *Candle Biſhop's*. *Biſhop's Edge*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Biſhop's Hall*, Midd. between Mile End and Hackney. *Biſhopſley*, Durham, SW. of Wollingham. *Biſhop's Lidiard*, Somerſ. 5 miles from Taunton. *Biſhop's Lyntze*, Devonſ. near Teignmouth.

*BISHOP STORTFORD, a town of Herts, ſeated on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the river Lea. It is 12 miles NE. of Hertford, and 30 N. by E. of London. A large market for corn, malt, &c. on Thurſday.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM. See WALTHAM.

Biſhopſton, Warw. a hamlet of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Biſhopſton*, Bucks, near Aylesbury. *Biſhopſton*, Herefordſ. SW. of Credenhill. *Biſhopſton*, Suſſex, near Newhaven. *Biſhopſton*, Wilts, 7 miles SW. of Salisbury. *Biſhopſton*, Wilts, near Wanborough. *Biſhopſtrow*, Wilts, between Heytesbury and Warminſter. *Biſhop's Wyre*, near Worceſter. *Biſhopton*, Durh. 3 miles W. of Stockton. *Biſhton*, Glouc. in the pariſh of Tiddenham. *Biſhton*, Staff. near Stone. *Biſhton Caſtle*, Monmouthſ.

BISIGNANO, a town of Calabria Citra.

Biſſbory, Linc. on the river Bane, between Market Raiſin and Burwell. *Biſley*, Surry, 3 miles N. of Woking.

BISLEY, Glouceſterſhire, 9 miles from Cirencester. Market on Thurſday.

BISNAGAR, a town of Myſore in Hindoſtan, in the circar of Sanore, formerly the capital of a mighty kingdom; for, when the Europeans firſt opened a paſſage to the Indies by ſea, the peninſula, without the Ganges, was moſtly ſubject to the emperor of Biſnagar; his dominions extending from the frontiers of Oriſſa to Cape Comorin. About 1627, this kingdom was ſubdued by Aurengzebe. Biſnagar is ſeated on the W. bank of the river Tungebadra, or, as ſome ſay, Nigouden, 140 miles E. by S. of Goa. Lat. 15. 30. N. lon. 76. 10. E.

Biſpham, Linc. in Amounderneſs, near the Iriſh Sea. *Biſpham*, Lanc. near Rufford Chapel, in the road to Wigan. *Biſport*, Somerſ. S. of Bedminſter.

BISSAGOS, a cluſter of iſlands, on the coaſt of Negroland, about 200 miles S. of Cape Verd. The largeſt, BISSAO, is 80, ſome ſay, 40 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are negroes and Portugueſe intermixed. Lat. 11. 0. N. lon. 16. 0. W.

Biſtern, Hants, S. of Ringwood. *Biſton Barkley*, Hants, W. of Southampton Bay.

BISTRICZ. See BESTRICIA.

Bitchamſtock, Wilts, S. of Alcannings.

BITCHE, a fortified town in the dept. of the Moſelle, ſeated on or near the river Schwelb, 30 miles N. by W. of Straſburg.

Bitchfield, Linc. 5 miles from Grantham.

BITETO, a town of Terra di Bari.

BITFORD, Warw. 5 miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon. Market on Friday.

Bithorn, Huntingdonſ. near Moleſworth. *Bitham*, Linc. near Stamford. *Bitham Caſtle*, Linc. near Witham. *Bithborrow*, Kent. N. of Hythe.

BITONTO, a town in Terra di Bari.

Bittedon, Devonſ. near Ilfracomb. *Bitterley*, Shropſ. 3 miles NE. of Ludlow. *Bittern*, Hants, NE. of Southampton. *Bitteſcomb*, Somerſ. near Dulverton. *Bitteſwell*, Leic. N. of Lutterworth. *Bitton*, Glouc. between Bath and Briſtol. *Bittring*, Norf. near Lytcham. *Bewell*, Northumb. was formerly, a barony and caſtle, for the guard of Newcaſtle, near which it lies. *Bix Brand*, and *Bix Gebeon*, Oxf. NW. of Henley upon Thames. *Bixley*, near Norwich. *Bixten*, Norf. 6 miles NW. of Windham. *Blabey*, 5 miles S. of Leiceſter, on the Soar.

Black Abbey, in Down, Ulſter.

Black Auton, Devonſhire, NW. of Dartmouth.

Black Bank, 7 miles S. of Armagh, in Ulſter, and 55 from Dublin.

Blackboys, Suſſex. *Blackbrook*, a river in Leiceſterſhire.

*BLACKBURN, a town in Lancaſhire, with a large manufacture of calicoes, for printing. It is ſeated near the river Derwent, called ſometimes Blackwater, 12 miles E. of Preſton, and 203 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Blackburn Edge, Derbyſ. near Chesterfield. *Blackburton*, Yorkſ. *Black Chapel*, Eſſex, 4 miles from Dunmow. *Blackcoe*, Shropſ. SW. of Whitchurch. *Blackdon*, Somerſ. between Axbridge and Pensford. *Blackdon*, Devonſ. near Torbay. *Blackdown*, or *Bladen*, Dorſetſ. a hill or heathy ridge, running from Piddleton to Pool. *Blackdown*, Dorſetſ. a hamlet of Broad Windſor. *Blackdown*, Wilts, 3 miles N. of the Foreſt of Chute. *Blackdown Beacon*, Suſſex, near Haſlemere. *Blackford*, Somerſ. near Carhampton. *Blackford*, Somerſ. near N. Cadbury.

BLACK FOREST, or SCHWARTZ WALD; in Germany, a part of the ancient Hyrcanian foreſt, now chiefly confined to that part of Suabia, which is ſituated between the Rhine, Switzerland, and the duchy of Wirtemburg.

Blackhall, Cumb. near Carliſle. *Blackhall*, Durham, near the ſea. *Blackhall*, Durham, between Bradley Hall and the coal-pits. *Blackhall*, Northumberl. near Chipchaſe. *Blackham*, Suſſex, near Withyham. *Blackhead*, Cornw. on the coaſt, between Fowey and Tregony. *Blackheath*, a fine elevated plain, adorned with ſeveral fine ſeats, an hoſpital for decayed merchants, &c. and commanding rich and beautiful proſpects. It is ſituated in the pariſhes of Greenwich, Lewiſham, and Lee, 5 miles SE. of London. *Blackheath*, Wilts, 4 miles N. of Ambreſbury. *Blackheden*, Northumb. between Hexham and Morpeth. *Blackholm*, Yorkſ. NE. of Howden. *Black Houſe*, Suſſex, near Walden. *Blackland*. Midd. between Chelſea and Knightſbridge. *Blackland*, Wilts, SE. of Calne. *Blackland*, Staff. in the pariſh of Bobbington. *Blacklands*, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Blacklaw*, Northumb. NW. of Billingham. *Blackley*, Lanc. NE. of Manchester. *Blacklow Hill*, Warw. in the pariſh of Wotton. *Blackmanſbury*, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Canterbury. *Blackmanston*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Blackmanstone*, Kent, near Dymchurch, on the coaſt, SW. of Hythe. *Blackmere Manor*, Shropſ. N. of Whitchurch. *Blackmore*, Eſſex, NW. of Ingateſtone, and 7 miles from Chelmsford. *Blackmore*, Heref. E. of the Golden Vale. *Blackmore*, Staff. NE. of Leek. *Blackmore*, Worceſ. near Great and Little Malvern. *Blackmore Park*, Berks, S. of Windſor Foreſt. *Blackney*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile from Stoke Abbots. *Blackpool*, Lancaſ. near Poulton, much reſorted to for ſea bathing.

BLACK SEA, THE, formerly the Euxine, is bounded on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Beſſarabia; on the N. by the ſea of Aſoph and Tartary; on the E. by Circaſſia and Georgia, and on the S. by Natolia. It is ſaid to be 3800 miles in circumference, receives many large rivers and has not any diſcernible flux or reflux. It lies between 41 and upwards of 46 degrees N. lat. and between 32 and 41 lon.

Blackſtaff River, called alſo the Annadorn, in Down, Ulſter.

Blackſton, Suſſex, near Alborn and Woodmancote. *Blackston Hall*, Durham, W. of Billingham. *Black Tail*, Eſſex, below Canvey Iſland, or Leigh Road, is a great ſhoal or bank of ſand, which runs out 3 leagues into the ſea, and has a mark at the end of it, as a ſea mark. It is called Shoe Beacon, from Shoebury Neſs, where it begins. *Blacktborn*, Oxf. on the E. border of the county. *Blackwall*, Midd. E. of London, near Poplar. *Blackwater*, Hants, between Bagſhot and Hartley Row. *Blackwater Bay*, Eſſex, near Malden, where the Walfleet oyſters lie; the river Blackwater, which enters this bay, riſes in the NW. part of Eſſex.

BLACKWATER, a town of Armagh, in Ulſter, 66 miles from Dublin.

Blackwater, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Blackwater Bridge*, in Kildare, Leinſter, 22 miles from Dublin. *Blackwater Foot*, in Down, Ulſter, 72 miles from Dublin. *Blackwater*, a river of Ireland, running from Kerry, through the counties of Cork and Waterford, into Youghall Bay. *Blackwater*, a river of Armagh, falling into Lough Neagh. *Blackwater*, a river of Meath, falling into the Boyne at Navan. *Blackwater*, a river of Longford, falling into the Shannon, N. of Lanesborough. *Blackwater*, a river of Wexford, falling into the ſea at Bannow Bay.

Blackwell, Derbyſ. in the High Peak, NW. of Bakewell. *Blackwell*, Derbyſ. NE. of Alfreton. *Blackwell*, Durh. SW. of Darlington. *Blackwell*, Somerſetſ. 4 miles SW. of Bedminſter. *Blackwell*, Worceſ. near Shipton. *Bladen*, Oxf. near Woodſtock. *Blading*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, on the river Swale. *Blagdon*, Devonſ. near Torbay. *Blagdon*, Dorſetſ. near Cranborne.

Blair Athol; ſee *Athol*.

Blaiſdon, Glouc. 3 miles from Mitchel Dean, 4 from Newnhaven, and 8 from Glouceſter. *Blaiſe*, *St.* Cornw. near St. Auſtel.

BLAISOIS, a ci-devant province of France, having Berry on the S. and Touraine on the W. the capital of which was Blois. It now forms the dept. of Loire and Cher.

Blackmore Forest, Dorſetſ. E. of Sherburn. *Blaken Hall*, Cheſh. NW. of Cheſter. *Blakenham*, *Great* and *Little*, Suff. SE. of Needham. *Blakemore*, Yorkſ. N. Riding.

Riding, N. of Pickering of Foreſt. *Blakeney*, Glouc. between the foreſt of Dean and Gaſcomb, on the Severn. *Blakeney*, Norf. near Lynn Regis. *Blakeney* Norf. near Cay, now called Snitterby. *Blakeſley*, Northamp. 6 miles SW. of Towceſter. *Blakeworth*, Northumb. 6 miles NE. of Newcaſtle.

BLAMONT, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, ſeated on the river Vezouze, 12 miles E. of Luneville; alſo a town in the dept. of the Doubs.

Blanerwent, Monmouthſ. on the borders of Brecknockſhire.

BLANC, LE, a town in the dept. of Indre, ſeated on the river Creuſe, 35 miles E. of Poitiers.

BLANC, MONT, formerly SAVOY, a department of France, bound on the W. by the Rhone, which parts it from Ain, on the N. by the Lake of Geneva, which parts it from Swiſſerland, on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from the Vallais and Piedmont, and on the S. by the departments of Upper Alps and Iſere. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth. The country is hilly, and the air cool; but the ſoil is pretty fertile, and the mountains, which are not covered with ſnow in winter, abound with paſtures that feed a vaſt number of cattle. There is alſo a great deal of game, among which are ſtags, fallow-deer, roe-bucks, wild-boars, bears, marmouts, hares, partridges, wood-cocks, pheaſants, &c. The lakes abound with fiſh, and the inhabitants are induſtrious and ſober. The principal rivers are the Iſere, Arc, and Arve. Chamberry is the principal town. See SAVOY.

BLANC, MONT, one of the higheſt mountains of the Alps, in that department of France to which it gives it's name. It is diſtinguiſhed from the other mountains by having it's ſummit and ſides clothed, to a conſiderable depth, by a mantle of ſnow, almoſt without the intervention of the leaſt rock to break the glare of the white appearance; it is from this circumſtance that it is called Mont Blanc. It riſes 15,662 feet above the level of the ſea, which is 4½ feet higher than the Peak of Teneriff. The ſummit was deemed inacceſſible till 1786, when Pacard aſcended it, as did Sauſſure in 1787. The barometer on the ſummit was down to 16 inches 1 line.

BLANCA, a ſmall iſland, a little N. of Margaritta, near the coaſt of Terra Firma; and a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, 6 miles SSE. of Vera Cruz.

Blanchland, Northumb. on the borders of Durham.

BLANCO, a cape of Peru, on the S. Sea. Lat. 3. 45. S. lon. 83. 0. W.

BLANCO, CAPE, on the W. coaſt of Africa, N. of the river Senegal. Lat. 20. 55. N. lon. 17, 5. W. Alſo 11 other capes, more or leſs noted, in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, &c.

*BLANDFORD, a handſome and populous town of Dorſetſhire, conſiſting of about 400 houſes, and having a manufacture of ſhirt buttons, of which more are made here than in any other part of England; cloth alſo, and malt are made here. It is ſeated on the river Stour, 18 miles NE. of Dorcheſter, and 104 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

BLANES, or BLANDA, a ſea-port of Catalonia.

BLANET. See PORT LOUIS.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Berg, Weſtphalia; a town and principality of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, Lower Saxony; and a ſea-port of Flanders, 10 miles NE. of Oſtend.

BLANKENHEIM, a town and county of Treves, Weſtphalia.

Blankney, Linc. NE. of Sleaford.

BLAREGNIES. See MALPLAQUET.

Blarney, in Munſter, 3 miles W. of Cork, and 128 from Dublin.

Blaſey, St. Cornw. 5 miles from Fowey. *Blaſe Chapel, St.* Glouc. between Henbury and Weſtbury. *Blaſon*, Leic. near Hallaton.

BLASQUES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, 12 in number, but 4 of them are only rocks, off Dingle Bay, in Kerry, Munſter. Lat. 52. 0. N. lon. 10. 40. W.

BLAUBEUREN, a town and ſmall bailiwick of Wirtemburg, in Suabia.

Blaugherby, Leiceſterſhire, near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Blawith*, Lancaſhire, N. of Ulverſton. *Blaxhall*, Suffolk, between Orford and Tramlingham. *Blaydon*, Durham, W. of Newcaſtle.

BLAYE, a ſea-port town in the dept. of Gironde, ſituated on the river Gironde, which is here 3800 yards wide, near it's confluence with the Dordogne. Veſſels depoſit their arms and cannon here, before they proceed to Bourdeaux. It is 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux.

Blayſon, Glouceſ. NW. of Weſtbury, *Bleachley*, Bucks, W. of Fenny Stratford. *Bleachley*, Monmouthſ. at the mouth of the Wye. *Bleakſware*, Herts, near Ware. *Bleane*, Kent, 4 miles NW. of Canterbury. *Bleaſbey*, Nott. a hamlet of Southwell. *Blechingley*, Surry, 5 miles from Ryegate. *Blechington*, 6 miles from Oxford. *Bleck Hall*, Cumb. S. of Carliſle. *Bleck Hall*, Midd. on the Lea river, oppo-

ſite Chigford in Eſſex. *Bledlow*, Bucks, between Prince's Riſborough and Oxfordſhire. *Bleadington*, Glouceſ. 4 miles SE. of Stow on the Would. *Blegon*, Somerſ. 7 miles from Huntſpill. *Blencogo*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Bromfield. *Blencow, Magna* and *Parva*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Dacor. *Blencragg*, or *Blincrake Hall*, Cumb. near Gilcrois. *Blendworth*, Hants, between Portſmouth and Petersfield. *Blengo*, Cumb. a river running into the Irt, near Irton.

BLENHEIM, a village in Suabia, memorable for a victory gained over the French and Bavarians, under Marechal Tallard, Count Marſin, and the Elector of Bavaria, by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, Aug. 2. 1704. In this celebrated battle 10,000 French and Bavarians were left dead on the field, the greater part of 30 ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons periſhed in the Danube, and about 13,000 (including Marechal Tallard) and many other officers of diſtinction, were made priſoners. Of the allies, about 4500 men were killed, and about 8000 wounded. Blenheim is 8 miles SW. of Donawert.

Blenheim Houſe, Oxf. near Woodſtock, a magnificent palace, built for the firſt duke of Marlborough, at the expence of the nation, in commemoration of the abovementioned victory; ſee WOODSTOCK. *Blenkarn*, Cumb. 4 miles NW. of Appleby. *Blenkenſhip*, Northumb. near the Picts' Wall, on the edge of Cumb. *Blennerhaſſet*, Cumb. pariſh of Torpenhoe.

*BLESSINGTON, a town of Wicklow, in Leinſter, pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SW. of Dublin.

Bletarn, Weſtm. NW. of Kirkby Lonſdale. *Bletchington*, Suſſex, near Brighthelmſtone. *Bletchington*, Suſſex, N. of Eaſtbourn. *Blitherwick*, Northamp. near King's Cliff. *Bletſoe*, Bedf. on the Ouſe, between Bedford and Odehill. *Blewbury*, Berks, near Wallingford. *Blew-Houſe*, Midd. W. of Enfield Chaſe. *Bleydon*, Somerſ. near Uphill. *Bilborough*, Linc. S. of Kirton. *Blickling*, Norf. near Aleſham. *Blideſlow*, or *Blikſlow*, Glouceſterſ. near Awre. *Blimhill*, Staff. W. of Penkridge. *Blijland*, Corn. S. of Temple Moor.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamſhire, 23 miles NNW. of Newark, and 146 N. by W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Blithfield, Staff. near Paget's Bromley, *Blithford*, Suff. E. of Haleſworth. *Blith Hall*, Warw. near Shuſtock. *Bliton*, Linc. W. of Bliborough. *Bleckfield*, Surry, near E. Grinſtead. *Blockley*, a village of Worceſ. though encompaſſed by Glou It is 7 miles SE. of Eveſham. *Bloc* Glouceſ. between Stow and Camden.

BLOCKZYLL, a town of Overyſſel tuated at the mouth of the river Zuyder Zee, where there is a good bour. 8 miles SW. of Stenwick. Lat. 44. N. lon. 5. 49. E.

Blodwal, Shropſ. S. of Oſweſtry. *B worth*, Nott. S. of Sherwood Foreſt.

BLOIS, an ancient and handſome ci the dept. of Loire and Cher, once the a of the kings of France. The ſpectat ſtruck with the idea of an amphitheatr ſeeing the manner in which the ſtreets diſpoſed, like rows of ſeats one above other againſt the hill. Here are ſome fountains and a new bridge, one of beſt in France. The French langua thought to be ſpoken here with the gre purity. It has manufactures of ſerges ticking, and a commerce in wines and b dy. Blois is pleaſantly ſeated on the Loire, in a fine country, 47 miles NE Tours, and 100 SW. of Paris. Lat. 35. N. lon. 1. 25. E.

BLONEIZ, or BRONEIZ, a town Dicherſk, in Poland.

Blore Hall, Staff. near Okeover. *Heath*, Staff. on the borders of Shr *Bloſtenhim*, Cornwall, NW. of Salt *Blowfield*, 4 miles NE. of Norw *Blow Norton*, Norf. SE. of E. Harl *Bloxham*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Blox* Linc. near Sleaford. *Bloxwich*, S NW. of Walſal. *Bloxworth*, Dorſe miles E. of Bere. *Blundoleſhay*, Dor in the pariſh of Whitchurch. *Blund* Suffolk, NW. of Leoſtoff. *Blund's C* Oxf. SW. of Henley. *Blungoed*, Mo 6 miles SW. of Abergavenny. *Blun* Bedf. 4 miles W. of Potton. *Blu Broad, Bury St. Andrews*, Wilts, bet Bricklade and Berks. *Blunſham*, H S. of Erith. *Blurton*, Staff 2 miles of Newcaſtle under Line. *Blyſoog*, a in Pembrokſ. *Blyſworth*, between No ampton and Towceſter. *Blytaborough*, on the Blythe. *Blythe*, a river in W which runs into the Tame about a from Coleſhill; another in Suff. w runs into the German Ocean at So wold; a third in Northumberland, w runs into the ſea near *Blyth*, or *Blyth* a ſmall ſea-port of Northumb. bet Hartley and Newbiggin, trading in and ſalt; and a fourth of Staffordſ. w runs into the Trent 4 miles NE. of L field. *Bobbing*, Kent, near Sittingbo

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of U Heſſe, 3 miles from Frankfort on Maine.

Bolington, Staffordſ. on the borders of Shropſ. *Bolingworth*, Eſſex, NE. of Epping Foreſt.

Bobbio, a town and diſtrict of the Milaneſe, ſituated on the Trebia.

Bobio, or Biobio, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 37. S.

Bocat, a fine valley of Syria, in which are ſituated the ſplendid ruins of Balbec.

Bocca Chica, the entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in S. America.

Bocca del Drago, a ſtrait between Trinidad Iſle and Paria, in Terra Firma.

Bochampton, 3 miles NE. of Dorcheſter.

Bocharia. See Bokhara.

Bochetta, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which there is a road to Lombardy; the paſs on the peak of the higheſt mountain, which is ſo narrow as hardly to admit three men to go abreaſt, is alſo called Bochetta.

Bockham, Magna and *Parva*, Surry, near Leatherhead, 5 miles from Guildford. *Bockingfield*, Northumb. near Eland. *Bocking*, Eſſex, near Braintree, from which it is only parted by a ſmall ſtream: it is noted for the manufacture of baize. *Bockleton*, Worc. S of Tenbury. *Boconnock*, Cornw. SE. of Leſtwithiel. *Bockton Aleph*, Kent, NW. of Wye. *Bocton Malherb*, Kent, SW. of Lenham. *Bocton Street*, Kent, E. of Bocton under Blean. *Bocton under Blean*, Kent, 5 miles W. of Canterbury. *Boden*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Bodington*, between Glouceſter and Cheltenham. *Bodiam*, Suſſex, 9 miles N. of Winchelſea. *Bodham*, Norf. near Holt. *Bodicot*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Bodington*, Huntingdonſ. near Bugden. *Bodington*, Northamptonſ. N. of Chipping Warden. *Bodsham Hall*, near Cambridge.

Bodmin, a town of Cornwall, 32 miles NE. of Falmouth. Near it are thoſe monumental ſtones called the Hurlers, which ſtand on a down in 3 circles, and are ſuppoſed, by Dr. Stukely, to be the remains of an ancient Druid temple. Market on Saturday.

Bodregen, Cornw. on Trewardreth Bay.

Bodrigy, Corn. near St. Ives Bay.

Bodrog, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Danube, 30 miles SE. of Colocza.

Boeschot, a town of Brabant.

Bog, a river which riſes in Podolia, and runs into the Dnieper a little above Orchakow.

Boglio, or Beuil, a town, and mountainous country of Savoy, about 21 miles NNW. of Nice.

Bogner, Suſſex, on the coaſt, near Selſey.

Bogoto, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, near which are gold mines. Lat. 4. 0. N. lon. 73. 53. W.

Bohemia, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by Bavaria, Franconia, and Upper Saxony; on the N. and NE. by Miſnia, Luſatia, and Sileſia; on the E. by Sileſia and Moravia; and on the S. by Auſtria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, is fertile in corn and paſture, and has ſeveral foreſts, in which there is a variety of wild animals. In the mountains there are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, tin, iron, and lead, and in ſome parts, precious ſtones of different kinds are found. The language of the Bohemians is the Sclavonic, with a mixture of the German; their profeſſion of religion, the Romiſh: here are ſeveral Proteſtants and Jews. The capital is Prague. It is ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria.

Boiano, a town of Moliſo, Naples.

Bois le Duc, or Hertogenbosch, a city of Dutch Brabant, capital of a diſtrict called *Mærory*, which comprehends 3 cities and 102 villages. It is ſeated among moraſſes, between the rivers Dommel and Aa, 22 miles ENE. of Breda, 45 NE. of Antwerp, and 45 SSE. of Amſterdam.

Bokhara, the capital of Great Bokharia, Bocharia, or Bucharia, which is a well-cultivated country, of W. Tartary, the ancient Sogdiana, having little Bucharia on the E. Hindooſtan and Perſia on the S. and a part of Perſia and the Caſpian Sea on the W. It is a large, populous place, ſeated on a riſing ground: the houſes are low, and moſtly built of mud, but the caravanſeras and moſques, which are numerous, are of ſtone. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place: but the khan ſeizes on their poſſeſſions at his pleaſure. It is 100 miles W. by S. of Samarcand. Lat. 39. 15. N. lon. 65. 50. E.

Bucharia, Little, a country of Tartary, having Thibet and Hindooſtan on the S. and Chineſe Tartary on the E. Yarkian is the capital.

Bolarola, one of the Society Iſlands, about 7 leagues in circumference. Lat. 16. 32. S. lon. 151. 52. W.

Bolam, Northumb. 5 miles SW. of Morpeth. *Bolas Magna*, Shropſhire, 7 miles NW. of Newport. *Bolbroke*, Suſſ. 3 miles from Eaſt Grinſtead. *Bold*, Lanc. SE. of Preſcot. *Bolden*, Durh. 2 miles from Sunderland, and 3 from Shields. *Bolderhurſt*, and *Boldre*, Hants, both in the New Foreſt. *Bole Hall*, Warw. a hamlet in the pariſh of Tamworth.

Boleslaw, or Buntzlau, a town

and circle of Bohemia, on the confines of Luſatia and Sileſia.

BOLI, or BOLLI, a town of Natolia

BOLINGBROKE, a town of Lincolnſhire, noted for being the birth-place of king Henry IV. Here is a manufacture of earthen ware. Market on Tueſday.

BOLKOWITZ, a town of Sileſia, 20 miles S. of Glogaw.

Boll, Nott. near Gainſborough. *Bollin*, a river in Cheſhire. *Bollington*, Cheſh. near Macclesfield. *Bolliſaon*, Northumb. in Woller. *Bolliſton*, Cornw. near the Land's End. *Bolney*, Norf. near Creſſingham Parva. *Bolney*, Oxf. near Henley upon Thames. *Bolney*, Suſſex, near Cuckfield. *Bolnhurſt*, Bedfordſ. between Wodhil and Buſh Mead.

BOLOGNA, anciently FELSINA, a large and rich city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese. It's palaces, churches, and other public buildings, are very numerous, and finiſhed in a ſuperior ſtyle of architecture; and, perhaps, no town in the world, Rome excepted, is ſo rich in paintings. The private houſes are well-built, and the city contains about 60,000 inhabitants. They carry on a conſiderable trade in ſilks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection: alſo in crapes, paper, glaſs, &c. The river Remo, which runs near the city, turns 400 mills for the ſilk-works; and there is a canal hence to the Po. Bologna is ſubject to the pope, but the people have preſerved their ancient privileges. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appenines, 22 miles SE. of Modena, and 175 NW. of Rome. Lat. 44. 30. N. lon. 11. 26. E.

BOLOGNESE, a province of Italy, in the pope's territories, bounded on the W. by Modena; on the N. by the Ferrareſe; on the E. by Romagna; and on the S. by Tuſcany. It is watered by many ſmall rivers, and it's ſoil is extremely fertile, producing all ſorts of grain and fruits, particularly muſkadine grapes, which are in high eſteem, and oil in immenſe quantities; hence it's capital is called Bologna the Fat. The country round it, for ſeveral miles, ſeems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees, the vines hanging in feſtoons from one tree to another, in a very picturesque and beautiful manner. Here are mines of alum and iron.

Bolſcot, Oxf. near Chadlington.

BOLSENA, a lake and town in the Patrimonio, 45 miles N. of Rome.

BOLSOVER, a town of Derbyſhire, ſeated on an eminence, and noted only for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. M on Friday.

Bolſton Borough, near Wells, Sh Mallet, and Glaſtonbury.

BOLSWAERT, a town of W. Frie formerly one of the Hanſe Towns has a fort, about a league diſtant fro town, and is 13 miles SW. of Lewa

Boltby, Yorkſ. near Northallerton.

*BOLTON, or BOLTON LE MOO town of Lancaſhire, noted for it's me nal waters, but more ſo for it's man tures of fuſtians and counterpanes, ties, and muſlins. Here are navigabl nals, which conduct from this tow Manchester and Wigan. It ſtands a dreary moors, 11 miles NW. of Man ter, and 193 NNW. of London. M on Monday.

Bolton, N. of Lancaſter, 237 miles London. *Bolton*, Cumb. near Ireby. *ton*. Yorkſ. E. of Richmond. *B* Yorkſ. W. of Barnard Caſtle. *B* Yorkſ. SW. of Giſborn. *Bolton*, Yo NE. of Skipton. *Bolton*, Yorkſ. N Rotheram, and 7 miles W. of Donca *Bolton*, Lanc. between Bury and Wi *Bolton E. W.* and *Little*, Yorkſ. N. ing, near Midlam and Wenſlaw D *Bolton in the Sands*, Weſtm. near Ken *Bolton Percy*, York. near Nun Apple

BOLZANO, or BOSTZEN, a tow the Tyroleſe; and a town in the Vi tine, Venice.

BOMAL, a town of Luxemburg.

BOMBAY, an iſland of Hindooſtan the W. coaſt of the Deccan, 7 mil length, and about 21 in circumfere The ground is barren, and good w ſcarce. It was formerly accounted unhealthy; but by draining the ſwa and bogs, the air is improved. It h capacious harbour, or bay, reckoned fineſt haven in the Indies, where w fleets find ſhelter and ſecurity in all ſea Beſides the town of Bombay, whic about a mile in length, with mean houſ few excepted; there are other ſmaller upon this iſland. The inhabitants a ſeveral nations, and very numerous: have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but ſc ly any corn or cattle. It is one o three preſidencies of the Engliſh E Company, by which their oriental te ries are governed, and it is 150 miles Surat. Lat. 18. 58. N. lon. 72. 38.

BOMENE, a ſea-port of Zealand, i iſland of Schowen.

BOMMEL, a ſtrong town of D Guelderland, ſituated on the Waal, i iſle of

BOMMEL WAERT, which is abo

miles long, and hardly 2 broad, formed by the waters of the Maeſe and Waal. The town of Loveſtein, with a ſmall diſtrict at the W. end of the iſland, belongs, however, to S. Holland.

Bonjon, Dorſetſ. near Bockhampton.

BONAIRE, an iſland of Terra Firma, about 90 miles in circumference, with a good harbour and road on the SW. ſide. Lat. 12. 26. N. lon. 68. 18. W.

BONAVENTURA, a ſea-port, in Popayan, S. America.

BONAVISTA, a Cape de Verd iſland, about 18 leagues in circumference. It is moſtly a low ſoil, but in ſome places rocky and mountainous. The inhabitants live principally on milk, goats, fiſh, and turtle; and they make ſome ſalt, which they exchange with Engliſh veſſels, for old clothes, biſcuits, meal, and raw ſilk, &c. Lat. 16. N. lon. 22. 51. W.

BONAVISTA, a fine bay, and a cape on the E. ſide of Newfoundland. Lat. 47. 43 N. lon. 52. 49. W.

Bonaſton, Somerſ. near Bath. *Bondſ*, Nott. a hamlet of Cokeney. *Bone Church*, Iſle of Wight, in Eaſt Medina. *Bonewell*, Heref. near Richard's Caſtle and Croft's Caſtle.

BONIFACIO, a ſmall, but fortified ſea-port, of Corſica, with a ſafe harbour. Lat. 41. 11. N. lon. 9. 13. E.

Bonnegale, Shropſ. near Albrighton. *Bonington*, Kent, in Romney Marſh, near Wye. *Bonington*, Kent, united to Fakenherff.

Bonnagy, in Longford, Leinſter.

BONN, a city of Cologne, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Rhine. The ſtreets are wide and beautiful, and the fortifications are in good repair. It is 14 miles SSE. of Cologne.

BONNA, or BONA, a ſea-port of Algiers, Lat. 39. 4. N.

BONNETABLE, a town in the dept. of Sarte. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is 15 miles NE. of Mans.

BONNEVAL, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loire, ſeated on the Loire, 15 miles S. of Chartres.

BONNEVILLE, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, ſituated on the Arve, 20 miles S. of Geneva.

Bonnieſball, Derb. 6 miles N. of Wirkſworth. *Bonyck*, Suſſex, N. of Horſham. *Bonys*, Nott. near Widmer-pool. *Bonyton*, Cornwall, near Gunwallo.

BOODGE-BOODGE, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 350 miles NE. by E. of Surat, Lat. 23. 16. N. lon. 69. 0. E.

Boomer, Somerſetſ. between Bridgewater and Taunton.

Boomhall, near Londonderry, Ulſter.

BOOTAN, a country of India, ſituated between Bengal and Thibet, and ſurrounded on all ſides by very high mountains. It is a feudatory, or dependency of Thibet. It's capital is Taſſaſudon.

Booth, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near the Ouſe. *Boothby Pagnel*, Linc. SE. of Grantham. *Boothby*, Linc. near Bloxham. *Booth's*, Derby. in the High Peak. *Booth's-Hall*, Lancaſh. 3 miles NE. of Leigh. *Bootle*, Cumb. 5 miles from Ravenglaſs. *Booton*, Norfolk, E. of Repeham.

BOPAL, a town and circar of Malwa, in Hindooſtan.

BOPPINGEN, a free town, of Oettingen, in Suabia, ſituated on the Eger.

BOPPART, a town of the Lower Electorate, Lower Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblentz.

Boraby, Yorkſ. NW. of Whitby.

BORCH, a town of Magdeburgh.

BORCHLOEN, or LOOSZ, a town and county of Liege.

Borden, Cornw. joining to Devonſhire. *Borden*, Kent, near Milton. *Bordeſley*, Worceſ. near Hewel Grange. *Bordeſley*, Warw. near Aſton. *Bordley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Settle. *Boreatton*, Shropſ. 6 miles NW. of Shrewſbury. *Boroatton*, Shropſ. between Brown Clee Hill and the river Rea. *Boreham*, Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Boreham*, Suſſex, near Aſhburnham. *Boreham*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Boreham*, Surry, near Homeſbury-Hill. *Borely*, Eſſex, on the borders of Suffolk. *Bore-Place*, Kent, 3 miles W. of Tunbridge. *Boreſworth*, or *Boſworth-Huſbands*, Leic. bordering on Northamptonſhire.

BORGO, in Nyland, Sweden, on the Gulf of Finland. Lat. 60. 34. N. lon. 25. 40 E.

BORGO FORTE, a town of Mantua.

BORGO SAN DOMINO, in Placentia, Italy, 12 miles NW. of Parma.

BORGO DI SAN SEPOLCHRO, a town of Tuſcany, 48 miles ESE. of Florence.

BORGO VAL DI TARO, a town and territory of Parma.

Borheen, in Limerick, Munſter.

BORJA, or BORIA, a town of Arragon.

BORIQUEN, or BREQUE, a W. India iſland, a little E. of Porto-Rico. It is uninhabited, though agreeable and fertile, the air wholeſome, and the water good. Land-crabs are numerous here, whence ſome call it Crab-Iſland. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 66. 0 W.

BORISTHENES. See DNIEPER.

BORKELO, a town of Zutphen.

Bormer, Suſſex, W. of Lewes.

BORMIO, a town and county of the Griſons, bordering on the Tyroleſe. The

latter is about 30 miles long and nearly as many broad. The former is the reſidence of the podeſta, or governor, who is appointed every two years, with a very confined authority. It is 45 miles NW. of Trent.

Borne, a river in Staff. running into the Tame. *Borne End*, Bedf. near Woburn.

BORNEO, an iſland in the Indian Archipelago, about 800 leagues in circumference, and divided into ſeveral ſtates or kingdoms. It produces aromatic herbs, oranges, lemons, mangoes, pines, palms, &c. in great abundance, excellent maſtic, and other gums, wax, rice, caſſia, coffee, honey, cotton, camphire, frankincenſe, muſk, aloes, agaric, braſil-wood, ſapan, pepper, cinnamon, and other ſpices: diamonds and gold duſt are found in their rivers and ſands. Their animals are elephants, buffaloes, oxen, horſes, tigers, leopards, bears, monkeys, deer, wild boars, goats, parrots, parroquets, and a great variety of beautiful birds; and they have plenty of ſea and river fiſh. The inhabitants on the ſea coaſt are Mahometans; but in the interior parts, which are but little known, they are Gentoos. In 1772, the Engliſh obtained a grant from the Sooloos, of the N. part of the iſland. On the ſea-coaſt, and near the rivers, the land is uſually overflowed half the year by the heavy and continual rains, for which reaſon ſome of the houſes are built on floats, and others on high pillars. Borneo lies E. of Sumatra and Malacca. The capital, of the ſame name, large, populous, and built on piles, with a good harbour, is ſeated on the NW. ſide of the iſland. Lat. 4. 55. N. lon. 111. 27. E.

BORNHOLM, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 20 miles in circumference, nearly ſurrounded with rocks. The ſoil is ſtoney, but fertile. Lat. 55. 15. N. lon. 15. 0. E.

BORNOU, an extenſive country, in the interior part of Africa, lying to the SE. of Fezzan and Berdoa; between 16 and 20 degrees of N. lat. having the Deſert of Bilma on the N.; Nabia on the E.; and Begarmee on the S. Two ſeaſons divide their year. During our ſummer months they have intenſe heat, violent winds, deluges of rain, and dreadful tempeſts of thunder and lightning; but, during the winter of Europe, the ardent heat ſubſides, the air becomes ſoft and mild, and the weather ſerene. They have a great variety of animal and vegetable productions. They cultivate the ground with hoes; the plough being unknown. The country is ſaid to abound in flocks, millet, and cotton, which laſt they manufacture a wear. Their religious profeſſion is M hometaniſm; their government a ſort elective monarchy. In their manners t people are courteous and humane.

BORNOU, the capital of the empire Bornou in Africa, is ſituated in a f country, on the banks of a ſmall river. is of greater extent than Tripoli; but houſes, though neat, are ſo irregula placed, that they can hardly be ſaid form ſtreets. Their moſques are conſtru ed of brick and earth, and they h ſchools in which the Koran is taught, in the principal towns of Barbary. I 650 miles SE. of Mourzouk. Lat. 19. N. lon. 25. 30. E.

Borocate, Hants, between Micheldo and Brown Condover. *Borodean*, Han between Bram's Dean and Prior's Dean

*BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the Riding of Yorkſhire, with a ſmall ma facture of hardware. It is ſituated on river Ure (over which there is a fine brid of ſtone, with very wide, high arches, a high ſtone cauſeys at each end, to keep the water) 17 miles NW. of York, 218 N. by W. of London. Market Saturday.

Borough-Caſtle, Hants, near Spithe *Borough Green*, Norf. 2 miles NE. of tleborough. *Borough*, Glouc. near Ber ley.

Borris,, in Carlow, Leinſter.

*BORRIS, or BURROS IN OSSORY, Queen's County, Leinſter.

Borriſokeen, in Tipperary, Munſ *Borriſoleagh*, in Tipperary.

BORRODALE, in the SE. part of Cu berland; bordering on Weſtmorland, a mantic valley among Derwent-water te Theſe fells or hills are ſome of the loft in England, and it is in one of them t the black lead, or wad, is found whe with almoſt all the world is ſupplied: mines are opened only once in ſeven ye and when a ſufficient quantity of this va able and ſingular mineral is taken out, t are carefully cloſed again. In travell among theſe mountains, the idea that p ſents itſelf to the aſtoniſhed ſpectator, that of the earth having being in an upr like the ocean in a ſtorm; the hills app like wave riſing one behind another, were it not for the abrupt and ſudden ſe the immenſe maſſes of rugged rocks t give the idea of fixedneſs and ſtability, bewildered fancy might be ſo loſt as to i gine they were in a ſtate of undulation, ready to mingle with each other. beautiful Vale of Borrodale is watered the cleareſt brooks, which precipita fr

from the hills, and, forming many beautiful waterfals, meet together in the dale, and, forming one large ſtream, paſs out of the dale under the name of Borrodale-Beck, when it's waters ſpread out into an expanſive lake, containing ſeveral beautiful iſlands. This lake is called Derwentwater, or Keſwick Lake. Borrodaile is 4 miles from Keſwick, in paſſing from which, the traveler has the lake on his right hand, and ſtupendous, rocky precipices on his left; huge ſtones, or rugged maſſes of rock, which have tumbled from above, lie ſcattered along his way. As he approaches the dale, he ſees the ledges of the rocks covered with herbage, ſhrubs, and trees; villages and farms ariſe upon his view, the larger cattle are ſeen feeding in the lower grounds, and the ſheep, in large flocks, upon the mountains.

Borrow, Cornwall, S. of Stratton.

Borrowſtounneſs, or *Bouneſs*, a village on the S. ſide of the Frith of Forth, in the ſhire of Linlithgow. It has numerous collieries and ſalt-works, and a good pier and harbour lately made.

Borſhil, Suſſex, near Ticehurſt. *Borſty*, Suſſex, SW. of Aſhdown Foreſt. *Borton*, near Buckingham. *Borton on Dunſmore*, Warw. *Borwick*, Lanc. between the rivers Docker and Lune.

BOSA, a ſea-port on the W. coaſt of Sardinia, in lat. 40. 0. N.

Boſbury, Heref. near Ledbury.

BOSCASTLE, a town of Cornwall, ſituated on the Briſtol Channel. They export ſlate, dug in the neighbouring quarries, to Briſtol. Market on Thurſday.

Boſcaw-Woan, Cornw. at the Land's End. Here is a remarkable monument of antiquity; 19 ſtones, fixed in a circle about 12 feet diſtant from one another.

BOSCO, or BOSCHI, in the Milaneſe.

Boſcobel, Shropſ. near White Ladies, in the pariſh of Tong. It's grove is noted for the oak in which Charles II. was hid, and ſaw the parliament ſoldiers paſs by, in ſearch of him, after the battle of Worceſter.

Boſcomb, Wilts, 3 miles SE. of Ayleſbury, and 9 from Sarum. *Boſeham*, Suſſex, between Chicheſter and Thorney Iſle. *Boſgrave*, Suſſex, NE. of Chicheſter. *Boſley*, Cheſhire, NE. of Congleton.

BOSNA SERAJO, a large, commercial town, of Boſnia, ſeated on the river Boſna, 110 miles SW. of Belgrade. Lat 44. 40. N. lon. 17. 57. E.

BOSNIA, anciently PARNORNIA INFERIOR, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia and Croatia; on the E. by Servia; on the S. by Albania; and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia. It takes its name from the river Boſna, which runs through ſome parts of it into the Save.

BOSSINEY, or TINTAGEL, (or rather, it is the borough of Boſſiney and town of Trevenna, in the pariſh of Tintagel) Cornwall, 3 miles NW. of Camelford.

Boſſingſdale, Devonſ. NW. of Dartmouth.

Boſſington, Hants, near the Wallops.

BOSSUPT, 8 miles S. of Louvain.

BOST, a town, capital of Sableſtan, in Perſia. It is 30 miles S. of Candahar.

Boſtall Bucks, N. of Bernwood Foreſt.

Boſtock, Cheſhire, NW. of Middlewich.

*BOSTON, a large, well-built town, of Lincolnſhire, ſeated on both ſides of the river Witham, by means of which, much aſſiſted by navigable canals, it carries on a conſiderable trade to London, and ſome to the Baltic, &c. The church ſpire is very lofty, and a noted ſea-mark. It has a fair, December 11, that holds nine days, for cattle and merchandiſe, called a mart; an ancient name, only uſed for this town, Gainſborough in Lincolnſhire, Lynn Regis in Norfolk, and for Beverley and Headon in Yorkſhire. Boſton is 37 miles SE. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Boſton, Middl. W. of Little Ealing.

BOSTON, the capital of Maſſachuſets Bay, in N. America, ſeated on a peninſula, at the bottom of a fine bay, containing many ſmall iſlands and rocks. It lies in the form of a creſcent about the harbour, and the country within, riſing gradually, has a very fine and ſtriking appearance, at entering. There is only one ſafe channel to the harbour, and that ſo narrow, that two ſhips can ſcarcely ſail abreaſt; but within the harbour there is room for 500 ſail to anchor, where they are covered by the cannon of a regular and very ſtrong fortreſs. At the bottom of the bay is a pier near 2000 feet in length, to which ſhips of the greateſt burden may come cloſe, and on the N. ſide are warehouſes for the merchants. The ſtreets are generally ſpacious and well built, particularly the principal one, extending from the pier to the town houſe. On the W. ſide of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk. Beſides the ſtate-houſe, and other public buildings, there are 16 churches, of various denominations. It is 310 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42. 25. N. lon. 70. 33. W.

BOSWORTH, or MARKET-BOSWORTH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, remarkable for a battle fought near it, Auguſt 22, 1458, between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. in which

Richard was ſlain, and the earl of Richmond crowned in the field. It is ſeated on a high hill, 13 miles NW. of Leiceſter, and 106 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Botadon, Cornwall, SW. of Launceſton. *Botalleck*, Cornw. 10 miles W. of St. Ives.

BOTANY BAY, is a bay of New South Wales, on the E. coaſt of New Holland, ſo called by captain, then lieutenant Cook, from the great quantity of herbs found on the ſhore, when diſcovered in 1770. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain; but, in the ſequel, Port Jackſon, 15 miles farther to the N. was preferred. Lat. 34. 0. S. lon. 131. 22. E.

Botchefton, Leiceſ. *Boteſdale*, Suff. near Redgrave, 15 miles from Bury. *Bothall*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Bothall*, Staff. N. of Pagets Bromley. *Bethel*, Cumb. between Cockermouth and Wigton. *Bothemſhall*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Bothenwood*, Dorſetſ. near Winborn Minſter. *Botherton*, Cheſhire, near Beeſton Caſtle.

BOTHNIA, EAST, a province of Sweden, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Gulf of Bothnia: it is bounded on the N. by Swediſh Lapland; on the E. by Ruſſia; and on the S. by Finland; about 100 leagues in length, and from 20 to 70 in breadth. Eighty thouſand inhabitants, divided into 28 pariſhes, are ſpread over this large ſpace. Their cattle are ſmall, and bears are numerous.

BOTHNIA, WEST, a province of Sweden, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the N. and W. by Lapland, and on the S. by Angermania. Their principal articles of commerce are the ſkins of foxes, ermines, bears, wolves, martens, &c.

Bothumſal, Nott. NW. of Tuxford. *Botlow*, Northumb. in Tindale Ward. *Botley*, Hants. S. of Buſh Waltham. *Botley*, Berks, W. of Oxford. *Botley*, Bucks, pariſh of Cheſham. *Botley*, Surry, near Fangrove and Chertſey. *Botolph's Bridge*, Hunt. near Peterborough. *Botolph*, *St.* Linc. N. of Boſton. *Botſborough*, Cornw. near Devonſ. *Botſey*, Hunt. N. of Ramſey. *Botsfield*, Shropſ. 5 miles from Shrewſbury. *Botsford*, Leic. near Normanton. *Botford*, Leiceſ. in the Vale of Belvoir. *Botſham Hall*, 7 miles from Cambridge. *Botteridge Pool*, Dorſetſ.; ſee *Great Kimeridge*. *Botteſdale*; ſee *Buddeſdale*. *Botteſlow*, Staffordſ. SW. of Bucknal. *Botolph*, *St.* Rutland, near Empingham.

BOTZENBURG, a town in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, Lower Saxony; and a town in the Ucker Marck of Brandenburg.

BOVA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Bovaugh Bridge, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

BOUCHAIN, a ſmall, but ſtrong town ſituated in the midſt of moraſſes, in the dept. of the North, and divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough, in September, 1711, after a ſiege of 30 days, and is 9 miles SW of Valenciennes.

BOUCHART, a ſmall town in the dep of Indre and Loire, on a ſmall iſland the river Nienne, 15 miles from Tours.

Boucott, Nottinghamſhire, near Burto

BOUDRY, a town and chatellany Neufchatel.

Boughton, near Cheſter, called *Spit Boughton*. *Boughton*, Northamp. 2 mil from Kettering. *Boughton*, Nott. 3 mil SW. of Tuxford. *Boughton Munchelſe* Kent, SW. of Beckton Malheth.

BOUILLON, a town of Luxembur ſeated on an almoſt inacceſſible rock, ne the river Semois, 12 miles NE. of Sedan.

BOVINES, a town in the Netherland on the river Maeſe, 10 miles S. of Namu

BOVINO, a town of Capitanata, Naple

Bould, Oxf. pariſh of Idbury. *Boulg* Suff. 5 miles NW. of Woodbridge. *Boulh herſt*, Bedfordſ. near Thurley. *Boulnej* Cumb. on the Solway Frith, where, b croſſing the ſands at low water, betwee England and Scotland, paſſengers ſave great many miles travelling. It was th weſtern termination of the Picts Wall.

BOULOGNE, a large and handſome fe port in the dept. of the Straits of Cala It is divided into the Higher and Low Town. The harbour has a mole for th ſafety of ſhips, which prevents it fro being choked up with ſand. It is ſeat at the mouth of the river Liannæ, 14 mil S. by W. of Calais, and 130 N. of Paris.

Boulſton, Heref. E. of Aconbury. *Bou tham*, SW. of Lincoln.

BOURBON, a very healthy, pleaſan and profitable iſland of Africa, in the In dian Ocean, producing plentifully, wit little culture, wheat, oats, and other Eu ropean grains, rice, Indian corn, ſuga canes, ebony, excellent tobacco, cinn mon, and moſt kinds of greens, roots, an pulſe; as alſo gums, reſins, benzoin, & the ſoil yielding two crops a year. Th country is every where well watered, an well ſtocked with horned cattle, hog goats, &c. but the chief production o the iſland is coffee, which was originall imported from Mocha, and is eſteemed be ter than any of the growth of the Weſt In dies. The French firſt ſettled here in 167 and here their Eaſt India ſhips touch fo refreſhments. It is divided into eight pa

riſhes

rifes, whereof St. Dennis is the principal. St. Paul's, on the leeward ſide of the iſland, is the next place of note, and is large and populous. The other principal places are Foul Point, Mataman, and Fort Dauphin. There are about 25,000 inhabitants on the iſland, of which near 18,000 are ſlaves. It was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who gave it the name of Miſcarenas. It is nearly of an oval form, and about 150 miles in circumference. It is 300 miles E. of Madagaſcar. Lat. 20. 52 S. lon. 55. 30. E.

BOURBON LANCI, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, remarkable for it's mineral waters. It is 15 miles SW. of Autun.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD, a ſmall town in the dept. of Allier, remarkable for it's hot baths. It is 15 miles W. of Moulins.

BOURBONNE LES BAINS, a town in the dept. of Upper Marne, famous for it's hot baths. It is 17 miles NE. of Langres.

BOURBONNOIS, a ci devant province of France, which now forms the dept. of Allier. It abounds in corn, fruit, wine, paſture, wood, &c.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient, maritime city, in the dept. of Gironde, and one of the firſt in France, for magnitude, riches, and beauty. It is ſeated on the Garonne, which river is bordered by a large quay; and, as the tide flows here 4 yards perpendicular, large veſſels come up to the town: moſt of the great ſtreets lead to the quay. The inhabitants are upwards of 100,000; their trade is very extenſive, and they ſhip annually 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. It is 87 miles SE. of Rochelle, and 325 SW. of Paris. Lat. 44. 50. N. lon. 0. 30. W.

Boxfield, Kent, E. of Lenham.

BOUVADINES, a town of Namur, 5 miles NW. of Huy.

BOURG, a town of Cayenne, in South America. Lat. 5. 2. N. lon. 52. 50. W.

BOURGEN BRESSE, a town in the dept. of Ain, ſeated on the river Reſſouſſe, 32 miles NE. of Lyons, and 232 SE. of Paris.

BOURG, a ſmall town in the dept. of Gironde, with a good harbour, ſituated on the river Dordogne, near the confluence of that river and the Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Alſo a town in the reſpective depts. of Ille and Vilaine, Indre, Puy de Dome, Lower Charente, Iſere, Paris, the Sarte, Drome, the Lot, the Somme, the Eure, Lower Seine, and two in the dept. of Ardeche.

BOURGANEUF, a ſmall, well-built town in the dept. of Creuſe, ſeated on the river Taurion, 20 miles NE. of Limoges.

BOURGES, the chief town in the dept. of Cher, before the revolution, the capital of Berry. Although, in extent, it is one of the greateſt cities in France, the inhabitants hardly amount to 25,000, and they have manufactures of cloth, woollen ſtuffs, and ſtockings. It is ſeated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles NW. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris.

BOURGET, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, on a lake of the ſame name, 6 miles N. of Chamberry. Alſo a town in the dept. of Paris, 6 miles N. of that city.

BOURMONT, a town in the dept. of the Upper Marne, 24 miles N. of Langres.

*BOURN, a large town in Lincolnſhire, noted for the tanners' trade. It is ſeated near a fine ſpring, called Burn Well Head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is 35 miles S. of Lincoln, and 97 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Bourn, Yorkſ. SE. of Sherborn. *Bourn*, a river in Warwickſh. *Bourn*, a river in Wilts. *Bourn-Hall*, Camb. 8 miles NW. of Shengay.

BOURO, one of the Molucca Iſlands, between Celebes and Ceram, about 150 miles in circumference. Some mountains in it are exceedingly high, and the ſea on one ſide is uncommonly deep. It is well cultivated, and produces nutmegs and cloves, as well as cocoa and banana trees, beſides a variety of vegetables introduced by the Dutch. In the mountains there are foreſts of ebony and lary. Lat. 4. 0. S. lon. 126. 0. E.

Bourther Hall, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Pentlow. *Bourton*, Dorſetſ. near Gillingham. *Bourton on the Hill*, Glouc. 5 miles from Stow, and 5 from Campden. *Bourton on the Water*, Glouceſ. about a mile from the preceding place, has ſeveral good houſes, and a tolerable trade. The river, which riſes near it here, ſpreads 30 feet, and there are ſeveral bridges over it.

BOUSSAC, a town in the dept. of Creuſe, 20 miles NE. of Gueret.

Bouth, Lancaſ. 4 miles. N. of Cartmel. *Boutham*, near York. *Bouthes*, Cheſ. S. of Knutsford. *Bouveney*, Berks, near Windſor. *Boveridge*, Dorſetſ. near Cranborne. *Bovil's Hall*, Eſſex, near Clackton. *Bovington*, Herts, near Hampſtead and Berkhampſtead. *Bovington*, Dorſetſ. near Affpiddle.

BOUTON, an iſland in the Indian Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, inhabited by olive-coloured Malays, who profeſs Mahometaniſm. Lat. 5. 50. S. lon. 6. 1, E.

BOW, or BOVY, a ſmall, neat town of Devonſhire,

Devonſhire, ſeated at the ſpring head of a river that falls into the Taw. It is 14 miles NW. of Exeter. Market on Thurſ.

Bow, or *Stratford le Bow*, a village 2 miles NE. by E. of London. It has ſeveral mills, manufactories, and diſtilleries on the river Lea, which here ſeparates Middleſex from Eſſex, and over which is a ſtone bridge, ſaid to be the firſt ever erected in England. *Bow*, a river in Shropſ. running into the Warren. *Bowbent*, a river in Northumb. running into the Till. *Bowcomb*, Dorſetſ. near Buckland Abbas. *Bowden*, Devonſ. near Ivy Bridge. *Bowaen*, Devonſ. near Ilfracomb. *Bowden*, Cheſh. near Altrincham. *Bowden Edge*, and *Bowden Hall*, Derbyſh. in the High Peak. *Bowden, Magna*, Leic. near Market Harborough, on the N. ſide of the river Welland, oppoſite which, on the S. ſide, is *Bowden, Parva*, in Northamptonſ. *Bowden, E* and *W*. Durh. NW. of Sunderland, on the road to Shields. *Bowditch*, Dorſetſh. near Chardſtock. *Bowden* and it's *Park*, Wilts, E. of Laycock. *Bowden Heath*, Berks, between Pangborn and Reading. *Bowerland*, Kent, near Moldaſh. *Bowers*, Staffordſ. N. of Standon. *Bowes*, Yorkſh. 2 miles from Barnard Caſtle. *Bowes*, Suſſex, E. of New Shoreham. *Bowesden*, Northumb. between the Tweed and Holy Iſland. *Bowland Foreſt*, Yorkſhire, on the borders of Lancaſhire. *Bowley*, Suſſex, near Pagham. *Bowling*, Yorkſ. 1 mile from Bradford. *Bowlton*, Derbyſhire, W. of Alveſton. *Bowmere*, Northumb. N. of Aylmouth. *Bowneſs*, a village of Weſtmorland, pleaſantly ſeated on Winandermere Lake, oppoſite to which lies the iſland. *Bowood*, Dorſetſh. 2 miles W. of Netherby. *Bowſden Green*, Herts. 3 miles SW. of Buntingford. *Bowe's Farm*, Middl. near Hornſey. *Bowſtead Hill*. Cumb. on the edge of Burgh-Marſh. *Bowſterton*, Yorkſ. 9 miles NW. of Barnſley. *Bowtell*, Cumb. SE. of Seaton. *Bowthorp*. Glouc. N. of Fairford. *Bowthorp*, Norf. W. of Norwich. *Bowton*, Norf. SE. of W. Dereham. *Bowton*, Northumb. 3 miles W. of Alnwick. *Box*, Wilts, between Bath and Chippenham.

*BOXFORD, a town of Eſſex, 4 miles SW. of Hadley, and 8 N. of Colcheſter.

Boxford, Berks, near Winterborn. *Boxgrove*, Suſſex, near Chicheſter. *Box-hill*, Surry, near Darking, ſo called from the box-trees planted here by the earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I. The river Mole runs under the foot of it for about a quarter of a mile. There is a large warren upon it, but no houſes, only arbours cut out in the box-wood upon the top of the hill. From it there is an enchanti proſpect of a fine country, ſcarcely to equalled, for affording ſo ſurpriſing a magnificent an idea of both earth and ſi *Boxley Abbey*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *B leys*, Surry, near Chertſey. *Boxted*, H W. of Dedham. *Boxted cum Hartſt*, S folk, 5 miles W. of Lavenham. *Boxt* Glouceſ. 6 miles from Tewbury. *B worth*, 7 miles W. of Cambridge. B *cot*, Shropſ. 3 miles SE. of Weſt *Boydon*, Eſſex, 4 miles from Epping Waltham.

BOYLE. See ABBEY BOYLE.

Boylſton, 10 miles SW. of Derby.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, which ri in the county of Kildare, croſſes that Meath, and falls into the Iriſh Channel miles below Drogheda. It is celebra for a victory, obtained by William I king of England, and prince of Oran over James II. July 1, 1690.

Boynton, Yorkſ. near Bridlington.

BOYOLO, or BOZOLO, a town and t ritory of Italy, adjoining to the Cren neſe, and formerly belonging to Mant

Boyſlorp, Yorkſ. NE. of Butterwic *Boyton*, Cornw. near Tamerton. *Boy* Norf. NE. of Blofield. *Boyton*, Suff. E. Woodbridge. *Boyton*, Wilts, 6 miles of Hindon. *Boxiet*, Northam. near Olne *Bruan*, a river of Perthſhire.

BRABANT, ci-divant AUSTRIAN, large duchy or province of the Netherlan bounded on the W. by Hainault, Flande and Zealand; on the N. by Dutch B bant; on the E. by Liege; and on the by Namur. The capital is Bruſſels, a the principal rivers are the Scheldt and Lys.

BRABANT, DUTCH, a diſtrict belon ing to the United Provinces, of whi Breda is the capital.

BRABANT, WALLOON, a ſmall pa towards the S. of the ci-devant duchy Brabant.

Braborn, Kent, 5 miles E. of Aſhfo *Braby*, Yorkſ. between New Malton a Kirby Moorſide. *Brabrooke*, Northan between Kettering and Harborough.

BRACCIANO, a town, ſituated on a la of the ſame name, 12 miles NW. of Ro

Bracebу, Lincolnſ. W. of Fokingha *Bracemead*, Shropſh. S. of Shrewſbury. *Brackenburgh*, Yorkſh. W. of Thirſk. *Brackenfield*, Derbyſh. NW. of Alfret *Brackenhill*, Berks. between Oakingha and Sunning Hill.

Brackenſtown, 6 miles from Dublin.

BRACKLAW, a city of Podolia, on t river Bog. Lat. 48. 49. N. lon. 29. 30.

*BRACKLEY, a town of Northampto ſhir

ſhire, ſeated on a branch of the Ouſe, 18 miles SW. of Northampton, and 64 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Brathwa-Inn, in Kerry, Munſter.

Brachnold, Old, Berks, 3 miles from Oakingham.

Bradburn, Derby, 4 miles from Wirkſworth. *Bradburn*, Kent, 5 miles from Maidſtone. *Bradbury*, Durh. 4 miles E. of Biſhop-Aukland. *Bradel*, Dorſetſh. in Purbeck Iſle, SW. of Corfe Caſtle. *Bradenham*, Bucks. W. of Miſſenden. *Bradenham, E.* and *W.* Norf. E. of Swaffham. *Bradenſtoke*, Wilts, between Chriſtian Melford and Lyneham. *Bradeſley*, or *Badeſley*, Worceſ. near Bromſgrove. *Bradfield*, a river in Shropſhire.

BRADFIELD, MAGNA, a town of Eſſex, near Thaxted, 38 miles from London. Market on Thurſday.

Bradfield, Eſſex, near Maningtree. *Bradfield*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Bradfield*, Berks, NW. of Theal. *Bradfield*, Herts, near Hide Hall. *Bradfield*, Norf. NW. of N. Walſham. *Bradfield*, Wilts, S. of Malmſbury. *Bradfield Brand*, or *Combuſh*, Suff. 4 miles SE. of Bury. *Bradfield Could*, Bucks, near Olney. *Bradfield Little*, Eſſex, E. of Thaxted. *Bradfield, Monk's*, or *St. George*, Suffolk, on a large hill. *Bradfield, Saling*, Eſſex, SE. of Eaſton Magna. *Bradfield, St. Clare*, Suffolk, SE. of Monk's Bradfield.

*BRADFORD, a town in Wilts, the centre of the greateſt fabric of ſuperfine cloths in England, which it ſhares with the ſurrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melkſham, Corſham, and Chippenham. It is ſeated on the Avon, 11 miles nearly W. of Devizes, and 102 W. of London. Market on Monday.

*BRADFORD, a town in Yorkſhire, ſeated between Leeds and Halifax, on a branch of the Aire, from which a canal has been made to join the Grand Canal from Leeds to Liverpool. It has a conſiderable trade in ſhalloons, everlaſtings, and other worſted ſtuffs, which are made in the neighbourhood. Here are alſo ſome iron founderies. It is 36 miles SW. of York, and 193 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Bradford, or *Headford*, a river in Derbyſhire. *Bradford*, Shropſh. in the N. *Bradford*, Devonſh. E. of Houlſworthy. *Bradford*, Devonſ. between Honiton and Bamford. *Bradford*, Northumb. SW. of Bamburgh Caſtle. *Bradford*, Somerſ. between Wellington and Taunton. *Bradford Abbas*, Dorſetſ. in the NW. on the banks of the Ivel. *Bradford Mill*, Kent, N. of Goudhurſt. *Bradford-Peverel*, NW. of Dorcheſter. *Bradſworth*, Yorkſ. near Bowland Foreſt. *Bradgate*, 4 miles NW. of Leiceſter. *Bradgate*, Rutl. SE. of Uppingham *Bradhurſt*, Kent, 5 miles SE. of Rocheſter. *Bradicot*, 6 miles NE. of Worceſter. *Brading*, Iſle of Wight, at the upper end of St. Helen's Bay. *Bradley*, Cheſ. near Thelwell. *Bradley*, Glouc. near Wotton under Edge. *Bradley*, Wilts. near Cricklade. *Bradley*, near Derby. *Bradley*, Dorſ. S. of Corfe Caſtle. *Bradley*, Lanc. 6 miles NW. of Warrington. *Bradley*, Leic. SE. of Hallaton. *Bradley*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Great Grimſby. *Bradley*, Somerſetſhire, NW. of Caſtle Carey. *Bradley*, Hants, W. of Alton. *Bradley*, Staff. NW. of Penkridge. *Bradley*, Staff. SE. of Cheadle. *Bradley*, Surry, S. of Woking. *Bradley*, Worc. 8 miles E. of Droitwich. *Bradley*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Biſhop's Dale Chace. *Bradley*, Yorkſh. S. of Halifax. *Bradley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Settle. *Bradley*, and *Bradley-Aſh*, Derb. E. of Aſhborn. *Bradley Hall*, Cheſh. 3 miles from Sandbach. *Bradley Hall*, Durh. 5 miles NW. of Biſhop Aukland. *Bradley Hall*, Lanc. W. of Clithero. *Bradley Hall*, Northumb. 9 miles E of Thirlewall. *Bradley, Magna*, and *Parva*, Suff. near Catlidge. *Bradley, North*, Wilts S. of Trowbridge. *Bradmers*, Nott. near Bunny. *Bradmore*, Warwickſh. S. of Honington. *Bradney*, Shropſ. 3 miles N. of Bridgenorth.

BRADNINCA, or BRADWICK, a town of Devonſhire, 6 miles N. of Exeter. Market on Saturday.

Bradnop, Staff. E. of Leek. *Bradpole*, Dorſ. NE. of Bridport. *Bradſhall*, NE. of Derby. *Bradſhaw*, Lanc. near Bury. *Bradſhaw Edge*, Derb, in the High Peak. *Bradſtone*, Devonſ. near Launceſton. *Bradſtone*, Glouc. near Berkeley. *Bradſtone*, Shropſh. near Hungerford. *Bradwall*, Staff. N. of Newcaſtle under Line. *Bradway*, Glouc. S. of Campden. *Bradway*, 10 miles from Worceſter, in the road to Hereford. *Bradwell*, Eſſex, near Coggeſhall. *Bradwell*, Bucks, 2 miles from Stony Stratford *Bradwell*, Cheſh. N. of Sandbach. *Bradwell*, Derbyſh. in the High Peak. *Bradwell*, Suffolk, between Yarmouth and Leſtoff. *Bradwell*, Warw. near Granborough. *Bradwell Grove*, Oxfordſh. near Burford. *Bradwell Juxta Mare*, Eſſex, near Tillingham. *Bradwin*, Northamp. N. of Towceſter. *Bradwood*, Durh. near Stanhope. *Bradworthy*, Devonſ. 5 miles NE. of Stratton.

BRAEDALBANE, or ALBANY, a diſtrict of Perthſhire, in the weſtern part, bordering on Argyleſhire.

Brae Mar, a fertile vale of Aberdeenſhire, ſurrounded by rocky hills. *Braefbridge*,

bridge, S. of Lincoln. *Brafferton*, Durh. 3 miles N. of Darlington. *Brafferton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Boroughbridge.

BRAGA, a city, the capital of Entre Minho e Douro, ſeated on the Cavedo, 180 miles N. of Liſbon. Lat. 41. 42. N. lon. 8. 29. W.

Bragan's Town, in Louth, Leinſter, 35 miles from Dublin.

BRAGANZA, a city, the capital of the audience of Braganza, in the province of Tra los Montes, in Portugal. It is ſeated on the river Fervança, and carries on a manufacture of ſilk ſtuffs, velvets, and grogram. Lat. 41. 40. N lon. 6. 30. W.

Brager End, Herts, N. of Datchworth, and W. of Watton. *Braggs*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of S. Perrot.

BRAHILOW, a town of Walachia, ſeated on the Danube, oppoſite Siliſtria.

Brailes, Warw. 3 miles from Shipton. *Brailesford*, Derbyſ. near Kedleſton.

BRAILOW, a town of Podolia, ſeated on the river Bog, 30 miles NW. of Bracklaw.

BRAIN LE COMPTE, a town of Hainault, 15 miles SW. of Bruſſels.

Brainfield, Northamp. near Houghton, Magna and Parva. *Brainton*, near Hereford.

BRAINTREE, a town of Eſſex, near the village of Bocking, and, with it, carrying on a conſiderable manufactory of baize. It is 12 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 41 NE. of London. Mark. on Wedn.

Braiſton, Derbyſ. SE. of Derby.

BRAKEL, a town of Weſtphalia, 5 miles E. of Paderborn.

Braken Aſh, Norfolk, E. of Windham. *Brakenburg*, Linc. N. of Louth. *Brakendale*, near Norwich. *Braken Hill*, Cumb. SE. of Longtown. *Brakenthwaite*, Cumb. near the river Cocker, N. of Loweſwater.

BRALIO, a lofty mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Griſons.

BRAMANT, a town of Maurienne, in the dept. of Mont Blanc. It is ſeated on the river Arck, 35 miles NW. of Turin.

Bramber, Suſſex, adjoining Steyning. *Bramble*, Suſſex, near E. Grinſted. *Bramble Lodge*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Bramby upon Dun*, Yorkſ. N. of Doncaſter. *Bramcot*, Warw. near Bulkington. *Bramcot*, Warw. near Poleſworth. *Bramcott*, Nott. on the borders of Derbyſhire. *Bramcroft Caſtle*, Shropſ. NW. of Brown Clee Hill. *Bramdean*, Hants, near Alreſford. *Brame*, Camb. in the Iſle of Ely. *Bramew*, Hants, NW. of Fordingbridge. *Bramerton*, Norfolk, between Bixley and Claxton. *Bramfield*, 3 miles from Hertford. *Bramfield*, Herts, near Stapleford. *Bramfield*, Suffolk, near Walpole. *Bramford*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Bramford*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Bramford Speke*, Devonſ. 4 miles from Exeter.

Bramhall, in Meath, Leinſter.

Bramham Moor, Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter. *Brambope*, Yorkſ. 2 miles from Otley. *Bramlaw*, Shropſ. between Wilming. and Hockſtow Foreſt. *Bramley*, Surry near Godalmin. *Bramley*, Yorkſh. near Leeds. *Bramley*, Hants, near Stra. *Bramley Grange*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding near Kirby Maledale.

BRAMPTON, a town in Cumberland, miles NE. of Carliſle, and 311 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Brampton, Northumb. NW. of Alnwick. *Brampton*, Derb. near Cheſterfield. *Brampton*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Brampton*, 1 mile from Huntingdon. *Brampton*, Norf. near Aleſham. *Brampton*, North amp. near Rothwell. *Brampton*, Shropſ near Montgomery. *Brampton*, Shropſh near Wroxeter. *Brampton*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Brampton*, Suff. near Beccles *Brampton*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Barnetby. *Brampton*, Yorkſ. N. of Northallerton. *Brampton*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Doncaſter. *Brampton Abbots*, Herefordſ. near Ross. *Brampton Bank*, Staffordſ. near Newcaſtle under Line. *Brampton Bierley*, Yorkſh. SE. of Rotherham. *Brampton Brian*, Heref. N. of Pembridge. *Brampton Chapel* and *Church*, Northamp. between Althorp and Boughton. *Brampton Hall*, Northamp. near Dingley and Stoke Albany. *Brampton in Morthing*, Yorkſ. SE. of Rotherham. *Bramſhall Houſe*, Hants, near Hartford Bridge. *Bramſhot*, Hants, near Petersfield. *Bramſhot*, Hants, near Elvetham. *Bramſton*, Eſſex, SE. of Dunmow. *Bramſton*, Northamp. near Wilby. *Brampton*, Linc. near Torkſey. *Bramwith*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Fiſh Lake. *Bramwith Hall* and *Kirk*, Yorkſ. 5 miles from Doncaſter. *Brancaſter*, Norf. on the coaſt, to the E. of the promontory called St. Edmunds; it was anciently *Branodunum*, a conſiderable city of the Romans, and their coins have been frequently dug up here. The contiguous lands are celebrated for producing excellent barley, and this place has ſome traffic in the exportation of corn and malt. Here is ſaid to be the largeſt malt-houſe in all England.

BRANCHON, a town of the Netherlands, ſeated on the river Mehaigne, 8 miles N. of Namur.

BRANDEIS, in Koningratz, Bohemia.

Brandon, Northumberland, on the river Breamiſh, SE. of Cheviot Hills.

BRANDENBURG, THE MARCHE OF, a country of Germany, bounded on the W. by

by Lunenburg; on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the S. by Silesia, Lusatia, duchy of Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the E. by Poland and Polish Prussia. It is divided into 5 principal parts; the Old Marck, or Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but there are also Romanists. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, and Warte.

BRANDENBURG, a city of Upper Saxony, divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Havel. It is a prosperous, trading place, 26 miles W. of Berlin.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Natangen, Prussia, 12 miles SW. of Koningsberg.

BRANDENBURG, NEW, a town of Mecklenburg, 48 miles W. of Stettin.

Brandeston, Suffolk, near Glemham.

Brandleham, Lancas. N. of Bury.

*BRANDON, a town in Suffolk, between Newmarket and Swaffham. It is seated on the Lesser Ouse, over which it has a bridge and, at a mile distance, a ferry, whereby corn, malt, timber, iron, &c. are conveyed to and from the Isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 78 NE. of London.

Brandon, Warw. between Rugby and Coventry. *Brandon*, Linc. S. of Newark. *Brandon*, Shropsh. E. of the river Temde. *Brandon, E.* and *W.* Durh. W. of Sunderland. *Brandon, Parva*, Norfolk, E. of Dereham.

Brandon Hill, in Kerry, Munster.

Brandsburton, Yorks. E. Riding, near Fordlingham, in Holderness. *Brane*, a river in Carmarthensh. and another in Brecknockf. *Branham*, Yorks. near Tadcaster. *Branksfon*, Northumb. between Flodden Hill and the Tweed. *Branksey Island*; see *Brownsea*. *Bransaugh*, Northumb. near Akelinton. *Bransby*, Yorksh. S. of Hovingham. *Branscomb*, Devonsh. 3 miles S. of Culliton. *Bransdale*, Yorksh. N. Riding, between Baisedale and Rosedale Abbeys. *Bransford Bridge*, Leic. on the river Swift and borders of Northamptonsh.

BRANSK, a town of Bielsk, in Poland.

Bransperth Castle, among the hills SW. of Durham, on the W. side of the Wear. *Branstill Castle*, Heref. E. of Ledbury. *Branston*, Staff. on the Trent, SW. of Burton. *Branston*, Norf. E. of Repeham. *Branston*, near Lincoln. *Branswell*, Linc. near Temple Bruere. *Brant*, a river in Anglesea. *Brant-Broughton*, Linc. W. of Lincoln Heath. *Brantham*, Suffolk, near Deadham. *Branthingham*, Yorks. between S. Cave and Hull. *Branthingthorp*, Leic. NE. of Lutterworth. *Branthingthorp Westcot*, near Leicester. *Brantoft*, Durh. near Gretham. *Branton*, Devonsh. near Raleigh. *Branton*, Northumb. 6 miles W. of Alnwick. *Branton*, Westm. NE. of Appleby. *Brantsnatt*, Sussex, W. of Cuckfield. *Brasborough*, Linc. N. of Market Deeping. *Brascot*, Leic. W. of Hog's Norton. *Brasewell*, Yorksh. W. Riding, 3 miles E. of Gisborne.

BRASIL, a large country of S. America, on the E. between the equinoctial and 35. 0. S. lat. and between 35 and 60 degrees W. lon. extending from the river of Amazons, to that of La Plata, a length of coast, through all it's windings, of above 3000 miles. It is bounded on the W. by Paraguay and Amazonia; its other boundaries are formed by the great Atlantic Ocean. The air of this country is temperate and wholesome; the soil is fertile, producing immense quantities of sugar, also tobacco, brasil-wood, Indian corn, and several sorts of fruits and drugs; their beasts, birds, and fishes are various, and within the country there are gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the coast. The residence of the viceroy, till of late years, was at St. Salvador, but is now at St. Sebastian. The natives, or aborigines, are divided into several nations or tribes, as the Tupinamboes, Tobajaras, Petiguaras, Topayas, &c. and speak different languages. They are of a copper colour, and have black hair like the other Americans. They who live near the coast, copy the European manner of dress; those in the interior, content themselves with a covering round their middle.

Brassa, one of the Shetland Isles, about 4 miles long and 2 broad. *Brassa Sound*, which separates it from the main land of Shetland, is one of the best and largest harbours in the world. The inhabitants fit out 26 large fishing boats.

BRASSAW. See CRONSTAT.

Brasted, Kent, NE. of Westram. *Bratforton*, Worcest. E. of Evesham. *Braithwaite*, Cumb. S. of Inglewood Forest. *Braithwaite*, near Keswick, at the foot of the mountain road leading to Cockermouth. *Brathwell*, Yorks. W. Riding, near Tick Hill. *Bratley*, Lanc. near Ambleside, in Westm. *Bratoft*, Linc. NE. of Spilsby. *Brattleby*, Linc. near Scampton. *Bratton*, Shropsh. E. of Little Wenlock. *Bratton*, Shropsh. S. of Apley Castle. *Bratton*, Somersets. near Shepton Montaigne and Wincaunton. *Bratton Castle*, Wilts, E. of Westbury. *Bratton Clovelly*, Devonsh. W. of Okehampton. *Bratton Fleming*, Devonshire, near Chulmley.

BRAUBACH,

BRAUBACH, a town of Heſſe Darmſtadt.
Braughing, Herts, N. of Puckeridge.
BRAUNAW, a town in the duchy of Bavaria, ceded to the houſe of Auſtria, by the treaty of Teſchen, in 1779.
BRAUNSPERG, a ſea-port of Ermeland, Pruſſia; and a town of Weid Runkel, Weſtphalia.
BRAUNSFELD, a town of Solmes, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.
Braunsford, 3 miles from Worceſter. *Braunſton*, Rutland, near Oakham Soke. *Braunſton*, near Leiceſter. *Braunſton*, Leiceſ. between Waltham in the Would and Belvoir Caſtle.
BRAVA, a ſea-port of Ajan, or, as ſome ſay, Zanguebar, in lat. o. 45. N.
BRAVA, or ST. JOHN, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, containing ſcarcely 300 inhabitants. The land is very high, and conſiſts of mountains, which look like pyramids. Oranges and lemons grow in great plenty, and they cultivate maize, gourds, water melons, potatoes, &c. Horſes, cows, aſſes, and hogs are numerous, there is plenty of fiſh on the coaſt, the earth yields a great proportion of ſaltpetre, and there are many vitriolic ſprings. It is alſo remarkable for it's excellent wines, and is 4 leagues WSW. of Fuego, in lat. 14. 45. N.
Brawnſton, near Lincoln. *Braxted, Magna* and *Parva*, Eſſex, NE. of Witham.
BRAY, a ſea-port of Wicklow, Leinſter, 13 miles N of Wicklow, and 10 S. of Dublin.
Bray, Berks, on the Thames, 1 mile from Maidenhead, famous for it's changeable vicar, who having been twice a papiſt, and twice a proteſtant, in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, was accuſed of being a *turncoat*; but he replied, that he always ſtuck faſt to his principle, which was, *to live and die vicar of Bray!* *Bray*, a river in Devonſ. which runs into the Mole, near Wortley. *Brayan*, a river in Pembrokeſ. which runs into the Towy, near Cardigan. *Brayfield Could*, Bucks, beyond Olney *Bray High*, Devonſ. 4 miles E. of Barnſtaple. *Brayne*, Somerſ. on the coaſt, S. of the river Axe. *Brainsford*, Worceſ. a hamlet to Powick. *Brayton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, S. of Selby. *Brayton*, Cumberl. near Aſpatrick. *Bray-wick*, Berks, near Maidenhead.
BRAZZA, a town and iſland, 30 miles long and 9 broad, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, oppoſite Spalatro.
Breage, Cornw. 3 miles NW. of Helſton. *Breakſpear*, Middl. near Uxbridg *Bream*, Glouceſterſ. in the pariſh of New land. *Brearidge*, Northumberland, ne Witcheſter. *Brearton*, Durham, SW. Hartlepool. *Brearton*, Yorkſhire, 4 mil N. of Knareſborough.
BRECHIN, a town of Angus, with manufacture of linen and cotton, and conſiderable tannery. It is 45 miles N of Edinburgh. Market on Tueſday.
*BRECKNOCK, or BRECON, a larg populous town of S. Wales, the capit of Brecknockſhire, ſeated at the confluen of the rivers Honddey and Uſk. Th houſes are well built; it has a good trad in clothing, and its markets are well ſup plied with cattle, corn, and other provi ſions. It is 34 miles NW. by W. Monmouth, and 162 W. by N. of Londo Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.
BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of Sout Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 i breadth. It has 4 market towns, 6 hun dreds, 61 pariſhes, and upwards of 30,00 inhabitants It is bounded on the W. b Carmarthenſhire and Cardiganſhire; o the N. and NE by Radnorſhire; on th E. by Radnorſhire, Herefordſhire, an Monmouthſhire; and on the S. by Gla morganſhire and Monmouthſhire. It very mountainous, but has large ferti plains and valleys; its principal river are the Wye, the Uſk, and the Yrvon.
BREDA, a large, ſtrong, and beautifu city, of Dutch Brabant, containing ſeveral public buildings, 4 ſpacious market places which are plentifully ſupplied with freſh and ſalt water fiſh, and about 2200 houſes It is ſeated on the rivers Aa and Merck 22 miles W. by S. of Bois le Duc, 2 NE. of Bergen op Zoom, 25 NNE. o Antwerp, and 60 S. of Amſterdam.
Bredagh, in Down, Ulſter.
Bredbury, Cheſ. E. of Stockport. *Bre deley*, Staff. Manor of Alton. *Bredera Head* and *Foot*, Weſtm. both near Orton *Bredfield*, Suff. between Woodbridge an Dalinghoe. *Bredgar*, Kent, near Sittingburn. *Bredicot*, a little E. of Worceſter *Bredlesford*, Hants, in the Iſle of Wight *Bredon*, Worceſ. at the foot of Breden Hills, towards Tewkeſbury. *Bredwardine* Heref. 2 miles W. of Mockas. *Breda Parva*, Dorſetſ. N. of Abbotſbury. *Breed* Suſſex, NW. of Winchelſea. *Breedon on the Hill*, Leiceſ. near Stanton Harold.
BREGENTZ, a county, town, and river of Suabia, but annexed to the circle of Auſtria, having the Tyroleſe and biſhoprick of Augſburg on the E. and the Rhine and Lake of Conſtance on the W.

BREHAL,

BREHAR, or BRYER, one of the Scilly Iſlands. It is rocky and monntainous, with but few inhabitants.

Brehill, Hants, near Andover. *Bremble*, Wilts, E. of Chippenham. *Bremblebam*, or *Cowitch*, Wilts, near Malmſbury.

BREMEGARTEN, a town of Swiſſerland, ſeated on the river Ruſs, 10 miles W. of Zurich.

BREMEN, a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, the whole a vaſt plain, almoſt ſurrounded by the Weſer and the Elbe, with Oldenburg and the German Ocean on the W. It contains 111 Lutheran churches, and 137 paſtors, under a general ſuperintendant. The air is cold, but the country is well peopled, and fertile in grain, fruits, flax, &c. and produces large breeds of cattle. They have manufactures of cordage, linen and woollen ſtuffs. It formerly was ſubject to the Swedes, but was conquered by the Danes in 1712, who transferred it, together with Verden, to the elector of Hanover, in 1715, for 700,000 rix-dollars, and in 1719, the crown of Sweden renounced all the rights and appurtenancies of the two duchies, in favour of the Elector, George I. of England, for a million of rix-dollars. In the winter it is ſubject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, ſeveral thouſands of cattle were drowned, beſides ſeveral hundreds of the inhabitants. The capital is Bremen, a large, populous, and imperial city, ſeated on the Weſer. Lat. 53. 6. N. lon. 8. 48. E.

BREMENWOERD, a town of Bremen.

Bremer, Dorſetſhire, near Blandford. *Brempton*, Somerſ. near Webmore. *Bren*, Cornw. 4 miles W. of Bodmin. *Brenchley*, Kent, 6 miles from Tunbridge Welles *Brenkborn*, Northumb. S. of Rothbury. *Brenning*, a river in Cardiganſhire. *Brenſet*, Kent. W. of New Romney.

BRENT, a town of Devonſhire, 26 miles SW. of Exeter, and 200 W. by S of London. Market on Saturday.

Brent, a river of Somerſetſhire. *Brent-Eley*, Suffolk, E. of Lavenham. *Brent, E.* and *W.* Somerſetſ. *Brent, S.* Somerſetſ. near E. Brent, 18 miles from Briſtol. *Brent Marſher*, Somerſetſ. between Glaſtonbury and the Start Point.

BRENTA, a river which riſes in the Tyrol, E. of Trent, and paſſing by Padua, falls into the Adriatic a little S. of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middleſex, 7 miles from London, ſeated on the river Thames, into which, at the W. end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Market on Saturday.

Brent Street, Midd. in the pariſh of Hendon. *Brent Tor*, Devonſ. between Lidford and Milton Abbey, ſtands on the top of a high hill, and ſerves for a ſeamark. *Brentknoll*, Somerſ. near the Brent Marſhes. *Brentingby*, Leiceſ. near Melton Mowbray.

BRENTWOOD, a town in Eſſex, ſituated on a fine eminence, 11 miles WSW. of Chelmsford, and 18 ENE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Breock, *St.* Cornw. near Wardbridge. *Brereton*, Cheſh. near Congleton.

BRESCIA, a ſtrong and handſome city of Italy, capital of the Breſciano. It is ſeated on the river Garza, which runs through it, and it's walls are watered by the Mela on the W. and the Navilio on the E. The number of it's inhabitants are nearly 50,000; they manufacture cloths, excellent fire-arms, &c. It is 35 miles NE. of Cremona, and 95 W. of Venice.

BRESCIANO, or THE BRESSAN, a province, late of Venice. It has the county of Bormio on the N. and the Bergamaſco on the W. and although mountainous, yet abounds in wine, oil, wheat, and other grain: it alſo contains mines of iron, copper, ſilver, gold, alum, and marble of different colours. It is watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, and abounds in towns and villages.

BRESELLO, a town of Modena.

Breſingham, Norfolk, near Diſs.

BRESLAW, or WRATISLAW, a large city of Germany, capital of Sileſia, with a univerſity. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Oder and Ohlau, which laſt runs through ſeveral of the ſtreets. It has ſeveral large ſquares, and the public buildings are very ſtately; the ſtreets are ſtrait, and wide, and the houſes generally well built. It is populous, and much frequented by Hungarian, Bohemian, Poliſh, and other merchants; it lies 112 miles NE. of Prague, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lat. 51. 3 N. lon. 17. 14. E.

BRESLE, a river in the N. of France, which riſes near Aumale, and ſeparating the depts. of the Somme and Eure, falls into the Engliſh Channel at Treport.

BRESSE, a ci-devant province of France, having Savoy on the E. and Viennois on the S. it now forms the department of Ain.

BRESSUIRE, a town in the dept. of the Two Sevres, 35 miles NW. of Poitiers.

BREST, a town in the dept. of Cape Finiſterre, ſeated on the N. ſide of a large commodious harbour, or bay, opening to the Atlantic, the fineſt in France; it's entrance, however, called the Goulet, is narrow and difficult, by reaſon of certain rocks, which are covered at high water.

The

The town ſtands upon a declivity, and the ſtreets are narrow and crooked; but the quay is above a mile in length, and here is every accommodation for the ſhipping and marine ſervice. It is 30 miles SW. of Morlaix, and 325 W. by S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 22. N. lon. 4. 26. W.

BRESTE, or BRESSICI. See BRSE6TZ.

Breſworth, Suffolk, near Mendleſham.

BRETAGNE, a ci-devant province of France, now formed into 5 departments, viz. North Coaſt, Finiſterre, Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

Brethey, 7 miles from Derby.

BRETEUIL, a town in the dept. of the Eure, ſeated on the river Iton, 15 miles SW. of Evreux.

Bretford, Warwickſ. near Baggington. *Bretforton*, Worceſ. near Eveſham. *Breton*, a river in Suffolk.

BRETON, CAPE, an iſland of N. America, about 140 miles in length, and 50 in breath. It is ſeparated from Nova Scotia by the Strait of Canſo, or Fronſac, about a league wide. It is full of mountains and lakes, and interſected by a great number of creeks and bays. In the mountains are coal mines; the valleys afford excellent paſture, and the coaſt abounds in fiſh. It was taken from the French, in 1758, by Admiral Boſcawen and General Amherſt. Lat. between 45 and 47 deg. N.

Bret's Hall, Warwickſ. in the pariſh of Auſley. *Brettel*, Staff. N. of Sturbridge. *Brettenham*, Norfolk, NE. of Thetford. *Brettenham*, Suffolk, NW. of Bilſton. *Bretton*, Yorkſ. near Wakefield. *Bretton Hall*, Yorkſ. NW. of Barneſly.

BREVORDT, a town in Zutphen.

Breward, Cornwall, 3 miles SW. of Camelford. *Brewer's Hill*, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Brewerton*, Staffordſ. NE. of Lichfield.

BREWOOD, a town of Staffordſhire, 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford. Market on Tueſday.

BREY, a little town of Liege, 14 miles NW. of Maeſtricht.

Breynandy, a river in Pembrokeſhire.

Brial Point, in Down, Ulſter.

BRIANÇON, a town in the dept. of Upper Alps, formerly capital of the Briançonnois, a diſtrict about 36 miles long, and 18 wide. Manna is gathered in it's neighbourhood, on the leaves and branches of a ſort of pine, and by making inciſions into the bark. It is ſeated on the Durance, over which there is a bridge, 180 feet in height, 17 miles NE. of Embrun.

Brianſcombe, Dorſetſ. 2 miles E. of Corfe Caſtle.

Brian's Ford, in Down, Ulſter.

Brianſton, Dorſetſhire, near Blandfor

Briant's Piddle, or *Tubervilſton*, Dorſe ſhire, a hamlet to Affpiddle.

BRIARE, a town in the dept. of Loir It is ſeated on the Loire, and from hen there is a communication by a canal wi the Seine. It is 6 miles SE. of Gien, SE. of Orleans, and 88 S. of Paris.

Briaval's, St. Glouc. 4 miles from C ford. *Brichenden*, near Hertford. *Bric hampton*, Cloun. near Cheltenham. *Bric hill Bow*, *Brickhill, Magna* and *Parv* Bucks; villages near Woburn. *Brick hampton*, Worc. near Perſhore. *Brick ſey*, Eſſex, near Merſey Iſle. *Brick Lodge*, Staff. in Needwood Foreſt.

Brick River, in Kerry, Munſter. *Bric River*, in Waterford, Munſter.

Brickton, Hants, near Fording Bridg *Briddiſtow*, Devonſ. 4 miles SW. of Oa hampton. *Bride's Bay, St.* Pembroke where ſhips ride ſafely in 7 fathoms wat *Bride, St.* Monm. near Iſton and the S vern. *Bride, St.* Monm. S. of Tredega *Bridekirk*, Cumb. 3 miles N. of Cocke mouth. *Bridenbury*, Heref. near Bromyar

Bride River, in Cork, Munſter.

Bride's, St. near Caernarvon Caſtl *Bridge*, Weſtmor. near Appleby. *Brid* Kent, 4 miles SE. of Canterbury. *Bri Court*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medin *Bridgeford*, Devonſ. 4 miles E. of Che ford. *Bridgemore*, Cheſh. 6 miles SE. Namptwich.

BRIDGEND, a populous town of Gl morganſhire, ſeated on the river Ogmor 7 miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, and 1 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Bridgeverel, Devonſ. W. of Houlſwo thy. *Bridgeford, Eaſt*, or *on the Hill*, Not N. of Bingham. *Bridgford, Weſt*, ne Nottingham. *Bridgford, Great* and *Litt* 3 miles NW. of Stafford. *Bridgha* Norf. near E. Harling.

*BRIDGENORTH, a town of Shropſhir ſeated on the Severn, which divides it in two parts, joined by a ſtone bridge. T ſtreets are broad and paved, and it's ſitu ation is commodious for trade. It's fair which fall on the Thurſday before Shro Sunday, June 30th, Auguſt 2d, and O 29th, are much reſorted to for cattle, ſhee butter, cheeſe, bacon, linen cloth, hop and other merchandiſe. The laſt, whic holds 3 days, is the largeſt. It is 2 miles nearly W. of Birmingham, and 13 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Bridgerule, Cornwall, bordering on D vonſhire. *Bridgeſellers*, W. of Hereford *Bridgeſtock*, Northamptonſ. near Oundl *Bridgetown*, Warw. near Stratford upo Avon.

Bridgetown, in Cork, Munster. *Bridgetown*, in Clare, Munster.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of Barbadoes, situated in the SW. part of the island, on Carlisle Bay, which is capable of containing 500 ships. The town lies at the entrance of St. George's Valley, which runs several miles into the country. Here is a free school, an hospital, and a college. The houses, about 1500 in number, are very elegant, the streets are broad, and the wharfs and quays commodious and well fortified. This is the seat of the governor, council, assembly, and court of chancery. Lat. 13. 5. N. lon. 58. 38. W.

*BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire, containing about 500 houses, and 3000 inhabitants. The streets are wide and well paved. It stands 12 miles from Start Point, where the Parret runs into the Bristol Channel; from whence a spring tide flows 22 feet at the quay, at which time it rushes with much violence and roaring; the perpendicular height, as it presses along, being several feet. This sudden rage of the tide is called the Boar, and is frequent in all the rivers of the channel, especially in the Severn. Ships of 200 tons burden come up to the town. They import, in large trows, the manufactures of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. which are conveyed from hence, in waggons, for the internal parts of Devonshire and Cornwall. About 40 vessels, from 30 to 100 tons, are employed in bringing coals from Wales to this place. The duties on custom-house imports amount to about 2500l. a year. It is seated on the river Parrot, 31 miles SSW. of Bristol, and 137 W. by S. of London. Markets on Thursday and Saturday for corn, cattle, &c. and particularly for cheese.

*BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, a sea port of Yorkshire, seated on a pretty large bay, near Flamborough Head. It has a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade. It is 36 miles N. of Hull, and 208 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

*BRIDPORT, a small, neat town, in Dorsetshire. It has a safe port for about 40 vessels, and stands on a little hill near the English Channel. The number of houses is about 400; the market is remarkable for hemp, and it furnishes lines, twine, nets, sail-cloth, &c. to the Newfoundland fishery. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 135 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Bridstow, Heref. near Ross. *Bridy*, *Long* and *Little*, and *Bonvil's Bridy*, all in Dorsetshire.

BRIE, a ci-devant district of France, partly in Champagne, and partly in the Isle of France.

BRIEG, a town and principality of Silesia, 22 miles SE. of Breslaw.

BRIEL, or THE BRILL, capital of the island of Voorn, at the mouth of the Meuse, 13 miles SW. of Rotterdam.

BRIENTZ, a town and lake of Bern.

Brierley, Herefords. SE. of Leominster. *Brierley*, Staff. E. of Sedgeley. *Brierley*, Yorks. near Barnesley.

BRIESCIA. See POLESIA.

BRIEUX, ST. a town in the dept. of the North Coast, with a small harbour, situated one mile from the sea, and 44 NW. of Rennes.

BRIEY, a town in the dept. of Moselle, 16 miles NW. of Metz.

BRIGG, a town in Lincolnshire, seated on the river Ankam, 25 miles N. of Lincoln, and 153 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Briggens, Herts, near Hunsdon and Epping Forest. *Briggesley*, Lincolns. 6 miles S. of Grimsby.

Briggs, a range of rocks N. of Carrickfergus Bay, in Down, Ulster.

Brigham, Cumberland, 2 miles W. of Cockermouth. *Brigham*, Yorkshire, near Frodlingham.

*BRIGHTHELMSTON, or BRIGHTON, a town of Sussex, on the coast, much resorted to in the bathing season. The Steine is a fine lawn, or public walk. Brighton, in time of peace, is the station of the weekly packet-boats to and from Dieppe. It is 56 miles S. of London, and 74 NW. of Dieppe. Market on Thursday.

Brightley, Devons. SW. of Moulton. *Brightling*, Sussex. *Bright Walton*, Berks, near Farnborough. *Brightwell*, or *Bretwell*, Berks, near Wallingford. *Brightwell*, Oxfords. near Astrop Wells. *Brightwell*, Suffolk, E. of Ipswich. *Brigley*, Yorkshire, N. of Bradford. *Brigmiston*, Wilts, opposite Ablington. *Brignel*, Yorks. 2 miles from Barnard Castle.

BRIGNOLES, a town in the dept. of Var, noted for its prunes. It is seated in a pleasant country, 18 miles N. of Toulon.

Brigowne. in Cork, Munster.

Brigster. Westmorland, near Leven's Bridge. *Brigstock*, Northamptonsh. near Weldon.

BRIHUEGA, a town of New Castile, trading in wool. In 1710, General Stanhope was forced to surrender this place, with 8 squadrons of English, 8 of Spaniard's, and 1 battalion of Portuguese, prisoners of war to the Duc de Vendome. It

is ſeated on the river Tajiena, 40 miles ENE. of Madrid.

Brill, Middleſex, between London and Pancras. *Brill*, Bucks, near Aſhenden. *Brilley*, Heref. near Eardiſley. *Brimley*, near little Hereford. *Brimington*, Derb. near Cheſterfield, *Brimpſfield*, Glouc. 6 miles from Cheltenham, and 7 from Glouceſter. *Brimpton*, Berks. *Brimpton*, Somerſetſ. near Yeovil. *Brimſley*, Nott. pariſh of Grieſley. *Brimſtage*, Cheſhire. near Barnſton.

BRINDISI, the ancient BRUNDUSIUM, a decayed city of Naples, 35 miles NW. of Otranto.

Brindle, Lanc. *Brindley*, Cheſh. near Namptwich. *Brindley*, Staff. N. of Brewood. *Bringhurſt*, Leiceſ. near Weſton. *Brington*, *Great* and *Little*, Northamptonſ. near Althorp. *Bringwin*, Monm. near Ragland Caſtle. *Brinham*, Yorkſ. near Potley Bridge. *Brinkhill*, Lincolnſ. near Somerby. *Brinkley*, Camb. near Carlton, *Brinkley*, Northumberland, near Blakedon. *Brinklow*, Warw. near Comb. *Brinkworth*, Wilts, S. of Brandon Foreſt.

BRINN, or BRUNN. a city and circle of Moravia, 32 miles SW. of Olmutz.

Brinny, in Cork, Munſter.

Brinſop, Lanc. N. of Wigan. *Brinſop*, 4 miles NW. of Hereford. *Briaſpudell*, near Aſſpudell. *Brinton*, Huntingdonſhire, near Moleſworth. *Brinton*, Norfolk, near Holt.

BRIOUDE, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, ſeated on the river Allier, (over which it has a bridge of one arch, 171 feet in diameter) 21 miles NW. of Le Puy, and 225 S. by E. of Paris.

BRISACH, OLD, in Germany, formerly the capital of Briſgaw, is ſeated on the Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S. of Straſburg. It is ſubject to Auſtria.

BRISACH, NEW, a handſome town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, about a mile from the W. ſide of the Rhine, and oppoſite to Old Briſach.

Briſco, Cumberl. near Carliſle. *Briſco*, *E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. W of Barnard Caſtle. *Briſe Norton*, Oxf. near Burford. *Briſet*, Suffolk, near Bliſton.

BRISGAW, a territory in Suabia, adjoining the Rhine, ſubject to the houſes of Auſtria and Baden. Friburg is the capital.

Briſley, Norfolk, near Lytcham. *Briſlington*, Somerſ. near Briſtol.

BRISSAC, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, ſeated on the river Aubence, 13 miles S. of Angers.

*BRISTOL, a city and ſea-port, partly in Glouceſterſhire, and partly in Somerſhire, to which laſt it was accounted belong, before it formed a ſeparate juriſdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the ſecond in England; the cuſtom-houſe receipts Liverpool, however, have lately exceeded thoſe of Briſtol. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Avon and Frome, about miles from the place where the Avon charges itſelf into the Severn. Ships conſiderable burden come up to the quay and their trade is extenſive; ſending a ſhips yearly to different parts of the world. The ſtreets are moſtly narrow, but here ſome elegant ſquares, and the new part the town are magnificent, they are built of ſtone, and much in the ſame ſtyle Bath. Like it, they alſo extend, ra above range, till they have nearly reached the ſummit of the hill, againſt which Glouceſter ſide of the city ſtands. The proſpects in the vicinity of Briſtol are lightful, and the banks of the Avon, lofty rocks, through which it finds a paſſage to the ſea, covered with herbage trees, and preſenting the moſt awful pr pices, are highly romantic. They have plenty of coal from King's Wood Mendip Hills, and the glaſs houſes, ſo deries, ſugar-works, &c. are numer They make uſe of ſledges inſtead of c which, from their weight and friction ſeem a heavy load in themſelves; neither do the horſes pull together, the hind being perpetually raiſing the fore part the ſledge, and the fore horſes perpetually pulling or preſſing him to the ground. ought to be obſerved, however, that a of the town having been built upon a raſs, carts and waggons are not allowed ply there, from the apprehenſion of t ſhaking and endangering the buildi Briſtol is 40 miles nearly S. of Hereford 60 NE. of Exeter, 34 SW. by S Glouceſter, 50 SSW. of Worceſter, WNW. of Bath, and 124 W. of Lond Lat. 51. 28. N. lon. 2. 36. W. Mark on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

BRISTOL, a county in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets.

BRISTOL CHANNEL. See SEVERN.

BRISTOL, NEW, capital of the county of Bucks, ſituated on the river Delaware 20 miles NE. of Philadelphia.

Briſtow Cauſeway, Surry, near Cheham. *Briſtow Park*, Leiceſ. near Aſh de la-Zouch.

BRITAIN, or GREAT BRITAIN, largeſt of all the European iſlands, is vided into England, Scotland, and Wales. It extends from the Lizard Point, in

50. 0. N. to Dunnesbay Head, in lat. 58. 10. N or taking it in a straight line, from N. to S. about 8 degrees, or 550 miles; and, from Dover Head on the E. to the Land's End on the W. about 7 degrees of longitude, or about 290 miles.

BRITUS, NEW. See HUDSON'S BAY and LABRADOR.

BRITAIN, NEW, an island N. of New Guinea, in lat. 40. 0. S. lon. 152. 19. E. On the N. there is a strait, on the opposite side of which lies New Ireland. The shores of both islands are rocky, and the inland parts mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and the palm. The inhabitants are black and woolly headed, like the Negroes, but have not the flat nose and thick lips.

BRITTANY. See BRETAGNE.

Britten, Essex, near Hornchurch. *Britten*, Yorks. near Barnesley. *Britwell*, Oxfords. 3 miles from Maidenhead. *Britwell Salome*, Oxfords. near Watlington.

BRIVES, LA GAILLARDE, an ancient town in the dept. of Correze, seated in a pleasant valley, near the confluence of the Correze and Vezere. Here are elegant public buildings, fine walks, and manufactories of silk handkerchiefs, muslins, gauzes, &c. It is 37 miles SE. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W. of Paris.

BRIXEN, a town, capital of a bishopric of the same name, mountainous, but producing excellent wine, in league with the Tyrol. It is 39 miles NNE. of Trent.

Brixham, Devons. on the coast, SW. of Berry Point. *Brixton*, Isle of Wight, 3 W. Medina. *Brixton*, Devons. SE. of Plymouth. *Brixton Causey*, Surry, in the south of Lambeth. *Brixworth*, 7 miles from Northampton.

Brize, in Mayo, Connaught.

BRIZEN, or BRIETZEN, a town of the Middle Marche, in Brandenburg.

Brizlee, Northumb. 2 miles from Alnwick. *Broadbull*, Kent, between Hythe and Romney. *Broad Campden*, Glouces. *Broad Chalk*, Wilts, near Salisbury. *Broad Fair*, Herts, near Buntingford.

Broadford, in Clare, Munster.

Broad Hill, Sussex, near Cuckfield. *Broad Holme*, Yorks. N. of Hatfield Chase. *Broadhurst*, Sussex, NW. of Ashdown.

BROAD TENESSEE, a large and broad river, which rises in North Carolina, and reaching the parallel of 36. 0. N. lat. is so compressed in it's passage through the mountainous land, or Laurel mountains, as to produce a very rapid whirl; below this it spreads into it's common width, and except the interruption of some muscle-shoals, flows in a beautiful and placid stream, till it joins the Cherokee River, under which name it mingles with the Ohio.

Broad Lands, Hants, near Rumsey. *Broad Meadow*, Staff. between Longnor and Hartington. *Broad Main*, Dorsets. see *Main*. *Broadstairs*, Kent, between the N. Foreland and Ramsgate. *Broadsworth*, Yorks. NW. of Doncaster. *Broadwas*, on the N. bank of the Tame, W. of Worcester. *Broadwater*, Sussex, W. of New Shoreham. *Broadwater*, Herts, between Welwyn and Stevenage. *Broad Way*, and *Hill*, Glouces. between Moreton and the Vale of Evesham. *Broadway*, Dorsets. near Weymouth. *Broadway*, Worces. W. of Campden. *Broadway*, Shrops. between Church Stock and Baybury. *Broadway*, Kent, N. of Hythe. *Broadway*, Somers. in the parish of Buckland Mary.

Broadway, in Wexford, Leinster.

Broad Weldon, Somers. W. of Bishop's Chew. *Broadwell*, Oxf. 4 miles W. of Bampton. *Broadwell*, Glouces. 2 miles from Stow. *Broad Windsor*, Dorsetshire, W. of Beminster. *Broadwood Kelly*, Devonshire, NE. of Hatherley. *Broadwood Wigier*, Devons. W. of Lyston. *Broberry*, Heref. SW. of Stanton. *Brockdish*, Norf. W. of Needham. *Brockford*, Suff. N. of Mendlesham. *Brocket Hall*, Herts, near Digswell. *Brockham*, Surry, near Beachworth. *Brockhampton*, Heref. *Brockhampton*, Dorsets. 2 miles NE. of Bulkland Abbas. *Brockhampton*, Glouces. *Brockhole*, Northamp. near the Bringtons. *Brockholm*, Nottingh. *Brockhurst*, Warw. between Coventry and Lutterworth. *Brockington*, Dorsets. between Knowlon and Bereston. *Brockleshy*, Linc. near Caston. *Brockleton*, Worces. S. of Tenbury. *Brockley*, Somers. N. of Wrinton. *Brockley*, Suffolk, near Debden. *Brockley Hill*, Herts. *Brockley Hill*, Dorsets. near Abbotsbury. *Brockmonton*, Heref. E. of Leominster. *Brockmore Heath*, Staffordshire, near Swynford. *Brockrup*, or *Brockthorp*, Glouces. 3 miles from Painswick, and 4 from Glocester. *Brockton*, Staff. *Brockton*, Shrops. near Lower Down. *Brockton*, Shropshire, near Easthop. *Brockton*, Shrops. between Walton and Lee. *Brockton*, Shrops. NE. of the Forest of Clune. *Brockworth*, Glouces. 5 miles from Painswick, and 4 from Glocester.

BROD, or BRODT, a fortified town of Sclavonia, situated on the Save, 50 miles N. of Serajo.

Brodagh, in Clare, Munster.

BRODERA, a principal town of Guzerat, in Hindoostan, between Surat and Ougein. The country produces cotton,

wheat, barley, rice, indigo, &c. and immenſe quantities of gum lac. It's public buildings are ſtately, and the gardens fine. The calico manufacture is carried on here pretty extenſively. It is 55 miles SSE. of Amedabad.

Broadwell, Glouceſterſhire, 2 miles from Stow. *Brodnam*. Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of Netherbury.

BROD NENEMI, or TEUTS-CH-BROD, a town of Czazlau, Bohemia, ſituated on the Sazava, 54 miles SE. of Prague.

Brodock, Cornw. near Boconcock. *Brodſteer*; ſee *Broadſtairs*. *Brodſworth*, Yorkſ. 3 miles from Doncaſter.

BRODZIEC, a town of Lithuania.

BROEK, a town and county of Berg, Weſtphalia.

BROEK, a neat and beautiful village, 6 miles from Amſterdam. The manners of the inhabitants, according to Madame de Sillery, late Counteſs of Genlis, and Mr. Pratt, are extremely ſingular. They marry invariably among themſelves. In every houſe they have one door ſet apart for the occaſion of marriage or death. It is called the door of ceremony; the new-married couples enter in at it, and never paſs through it again but to their graves; in the interval it is kept conſtantly ſhut. The women ſcarcely ever ſtir from Broek, and Amſterdam is as little known to them as London or Conſtantinople. The houſes are roofed with tiles ſo gloſſy, that in the ſunſhine they glitter like ſpar. Their little gardens are adorned with china vaſes, grottos of ſhell-work, &c. and their ſtreets are paved with inlay work of beautifully ſmall pebbles, of various forms and colours, ſquared or diamonded, croſſed and intercroſſed, with ſhells, pieces of glazed brick, marbles, glaſs beads, &c. called in as auxiliaries. Behind their houſes and gardens are extenſive meadows, with large herds of cattle grazing. Their outhouſes are likewiſe behind, ſo that waggons, carts, and cattle do not enter their ſtreets, which, except one, (through which they are permitted to paſs) are neat, clean, and charming beyond compariſon. Every part, alſo, of every houſe, within and without, is painted with the moſt coſtly colours, and all ornamented with a care, which, it ſeems, not only profanation, but peril in the paſſenger, to tread upon or to touch.

Broke, a river in Lanc. which runs into the Wire. *Broke*, Norf. 5 miles from Norwich. *Broke Hampton*, Warw. near Kyneton.

BROKEN BAY, a bay of New S. Wales, New Holland, at the mouth of the river Hawkeſbury. Lat. 33. 34. S.

Brokenborough, or *Brokenbridge*, Wil a mile from Malmſbury. *Brokenbu* Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Broke* Leicef 4 miles W. of Melton Mowbr *Brockwer*, Glouceſ. *Bromborough*, Che *Brome*, Bedf. near Biggleſwade. *Bro* W. of Durham city. *Brome*, Norf. n Bungay. *Brome*, Shropſ. near Clunbu *Brome*, Shropſ. 3 miles W. of Wenlo *Brome*, Staff. near Clent. *Brome*, Suf miles from Dis. *Brome Burnell's*, W wickſhire, between Bitford and Salfo *Brome Hall*, Norf. between Loddon Bungay. *Brome Hall*, Shropſ. near weſtry. *Brome Hall*, Yorkſ. near Sh field. *Bromeham*, Suſſex, near Battle bey. *Bromehill*, Dorſetſ. near Mort *Bromehill*, Norf. N. of Walſham. *Bro bill*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Lydde. *Br Houſe*, Midd. near Fulham. *Brome Kin* Warw. near Brome Burnells. *Br Park*, Northumberl. NW. of Alnwi *Bromfield*, Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Br field*, Kent, near Lenham. *Bromfi* Yorkſ. between South Cave and the Hu ber. *Bromford*. Northumb. NW. Wooller. *Bromhall*, Cheſh. NW. of Sto port *Bromhall*, Cheſh. near Comberm *Bromley*, Dorſetſ. a mile and a half S of Abbots Stoke.

*BROMLEY, a town of Kent, ſeated the river Ravenſburn, 10 miles from L don, on the road to Tunbridge. Mar on Thurſday.

Bromley, Midd near Bow, 2 miles fr London. *Bromley*, Cheſh. near Comb mere. *Bromley*, Shropſ. between Kin wood and Nether Heath. *Bromley*, Shr between Bridgenorth and Worril. *Br ley*, Staff. between Swinford and Brockm

BROMLEY ABBEY, or ABBO BROMLEY, a town of Staffordſ. 6 m from Staffordſ. Market on Tueſday.

Bromley Bagots, W. of Bromley Abb *Bromley Gerards*, Staff. near Blorche *Bromley Hurſt*, Staff. SE. of Pagets Br ley. *Bromley, Magna* and *Parva*, E near Maningtree. *Bromley Regis*, or *Ki Bromley*, Staff. on the Trent. *Bromp* Kent, near Rocheſter. *Brompton*, M in the pariſh of Kenſington. *Bromp* Dorſetſ. near Bridport. *Brompton Br* Heref. 7 miles from Ludlow. *Brom rough*, Glouc. 4 miles from Ledbury.

*BROMSGROVE, a town of Worce ſhire, with conſiderable manufacture worſted, linſey, linen cloths, fiſh-hoo needles, and nails. It is ſituated near riſe of the river Salwarp, 15 miles NE. N. of Worceſter, and 115 NW. of L don. A good market on Tueſday corn, cattle, and proviſions.

Brom

Bromfall, Staffordſ. SW. of Uttoxeter. *Bromfhorp*, Norf. near Rudham. *Bromſwell*, Suffolk; near Woodbridge. *Bromwich*, Shropſ. near Oſweſtry. *Bromwich, Great* and *Little*, and *Bromwich Caſtle*, Warw. near Coleſhill. *Bromwich, Weſt*, Staffordſ. S. of Walſal.

*BROMYARD, a town of Herefordſhire, ſituated in a country full of orchards, 16 miles NE. of Hereford, and 125 WNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Bromyhe, or *Till*, a river in Northumb. which runs into the Tweed at Tillmouth.

Bromfton, Cumb. in the pariſh of Dalſton.

BRONNI, or BRONNO, a town in the Milaneſe, 10 miles SW. of Pavia.

Bronke, Rutl. near Oakham. *Brook*, Wilts. S of N. Bradley. *Brook*, Kent, near Aſhford. *Brook*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Brook Green*, Midd. near Hammerſmith. *Brookhouſe*, Kent, near Dartford. *Brookland*, Kent, in Romney Marſh, 3 miles NW. of Lyd. *Brookley*, Kent, between Eltham and St. Mary Cray.

Brook Borough, in Fermanagh, Ulſter, early 87 miles from Dublin.

Brookſtreet, Eſſex, near Burntwood.

BROOM, LOCH, a lake and arm of the ſea, on the W. coaſt of Roſsſhire, noted for fine herrings, being eſteemed one of the beſt fiſhing ſtations on the coaſt.

BRORA, a ſea-port, river, and lake of Sutherlandſhire, on the SE. coaſt.

Broſeley, Shropſ. 5 miles from Bridgenorth, has a manufacture of glazed tobacco pipes.

Brofny, in King's County, Leinſter.

Brofna, Norf. 2¼ miles E. of Norwich.

Brotherbaſe, Linc. 4 miles S. of Spalding.

Brothertoft, Linc. NW. of Boſton.

Brotton, Yorkſ. 4 miles from Giſborough.

BROUAGE, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente. Here are the fineſt ſalt-works in France; the ſalt is called bay-ſalt, becauſe it lies on a bay of the ſea. It is 17 miles S. of Rochelle.

BROUCK, a town of Berne, ſituated on the river Aar, 21 miles S. of Baſil; alſo a town of Culmbach, Franconia; a town in the archduchy of Auſtria; a town of the Lower Palatinate; and a town in the electorate of Saxony.

BROUERSAVEN, a ſea-port in the iſle of Schowen, 9 miles SW. of Helvoetſluys.

Brough upon Sands, Cumberl. 5 miles W. of Carliſle.

*BROUGH, or BURGA upon STANMORE, a town of Weſtm. 6 miles from Appleby. Market on Thurſday.

Brough, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs near the ruins of Roman city, *Cataractum*, with a bridge, called Cataract Bridge. *Broughham*, Weſtm. near Penrith.

Broughſhane, in Antrim, Ulſter, 95 miles from Dublin.

Broughton, Lanc. 4 miles NW. of Ulverſton. *Broughton*, Linc. near Glandford Bridge. *Broughton*, Northamptonſ. near Kettering. *Broughton*, Oxfordſ. near Banbury. *Broughton*, Hants, near the Wallops. *Broughton*, Wiltſhire, between Bradford and Laycock, *Broughton*, Staff. 5 miles NW. of Eccleſhall. *Broughton*, Bucks, 2 miles E. of Ayleſbury. *Broughton*, Bucks, between Woburn and Newport. *Broughton*, Warwickſ. a hamlet, of Whitchurch. *Broughton*, Herts, near Hoddeſdon. *Broughton*, Hunt. 4 miles S. of Ramſey. *Broughton*, Lanc. 5 miles from Preſton. *Broughton*, Shropſ. in the pariſh of Wurthen. *Broughton*, Shropſ. 3 or 4 miles from Wem. *Broughton*, Yorkſ. 5 miles SW. of Skipton. *Broughton*, Yorkſ. 3 miles SE. of Stokeſley. *Broughton, Great* and *Little*, Cumb. near Cockermouth. *Broughton Aſhley*, Leiceſ. 4 miles N. of Lutterworth. *Broughton Caſtle*, Cumberl. E. of Penrith. *Broughton Church*, Derbyſ. 4 miles E. of Saperton. *Broughton Hacketts*, 3 miles E. of Worceſter. *Broughton Over*, Nottingh, and *Broughton Nether*, Leiceſterſ. adjoins each the other. *Broughton Poges*, Oxf. near Lechlade. *Broughton on the Sands*, Cumb. on Solway Fritn. *Broungelly*, Cornw. on a hill N. of Leſkard. *Brounrigg*, Cumb. near Abbey Holm. *Brown*, Somerſ. near Carhampton. *Brown Candover*, Hants. *Brownrigg*, Northumb. between Ford Caſtle and Woller. *Brownſell*, Dorſetſ. near Candle Wake. *Brownſea Iſle*, Dorſ. in the harbour of Pool. *Brownſover*, Warwickſ. N. of Rugby. *Brownſwell*, Midd. on Finchley Common. *Broxham*, Kent, nearly 5 miles W of Penſhurſt. *Broxbourn* and *Broxbournbury*, Herts, near Hoddeſdon. *Broxey*, Yorkſ. N. of Pickering Foreſt. *Broxholm*, 4 miles NW. of Lincoln. *Broxted*, Eſſex, 4 miles S. of Thaxted. *Broxton*, Cheſhire, S. of Beeſton Caſtle. *Broxton*, Hants, 4 miles E. of Alton. *Broxtow*, or *Broculſtow*, NW. of Nottingham. *Broxwood*, Heref. 3 miles E. of Kyneton. *Broyle*, Suſſex, 3 miles SE. of Lewes.

BRSESTZ, BRZESC, or BRESTE, a town and palatinate of Poland, 80 miles WNW. of Warſaw; and a town and palatinate of Lithuania, ſituated on the Bog, 100 miles E. of Warſaw.

Bruce Caſtle, Midd. near Tottenham.

BRUSCHAL, a town, of Spire, Germany.

BRUCK, or BRUGG. See BROUCK.

Bruck Caſtle, Hunt. between the Saltrys and Stilton. *Bruck Smalk*, Suſſex, between Burwaſh and Itchingham. *Bruern*, Oxfordſ. near Banbury. *Bruerton*, Staffordſ. near Rugeley.

Bruff, in Limerick, Munſter.

BRUGES, a large city of the ci-devant Auſtrian Flanders, formerly the Engliſh ſtaple for wool, and the centre of communication between the Lombards and the Hanſeatic merchants. Hither the Lombards brought the products of India, and the manufactures of Italy, and exchanged them for the commodities of the north. It was then the greateſt trading town in Europe, every commercial nation of which had a conſul here. But, in the 16th century, the civil wars, occaſioned by the tyranny of Philip II. drove the trade firſt to Antwerp, and then to Amſterdam. Bruges is not therefore populous now in proportion to it's extent; but it's ſituation ſtill commands ſome trade, as it communicates by canals with Ghent, Oſtend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. It is 8 miles nearly E. of Oſtend.

BRUGGE, or BRUGGEO, a town of Hildeſheim, in Lower Saxony; and a town of Juliers, Weſtphalia.

Brughan, a river of N. Wales, which runs into the Severn, about 2 miles above Llandyllos, in Montgomeryſhire.

BRUGNETO, a town of Genoa.

Brumfield, Cumberland, 4 miles W. of Wigton. *Brumfield*, Somerſ. 5 miles from Taunton, and 5 SW. of Bridgewater. *Brumham*, 2 miles from Bedford. *Brumham*, Wilts, 4 miles NW. of Devizes. *Brumley*, Northumb. between Newbiggen and Newcaſtle. *Brumpton*, Yorkſ. near Northallerton. *Brumpton*, Yorkſ. 5 miles SW. of Scarborough. *Brumpton Ralph*, Somerſetſh. 2 miles SW. of Stokegomer. *Brumpton Regis*, Somerſ. 2 miles NE. of Dulverton. *Brunſtal*, or *Brunſal*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Appletrewick. *Brunwell*, Norf. 3 miles N. of Brandon Ferry. *Brundall*, Lancaſhire, SW. of Houghton Tower. *Brundal*, 3 miles E. of Norwich. *Brunden*, Eſſex, near Sudbury. *Brundiſh*, Suff. 4 miles NE. of Framlingham. *Brundiſh Hall*, Eſſex, 2 miles from Ongar.

BRUNETTO, a ſtrong fortreſs in Piedmont, near Suſa.

Brunleſs, Brecknockſ. near Crickhowel. *Brunn*, Yorkſ. in Howden wapentake.

BRUNN. See BRINN.

BRUNSBUTTLE, a city of Holſtein, in Lower Saxony, ſeated at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW. of Gluckſtadt.

Brunſlow, Shropſ. between Barlow and Lidbury. *Brinſted*, Norf. 4 miles N Hickling.

BRUNSWICK, a populous city, ca of the duchy of Brunſwick, and the dence of the prince of Brunſwick Wo buttle, ſeated on the river Ocker, 7 N. of Wolfenbuttle, and 47 WNW Magdeburg.

BRUNSWICK, a country in the cir Lower Saxony, divided into four du and two counties. The duchies of B wick Proper, and Brunſwick Wolfen tle, with the counties of Rheinſtei Blackenberg, are ſubject to the du Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, while the tor of Hanover is duke of Brun Grubenhagen and Brunſwick Galen which alſo includes the duchy of Gö gen. Brunſwick is fertile in corn paſture, and has mines of copper, &c. It's principal rivers are the W the Ocker, the Leyne, and the Ilmen

BRUNSWICK, a town of Georgi N. America, where the Turtle Rive charges itſelf into St. Simon's Sound has a ſafe and extenſive harbour, ca of containing the largeſt ſhips. The is regularly laid out, but not compl From it's advantageous ſituation, an fertility of the back country, it pro to be a great trading town. It is 70 SW. by W. of Savannah. Lat. 31. lon. 82. 0. W.

BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jerſe N. America, on the SW. bank of Ra River, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. inhabitants have a conſiderable t trade, and many ſmall veſſels. Here a flouriſhing college, called Queen's lege. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 74. 10.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, the NW. di of Acadia, or Acadie, which, in was divided into two governments. Scotia, is now properly the penin New Brunſwick forms the reſt of the land E. of the river St. Croix, having nada on the W. and N. and the Sta New York and New England on t It's capital is Frederick's Town. the concluſion of the American war emigration of loyaliſts to this pro from the United States, has been con able. Large tracts of land have bee tivated, and ſeveral new towns laid among, which are, Shelburne, Parr T Digby, and New Edinburgh. The vince is now rapidly advancing in lation and fertility.

Brunthorp, Linc 2 miles SE. of A *Brunton*, Northumb. near Dunſtan Caſtle.

Bruy, in Limerick, Munſter.

Bruſebridge, Notting. near Worksop. *Bruſford*, Devonſ. S. of Winkley. *Bruſiard*, Suff. 4 miles NE. of Framlingham. *Bruſwith*, Cumb. a river running into the Eden, near Carliſle.

BRUSSELS, a large city in Flanders, capital of the late Auſtrian Brabant, about 7 miles in circumference. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and the houſes pretty high. In Bruſſels are 7 ſquares or market-places. The great market-place is elegant and beautiful. The public buildings are ſumptuous, and here are numerous fountains. The Rivage is the lower part of the city, cut out into canals for the convenience of ſhipping, for which a canal has been cut from the Scheldt about 15 miles from Bruſſels, which coſt this city 1,800,000 dollars, and by which trech-ſchuyts, or paſſage boats, paſs between Bruſſels and Antwerp. Bruſſels is celebrated for it's lace, camlets, and tapeſtry. It is ſeated partly on an eminence, and partly on a fertile plain, on the river Senne, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 SE. of Ghent, and 148 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 51. N. lon. 4. 28. E.

BRUTON, a well-built, populous town, of Somerſetſhire, with manufactures of ſerges, ſtockings, matting, and ſilk throwing. It is ſeated on the river Brew, near it's head, 12 miles SE. of Wells, and 109 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

BRUYIERS, a town in the dept. of the Voges, 22 miles nearly S. of Luneville; and a town in the dept. of the Aiſne, 3 miles SE. of Laon.

Bry, *Brow*, or *Brent*, a river in Somerſetſhire, which riſes in Selwood, on the borders of Wiltſhire, running W. near Glaſtonbury, and falls into the Briſtol Channel, in Bridgewater Bay.

Bryan's Bridge, in Clare, Munſter, on the Shannon, 8 miles N. of Limerick.

Bryanſtown, a few miles from Dublin.

Bryn, Lancaſ. near Wigan. *Bryning*, Lancaſ. 5 miles SW. of Kirkham. *Bryntin*, Staff. N. of Blimhill.

BUA, or ISLE OF PARTRIDGES, a ſmall iſland, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, joined to the town of Trau by a bridge.

BUARCOS, or BUARGAS, a town of Beira, 21 miles SW. of Coimbra.

Buhnall, Derbyſ. in the Peak. *Buhnall*, Warw. W. of Dunſmore Heath. *Bubton*, Derbyſ. in Appletree hundred. *Bubwith*, York. W. of Wighton. *Bucham*, Norf. near Havergate, W. of Yarmouth.

BUCHAN, a diſtrict of Aberdeenſhire, forming the NE. part of Scotland, from Deveca to the river Ythan, on the SW.

BUCHANNESS, a promontory, in the diſtrict of Buchan, the moſt eaſtern part of Scotland. Lat. 57. 28. N. lon. 1. 26. W. Between this promontory and Peterhead, is the place called the Bullers or Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity in the rocks, open at the top and perforated by 3 ways of entrance; it is 30 fathoms deep, and about 50 fathoms in diameter, with a foot-path round it. Boats ſail into it, from the ſea, under a natural arch, reſembling a large gothic window. At a little diſtance is a vaſt inſulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chaſm from the land. About the middle of this rock, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the ſea, when agitated, ruſhes in with a tremendous noiſe.

BUCHARIA. See BOKHARA.

BUCHAU, a free town of Suabia, ſituated on the Feder Lake, 24 miles SW. of Ulm.

BUCHOREST, a large town of Walachia, ſituated on the Dunbrowitz.

BUCHORN, a free town of Suabia, ſituated on the N. ſide of the Lake of Conſtance.

Buck-a-Bank, Cumb. in Dalſton pariſh. *Buckby, Long*, Northamp. 3 miles NE. of Daventry. *Buckden*; ſee *Budgen*. *Buckdon*, Yorkſ. near Biſhopſdale Chaſe. *Buckelly*, Cornw. 4 miles SW. of Camelford. *Bucken Hall*, Eſſex, N. of Bocking.

BUCKENHAM, NEW, a town of Norfolk, ſituated on the river Waveney, between Ipſwich and Norwich, 96 miles from London. Market on Saturday.

Buckenham, Old, NW. of New Buckenham. *Buckenham Ferry*, over the river Yare, 5 miles E. of Norwich. *Buckenham Houſe*, Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Thetford. *Buckerell*, Devonſ. 3 miles W. of Honiton. *Buckern*, Cornw. 3 miles N. of Bodmin. *Buckfaſtleigh*, Devonſ. 3 miles from Aſhburton. *Buckham*, Surry, near Egham. *Buckhampton*, Berkſhire, near Lamborn. *Buckhole*, Suſſex, 2 miles SE. of Hoo. *Buckholt Foreſt*, Hants, on the edge of Wilts. *Buckhorn Weſton*, Dorſetſh. near Wincanton. *Buckhurſt*, Suſſex, under Aſhdown Foreſt.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or BUCKS, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Oxfordſhire; on the N. by Northamptonſhire; on the E. by Bedfordſhire, Herts, and Middleſex; and on the S. by Berks and Surry, from which it is ſeparated by the Thames, as it is from Middleſex by the Coln. It is 46 miles in it's greateſt length, and 18 in breadth; containing 8 hundreds, 185 pariſhes, 15 mar-

ket towns, and above 111,400 inhabitants. The air is healthy, and the ſoil fertile, being chiefly chalk or marle. Fine wheat is grown in the uplands, barley is cultivated in the Chiltern Hills, herds of cattle, and vaſt flocks of ſheep, the largeſt in England, graze in the meadows, eſpecially in the tertile Vale of Aileſbury: and the hills, in many places, are covered with woods, in which are great quantities of beech. The principal manufactures of this county are paper and bone-lace.

*BUCKINGHAM, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with ſome manufactures of lace, and many paper mills near it, on the Ouſe. The county gaol ſtands in this town, and the ſummer aſſizes for the county are held here. The houſes in the town and pariſh amount to about 540. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, by which it is nearly ſurrounded, and over which it has 3 handſome ſtone bridges, 25 miles NE. of Oxford, and 57 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Buckingham, Suſſex, N. of Shoreham, *Buckington*, Wilts, between Devizes and Trowbridge. *Buckland Monachorum*, Devonſ. near Taviſtock. *Buckland*, Berks, near Farringdon. *Buckland*, Bucks, NE. of Wendover. *Buckland Rivers*, Dorſetſh. SW. of Radipole. *Buckland*, Glouceſ. 5 miles W. of Campden. *Buckland*, Herts, 34 miles from London. *Buckland*, Kent, near Dover. *Buckland*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Buckland*, Kent, near Feverſham. *Buckland*, Linc. between Tatterſhall and Horncaſtle. *Buckland*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles NE. of Frome. *Buckland*, Somerſ. 5 miles from Taunton. *Buckland*, Surry, near Ryegate. *Buckland Abbots*, Wilts, near Calne. *Buckland Bruer*, Devonſ, NW. of Torrington. *Buckland*, *E.* and *W.* Devonſ. near South Moulton. *Buckland Fee*, Somerſ. near North Petherton. *Buckland Filly*, Devonſ. NW. of Sheepwaſh. *Buckland Houſe*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Buckland Mary*, Somerſ. 4 miles SW. of Ilminſter. *Buckland*, *North*, Devonſ. near Bear Alſton. *Buckland Tovnſand*, Devonſ. near Dartmouth. *Buckland*, Somerſ. near Wellington. *Buckland Abbas*, or *Newton*, Dorſetſ. 4 miles NE. of Cerne-Abbas. *Buckland's Palace*, Glouc. near Badgworth. *Buckebury*, Berks, NE. of Newbury. *Buckleſham*, Suff. between Ipſwich and Bawdſey. *Buckley*, Cheſ. W. of the Lake Combermere. *Buckley*, Cornw. 3 miles NW. of Camelford. *Buckly Feke*, Northamp. near Daventry. *Buckminſter*, Leiceſ. bordering on Rutl. *Buckminſter*, Wilts, 4 miles N. of Ambreſbury. *Bucknall*, Linc. 5 miles W. of Horncaſtle. *Bucknell*, Oxfordſ. near Biceſter. *Bucknal* Shropſ. on the borders of Heref. *Buckna* Somerſ. near Staple Fitz Pain. *Buckne* Staffordſh. 3 miles N. of Stone. *Buckney* Cumb. W. of Stapleton. *Buckrul*, Do 1 mile SW. of Corfe Caſtle. *Buckſtea* Suſſex, near Aſhdown Foreſt. *Buckſtee* Suſſex, near Hayſham. *Buckthorp*, 4 mil S. of Glouceſter. *Buckton*, Heref. ne Brampton Bryan. *Buckton*, Northamp. W of Moulton. *Buckton*, Northumb. ne Fenwick. *Buckton*, Yorkſ. N. of Bridlin ton. *Buckware*, Eſſex, W. of Rodi Abbey. *Buckwell*, Kent, between Ca terbury and Whitſtable. *Buckwort* Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Buckwort* Huntingdonſ. near Leighton.

BUDA, or OFFEN, the capital of Low Hungary, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, the W. bank of the Danube, oppoſite Pe formerly the reſidence of the kings of Hu gary. The public buildings are elegan it's warm baths very magnificent, and the adjacent country are vineyards, pr ducing a red wine, in great eſtimation. is 125 miles ESE. of Vienna, and 56 NW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 47. 25. N lon. 18. 22. E.

Buabrook, two miles W. of Warwick *Budworth*, 3 miles from Warwick. *Bu by*, Nottinghamſ. near Thowerſby.

BUDDESDALE, or BOTESDALE, a long mean-built town, of Suffolk, on the bor ders of Norfolk, 15 miles NE. of Bury on the road to Yarmouth. Market o Thurſday.

BUDELICH, a town of Treves.

Budeſden, Cheſ. W. of the Merſey, op poſite to Liverpool. *Budeſton*, *St. Peter* or *Biddleſton*, Wilts, near Chippenham *Budic*, Northumb. near Bamburgh Caſtle

BUDISSEN. See BAUTZEN.

BUDLEY, a town of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Otter, near it's mouth Market on Monday.

Budnaboc, Bedf. NW. of Biggleſwade.

BUDOA, a ſea-port town of Dalmatia, 30 miles SSE. of Raguſa.

Bvacc, Cornw. near Penryn and Falmouth. *Budox*, *St.* Devonſ. 4 miles N. of Plymouth.

BUDRIO, a town in the Bologneſe.

BUDWEIS, a town of Bechin, Bohemia, ſituated on the Moldaw, 18 miles S. of Bechin.

Budworth, *Magna* and *Parva*, Cheſh.

BUENOS AYRES, or CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD, is the ſeat of a viceroy, and a conſiderable ſea-port of La Plata, ſeated on the river Plata, in a country truly paradiſaical, 50 miles from the ſea, on the E. coaſt of S. America. Part of the treaſures

ſures and merchandiſe of Peru and Chili, which are exported to Spain, is brought here, and received by the regiſter ſhips, and they have a conſiderable commerce in the ſkins of wild bulls and cows. It contains about 3000 houſes, and 30,000 inhabitants. The vice-royalty, erected in 1776, has Yapeyaga and Paraguay on the N. Brazil and the Sea on the E. and Cordova and Tucuman on the W. Lat. 34. 35. S. lon. 58. 26. W.

Bueriy, Yorkſ. near Patley Bridge. *Buerly*, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Buerton*, Cheſh. E. of Combermere.

Bug, a river of Poland, which runs into the Viſtula, between Porcz and Warſaw.

Bugbarrow, Dorſetſh. adjoining Brere Regis. *Bugbrook*, 2½ miles W. of Northampton. *Bugden*, Hunt. N. of Boddington.

Bugia, or Boujeiah, a ſea-port, of Algiers, exporting oil, wax, and agricultural iron inſtruments, obtained from mountains near the town. In 1674, Sir Edward Spragg directed a fire-ſhip into the harbour, which is large, confined by a wall of ſquare ſtone, and defended by 2 caſtles, when 7 veſſels, of from 24 to 34 guns, were burned, the town and caſtles conſiderably damaged, and between 3 and 400 men killed. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 5. 10. E.

Bugie, a port of Egypt, on the W. coaſt of the Red Sea, in lat. 22. 15. N.

Bugill, Suſſex, W. of Rotherbridge. *Bugthorp*, Yorkſ. 5 miles N. of Pocklington.

Builth. See Bealt.

Buis, Le, a town in the dept. of Drome, 21 miles ENE. of Orange.

Bukari, a ſea-port of Hungarian Dalmatia, in lat. 45. 29. N.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, of conſiderable trade, containing about 4000 families. It is ſeated on the E. ſhore of the Nile, 2 miles W. of Grand Cairo, being the ſea-port of that city. On the N. ſide of it is the Caliſch, whoſe banks are cut every year to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo.

Bulam, a fertile iſland of Africa, about 8 leagues long and 3 broad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. An attempt has been lately made to coloniſe it by free negroes, under the direction of the Bulam Aſſociation in England; as alſo to eſtabliſh a friendly intercourſe with the natives, and a trade unpolluted by ſlavery; but the ſettlement was deſtroyed by Africans from the continent. It is about a league and a half from the continent, in lat. 10 deg. N.

Buley, Linc. near Stainfleet. *Buley Caſtle*, Weſtmor. near Appleby. *Buley Grange*, Durh. 5 miles NE. of Stockton. *Bulford*, Wilts, 3 miles N. of Ambreſbury.

Bulgaria, a mountainous province of Turkey, bounded on the W. by Servia and Macedonia; on the N. by Walachia; on the E. by the Black Sea; and on the S. by Romania. The valleys produce ſome corn and wine.

Bulham, in the Iſle of Wight.

Bullock, 6 miles from Dublin.

Bultinton, Wilts, near Pottern. *Bulkington*, Warw. 4 miles from Coventry. *Bulkley*, Cheſh. NW. of Chomondeley. *Bulkworthy*, Devonſ. W. of Torrington. *Bullingham, Upper* and *Lower*, S. of Heretord. *Bullingham*, Hants, 4 miles E. of Andover. *Bullings*, 6 miles E. of Lincoln. *Bullington*, Berks, between Wallingford and Oxford. *Bullington*, Heref. 2 miles W. of Kinnerſley. *Bullington*, Linc. 2 miles W. of Wragby. *Bully*, Glouc. 2 miles W. of the Iſle of Alderney. *Bullmarſh Court*, Berks, near Sunning. *Bullmaſh Heath*, Berks, near Reading. *Bulmer*, Eſſex, on the borders of Suffolk. *Bulmer*, Yorkſ. 4 miles SW. of New Malton. *Bulneſs*; ſee *Boulneſs*. *Bulpham*, Eſſex, NW. of Horndon. *Bulſtrode*, Bucks, near Gerard's Croſs. *Bull Point*, Devonſ. near Salcomb. *Bullwell*, 7 miles from Nottingham. *Bulwick*, Northamp. 5 miles NW. of Oundle. *Bumford*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Bumſtead Helion*, Eſſex, near Haveril. *Bumbury*, Cheſh. E. of Beeſton Caſtle. *Bunbrook*, a river in Derbyſhire.

Buncloady, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Buncrana*, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Bundela, or Bundelcund, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad, ſeparated from the Jumna by a narrow tract of low country. It is a mountainous, woody tract, of more than 100 miles ſquare, and contains the celebrated diamond-mines of Panna or Purna. It was formerly ſubject to a rajah, named Hindooput, but is now divided among his deſcendants. It is inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots, and is ſurrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares, and the Mahrattas. The principal towns are Chatterpour, which lies in lat. 25. 0. N. Mow, and Panna. The principal river is the Cane or Ken.

Bundeley, Dev. 4 miles E. of Hatherly.

*Bungay, a town in Suffolk, ſeated on the river Waveney, which is navigable for barges to Yarmouth. It has a conſiderable trade, and the women are much employed in knitting worſted ſtockings. It is 36 miles N. by E. of Ipſwich, and 107 NE. of London. Market on Thurſd.

Bungo,

BUNGO, a conſiderable kingdom in the iſland of Bungo, of Ximo, in Japan. The capital is Fumay. The king of Bungo was baptized by the name of Francis Civan, and ſent a ſolemn embaſſy to Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582.

BUNGO, a province of Loango, in Africa.

Bunbill, Worceſ. in Bromſgrove.

Bunnidane, in Sligo, Connaught. *Bufinglaſs*, in Mayo, Connaught.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Herts, ſituated on the little river Rib, 7 miles S. of Royſton, and 31 N. by E. of London. Market on Monday.

Buntingſdale, Shropſh. near Drayton. *Bunwell*, Norf. 4 miles from Wymundham. *Bupton*, Wilts, 5 miles N. of Calne. *Burbach*, Leiceſ. near High Croſs and Hinckley. *Burbeck*, Weſtm. SW. of Appleby. *Burbeck*, a river of Weſtm. running into the Lune. *Burbich*, Wilts, W. of Great Bedwin. *Burbrook*, Eſſex, between Aſhden and Steeple Bumſted. *Burchalk*, Wilts, SW. of Saliſbury Plain. *Burcham, Magna, Newton*, and *Tofts*, Norf. 3 villages 4 miles N. of Caſtle Riſing. *Burchills*, Staff. 1 mile NW. of Walſal. *Burchope*, between Hereford and Leominſter. *Burcomb*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of S. Perrot. *Burcomb Lodge*, Somerſ. NE. of Bruton. *Burcomb, N.* and *S.* Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Burcot*, Northamp. near Towceſter. *Burcot*, Shropſ. NW. of Great Wenlock. *Burcot*, Somerſ. SE. of Wrinton. *Burcot*, Oxf. near Dorcheſter. *Burdforth*, Yorkſ. S. of Thirſk. *Burdham*, Suſſex, 4 miles from Chicheſter. *Burdingbury*, Warwickſ. N. of Long Itchington. *Burldon*, Durham. *Burdon*, Durh. N. of Seaton. *Burdon, Great* and *Little*, Durh, between Darlington and Stockton. *Burdon, Old*, Durham, near Lumley Caſtle, *Burdop Craig*, Northumb. NW. of Elleſdon. *Burdrop*, Oxf. 5 miles SW. of Banbury. *Burdrop*, Wilts, near Swindon. *Burdſwold*, Cumb. E. of Aſkerton Caſtle,

BURELLO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

BUREN, a town and county of Dutch Guelderland, 18 miles SE. of Utrecht.

BUREN, a town of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Alme.

Bureſs, Suffolk, near Neyland. *Burfield*, Berks, SW. of Reading.

*BURFORD, a town of Oxfordſhire, with manufactories of duffels, rugs, and ſaddles. It is ſeated on the river Windruſh, 71 miles from London. Market on Saturday.

Burford, near Warwick. *Burford*, Shropſ. near Tenbury.

BURG, a town of Zutphen; a town of Berg, Weſtphalia; a town of Culmbach Franconia; a town of Newburg, Bavaria a town of Thuringia; a town of Magdeburg; and a town of Reuſs, Upper Saxony

Burgat, Hants, near Fordingbridge *Burgat*, Suff. near Buddeſdale. *Burgat* Surrey, S. of Godalmin. *Burgat Dam ram*, Wilts, on the borders of Dorſetſh.

BURGAW, a town and margraviate Auſtria, 15 miles N. of Augſburg; and town of Eiſenach, Upper Saxony.

BURGDORF, a town and bailiwick Bern; and a town of Lunenburg Zell.

BURGH, a town of Lincolnſhire, miles NNE. of Boſton, and 133 N. London. Market on Thurſday.

Burgh, Derb. in the Peak, near Caſtl ton. *Burgh*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles from A minſter. *Burgh*, Shropſ. 5 miles fro Wem. *Burgh*, or *Borough*, Camb. 8 mil S. of Newmarket. *Burg*, Norf. W. Kirby. *Burgh*, Lancaſ. S. of the Pe *Burgh*, Suff. near Clopton. *Burgh*, York E. Riding, near Ferriby. *Burgh Caſtl* Suff. at the mouth of the Waveney, 4 mil SW. of Yarmouth. *Burgh Clere*, Hant W. of King's Clere. *Burgh Hall*, York N. Riding, N. of Maſham. *Burgh Hil* Yorkſ. near Bainbridge. *Burgh Hill*, N of Hereford. *Burgh Houſe*, Surry, 2 mil SE. of Epſom. *Burgh upon Bone*, Lin E. of Market Raiſin. *Burgh, St. Marga ret* and *St. Mary*, Norf. near Yarmouth *Burgh upon Sands*; ſee *Brough upon Sand Burgham Caſtle*, Weſtmorland, 5 miles SE of Appleby.

BURGOS, a city of Spain, capital o Old Caſtile, ſeated partly on a mountain and extending to the river Arlanzon The ſquares, public buildings, and foun tains are magnificent, and the walks agree able. Many manufactures are carried o here. It is 95 miles E. by S. of Leon and 117 N. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 20. N lon. 3. 30. W.

BURGUNDY, a ci-devant province o France, bordered on the E. by Franch Comte; on the S. by Lyonnois; and o the N. by Champaigne. It is fertile i corn, fruits, and excellent wine, and i now formed into the depts. of Aube, Côt d'Or, Saone and Loire, and Yonne.

Burgus, Cornw. near Padſtow Haven *Burham*, Kent, near Aylesford. *Burham* Linc. in Goſwell pariſh. *Burham, N.* and *S.* Somerſetſ. near Bruton.

BURHANPOUR, a city of Hindooſtan th capital of Candeiſh, and, at one period of the Deccan alſo. It has conſiderable manufactures in fine cottons, white and painted, plain, and mixed with gold and ſilver, for veils, ſhawls, handkerchiefs, &c.

&c. It is 100 miles N. of Arungabad, and 125 miles E. by N. of Surat. Lat. 21. 25. N. lon. 76. 19. E.

BURHANPOUR, a town of Bengal, 85 miles N. of Calcutta.

BURICK, a town of Cleves, on the Rhine.

Burian, St. Cornw. 5 miles from Penzance. *Buricourt*, Hants, between Bentley and Dogmersfield. *Buringham*, Linc. near the Isle of Axholm. *Burket*, Berks, near Shrivenham.

BURKHAUSEN, a town of Up. Bavaria.

Burland, Chesh. SE. of Combermere. *Burland*, Somers. between Taunton and Combe St Nicholas. *Burlaton*, Staff. near Sheriff Hales. *Burleigh House*, Northamp. 1 mile SE. of Stamford. *Burlescamb*, Devons. near Holcombe. *Burleston*, Dorset. near Athelhamston. *Burley on the Hill*, Rutland, near Oakham; near it is a fine seat of the Earl of Winchelsea. *Burly*, Yorks. near Otley. *Burley*, Hants, in the New Forest. *Burley*, Shropsh. N. of Ludlow. *Burley Park*, Leices. near Loughborough. *Burlington*; see *Bridlington*. *Burlington*, Shropshire, SW. of Wem.

BURLINGTON, a trading town of New Jersey, in N. America, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on Delaware River, which is here a mile broad, and under shelter of Mittinnicunk and Burlington Islands, affords a safe and convenient harbour. It has a mayor and court of aldermen. The majority of the inhabitants are Quakers. Burlington is 17 miles NE. of Philadelphia, and 55 SSE. of New York.

BURMAH. See AVA.

Burmash, Kent, in Romney Marsh. *Burmington*. Warwickshire. SE. of Shipton. *Burnay*, Suffolk, E. of Beccles. *Burnby*, York. near Pocklington.

Burnchurch, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

burnep, Durh. on the borders of Cumb. *Burnare*, Cornwall, near Padstow Haven. *Burnas*, Cumb. N. of Keswick. *Burnat*, Somers. 4½ miles W. of Bath. *Burneton Butail*, Northumb. near Bamburgh Castle. *Burnball*, SW. of Durham. *Burngate*, Durh. 1 mile E. of Lulworth. *Burnham*, Bucks, 3 miles E. of Maidenhead. Near it are *Burnham Bovency*, and *Burnham East*. *Burnham Deepdale*, Norfolk, in the NW. part of the county, noted for it's salt-marshes, on which sheep thrive well.

BURNHAM, a town of Norfolk, seated near the sea, with a good harbour, and a considerable trade in corn, 29 miles NW. of Norwich, and 126 NE. of London. There are several villages in it's neighbourhood, which are also called Burnham, as well as that of Burnham Deepdale. Market on Saturday.

BURNHAM, a fishing-town of Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Wallfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creek and pits of this river. It is 40 miles E. by N. of London.

Burnham, Somers. near the Start Point. *Burnham, Nether* and *Upper*, Linc. in the Isle of Axholm. *Burnholm, N.* and *S.* Yorksh. E. Riding, E. of Pocklington. *Burningham*, Norf. 4 miles SE. of Holt. *Burniston*, Yorkshire, N. of Scarborough. *Burnitton*, Yorkshire, between Bedal and Thirsk.

BURNLEY, a little town of Lancashire, with woollen and cotton manufactures, printing houses, dying houses, mills, &c. It is seated in a very healthy situation, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 35 miles SE. of Lancaster, and 208 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Burnsal, Yorksh. on the Wherfe, between Settle and Paitley Bridge. *Burnt Ely*, Suff. between Sudbury and Bilston.

BURNTISLAND, a town in Fifeshire, with a good, deep, and large harbour. It is seated under a stupendous rock, on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles NW. of Edinburgh.

Burph, Dorsets. N. of Bridport. *Burpham*, Sussex, NE. of Arundel. *Burphants*, Surry, S. of Woking.

BURRAMPOOTER, or SANPOO, a river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges in the mountains of Thibet. Issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountain, these rivers flow in different directions, till they are 1200 miles asunder; yet meet in one point about 40 miles from the sea, after each has run through a winding course of about 2000 miles. The Burrampooter, for 60 miles before it's junction with the Ganges, is regularly from 4 to 5 miles wide, and, but for it's freshness, might pass for an arm of the sea; in other respects, it bears an intimate resemblance, during a course of 400 miles through Bengal, to that river.

Burham, E. and *W.* Hants. *Burrel*, Yorks. N. Riding. 3 miles N. of Snape, and W. of Bedal. *Burrels*, Westmorl. S. of Appleby. *Burrington*, Devons. a little N. of Chumleigh. *Burrington*, Devonsh. N. of Plympton.

Burris, in Carlow, Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin. *Burrisaleigh*, in Tipperary, Munster, 78 miles from Dublin.

Burroby, Yorks. 3 miles from Thirsk. *Burroded*, Northumberl. near Upper and Lower Trewhet. *Burrough*, Norf, between

tween Fakenham and Holt. *Burrow*, Norfolk, near Aleſham. *Burrow*, S. of Lancaſter: it communicates with all the late inland navigations. *Burrow*, Leiceſ. near Billeſdon. *Burrow Green*, 2 miles from Cambridge, and 2 from Newmarket. *Burrow Hill*, Northamptonſh. near Daventry.

BURSA, anciently PRUSA, one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful cities of Natolia, containing about 40,060 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. It ſtands at the foot of Mount Olympus, on the edge of a fine plain, covered with mulberry, and various fruit trees, and, in 1356, was made the capital of the Ottoman dominions. The moſques and caravanſeras are elegant, and every houſe has it's fountain. The bezeſtine is a large ſtructure, full of warehouſes and ſhops, containing all the commodities of the Eaſt, beſide their own manufactures in ſilk ſtuffs, velvets, beautiful carpets, &c. Here, indeed, are the beſt workmen in Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapeſtry of Italy and France. Burſa is the capital of a province of Natolia Proper, called by the Turks Becſangil, and anciently Bithynia. It is 60 miles S. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 32. 22. N. lon 29. 5. E.

Burſcough, Lancaſh. near Latham and Ormſkirk. *Burſledon*, 5 miles E. of Southampton, ſituated on a branch of the Southampton Water, with yards for ſhip-building. *Burſlem*, Staff. 3 miles from Newcaſtle under Line, celebrated for it's potteries. *Burſeſley*, Worc. 4 miles SE. of Bromſgrove. *Burſtall*, NE. of Leiceſter, on the Stour. *Burſtall*, Suffolk, W. of Ipſwich. *Burſtall*, Yorkſ. between Huddersfield and Leeds. *Burſtall Garth*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Burſted, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, near Billericay. *Burſtock*, Dorſet. W. of Beminſter. *Burſton*, Staff. NE. of Newcaſtle under Line. *Burſton*, Bucks, NE. of Aileſbury. *Burſton*, Dorſetſ. 4 miles W. of Bere Regis. *Burſton*, Norfolk, 1 mile from Diſs. *Burſton*, Norf. 4 miles S. of Holt. *Burſtow*, Surry, near E. Grinſtead. *Burſtwick*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Burtford Houſe*, Wilts, near Salisbury. *Burthorp*, Glouc. near Lechlade. *Burtle Houſe*, Somerſ. near Bridgewater.

BURTON STATHER, a ſmall town of Lincolnſhire, ſeated on a hill, near the Trent, on which it has ſeveral mills, 30 miles NW. of Lincoln, and 164 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

BURTON, a town of Weſtmorland, 11 miles N. of Lancaſter, and 247 NNW. of London. It communicates with all the late inland navigations. Market on Tueſday.

Burton, 3 or 4 miles from Nottingham, on the road to Newark. *Burton*, Berks, near Aſhbury and White Horſe Hill. *Burton*, Cheſh. NW. near the Dee. *Burton*, 5 miles E. of Cheſter. *Burton*, near Buckingham. *Burton*, Dorſetſh. W. of Wareham. *Burton*, Dorſ. near Bridport. *Burton, Great* and *Little*, Dorſetſ. a little N. of Dorcheſter. *Burton*, Heref. NE. of Pembridge. *Burton*, Kent, near Aſhford. *Burton*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Burton*, Lincolnſ. between Grantham and Market Deeping. *Burton*, NW. of Lincoln. *Burton*, Norf. 3 miles SE. of Wurſted. *Burton*, Northumb S. of Bamburgh Caſtle. *Burton*, Shropſ. between Wenlock and Shrewſbury. *Burton*, Shropſ. S. of Wenlock. *Burton*, Somerſ. near Wyncaton. *Burton*, Somerſ. W. of Bedminſter. *Burton*, Somerſ. near Somerton. *Burton*, Iſle of Wight, near Cowes. *Burton*, Hants, between Lymington and Chriſt Church. *Burton*, Staff. near Penkridge, *Burton*, E. and W. Suſſex, between Petworth and Arundel. *Burton, E.* and *W.* Weſtmor. E. of Appleby. *Burton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Burton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. 4 miles NE. of Richmond. *Burton*, Worc. in Lower and Upper Sapy. *Burton Agneſs*, Yorkſhire, E. of Kilham. *Burton Biſhops*, Yorkſh. N. of Beverley. *Burton, Black*, Oxfordſ. N. of Bradwell. *Burton Cherry*, Yorkſ. NW. of Beverley.

BURTON CONSTABLE, a town of Yorkſhire, ſituated between Midlam and Richmond. Market on Friday.

Burton Conſtable, Yorkſ. NE. of Hull. *Burton Dorſet*, Warw. 3 miles from Kyneton. *Burton Grange*, Yorkſ near Barnſley. *Burton Haſtings*, Warw. near the road between Coventry and Leiceſter. *Burton Hill*, Wilts, S. of Malmſbury. *Burton in Biſhopſdale*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, SW. of Midlam. *Burton Latimer*, Northamptonſ. SW. of Kettering. *Burton Leonard*, Yorkſ. W. of Boroughbridge. *Burton, Long*, Dorſetſ. N. of the Vale of White Hart. *Burton Lazers*, Leiceſterſ. S. of Melton Mowbray. *Burton Magna*, Oxf. N. of Banbury. *Burton, North*, Yorkſ. NW. of Bridlinton. *Burton Overy*, Leic. near Hallaton. *Burton Parva*, Oxfordſ. SE. of Burton Magna. *Burton Pidſey*, Yorkſh. in Holderneſs. *Burton Salmon*, Yorkſ. N. of Pontefract. *Burton ſuper Montem*, Glouc. W. of Morton in Marſh. *Burton upon Oldo*, Leiceſterſhire.

*BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordſhire, ſituated on the river Trent, over which it has a bridge of freeſtone, a quarter

quarter of a mile in length. It conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, and has long been noted for it's excellent malt and ale, great quantities of which laſt are exported to London, Leith, the Baltic, &c. It has alſo manufactures in woollen and cotton, of hats, ſpades, and other articles, beſides forges for forming iron bars. The houſes are about 750, and the inhabitants 4000. Beſides the Trent, it communicates, by canals, with Liverpool, Briſtol, Coventry, and all the late inland navigations. It is 11 miles SW. of Derby, and 124 NNW. of London. A well-ſupplied market for corn and proviſions on Thurſday.

Burton on the Water, Glouc. *Burton*, *E.* and *W.* Nott. 3 miles from Gainſborough. *Burton Wood*, Lanc. in W. Derby. *Burwarton*, Shropſhire, near Brown Clee Hill. *Burwaſh*, Suſſex, N. of Rotherbridge. *Burwell*, Camb. 3 miles N. of Newmarket Heath. On the 8th of Sept. 1727, a melancholy event took place here: 160 perſons, among whom were ſeveral young ladies of fortune, being aſſembled in a barn, on the exhibition of a puppet-ſhow, the place took fire, by a careleſs accident, when only five or ſix eſcaped; the bodies of the dead were ſo disfigured by the fire, and the fall of the roof, &c. that their friends could not recogniſe them, and they were promiſcuouſly interred in one large grave. A tablet has been erected in the church, to perpetuate the event. *Burwell*, Linc. near Althorp. *Burwell*, Hants, near Hambledon. *Burwell's Green* Herts, NW. of Ware Park. *Burwood*, Surry, S. of Walton upon Thames.

BURY, a town of Lancaſhire, noted for it's manufacture of fuſtians, half thicks, kerſeys, calicoes, &c. A melancholy event happened here July 5, 1787, by the fall of the theatre, by which more than 320 perſons were buried in the ruins: ſome eſcaped unhurt; many were killed, and others greatly bruiſed. Bury is ſituated on the Irwell, near a canal, which goes to Manchester, 36 miles SE. of Lancaſter, and 190 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S a town of Suffolk, which contains 2 pariſh churches, about 1000 houſes, and 7000 inhabitants. It owes it's name to a celebrated abbey, one of the largeſt and richeſt in the kingdom, founded in honour of Edmund, king of the Eaſt Angles, who was born, crowned, murdered, and buried here. It is ſituated in a healthy, delighful ſpot, affording beautiful proſpects, (from which it has been called the Montpellier of England) 14 miles nearly E. of Newmarket, and 72 NNE. of London. Large markets for corn, fiſh, fowl, &c. on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Buſhby, Yorkſ. N. Riding, N. of Wharlton Caſtle. *Buſham*, Suſſ. S. of Arundel. *Buſhbury*, Staffordſ. between Brewood and Walſall. *Buſhby Parva*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, S. of Stokeſley. *Buſhford*, Somerſ. near Dulverton. *Buſh Hill*, Middl. near Edmonton. *Buſhley*, Worc. near Tewkſbury. *Buſh Mead*, Bedf. near Eaton.

Buſhmills, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Buſhton, Wilts, in the pariſh of Clave Pepper. *Buſhy*, Herts, near Watford. *Buſhy*, 2 miles from Leiceſter. *Buſhy Hall*, Herts, NW. of Watford. *Buſhy Leaze*, Hants, in the pariſh of Fackham. *Buſhy Park*, Middl. near Hampton Court. *Buſſage*, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet to Biſley.

BUSSARAH, BASSORAH, or BASRAH, a conſiderable city and ſea-port of Turkey in Aſia, in Irac Arabi, on a canal, navigable for veſſels of 50 tons, to the Euphrates, 40 miles NW. of the Gulf of Perſia. The circumference of the town is large, but a great number of date-trees are planted within the walls. It is rather an Arabian than a Turkiſh city, and the prince pays but little reſpect to the Ottoman court. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000.

Buſtleton, Northumberl. near Heydon. *Buſtleton*, Hants, 12 miles from Portſmouth. *Buſton*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Buſton*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Buſtwath Hill*, Cumberl near Burgh Marſh. *Butcomb*, Somerſ. SE. of Wrinton.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, conſiſting of the iſlands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnoc, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, S. of Argyleſhire. They are fertile in corn and paſtures; and there is a conſiderable herring fiſhery on their coaſts. The chief town is Rothſay.

Butler's Bridge, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Butler's Court, Glouc. near Bodington. *Butley*, Cheſhire, near Preſtbury. *Butley*, Somerſ. between Bruton and Bridgewater. *Butley Abbey*, Suff. 4 miles from Orford.

BUTRAGO, a town of New Caſtile.

Buttleſdon, Northumb. in the manor of Warkworth. *Butt's Aſh*, Hants in New Foreſt. *Butſbury*, Eſſex, near Ingateſton. *Butteland*, Northumb. near Billingham. *Butterby*, Durh. near Branſpeth. *Butter Cramb*, Yorkſ. near New Malton. *Butter Haugh*, Northumb, near the ſource of the Tyne. *Butterley*, Derbyſ. near Codnor Caſtle. *Butterley*, Devonſ. near Collumpton.

BUTRINTO, a ſea-port and gulf of Venetia,

Venetian Albania, ſeparated by a ſtrait from the Iſland of Corfu, at the entrance of the Adriatic, in lat. 39. 49. N.

BUTTERMERE WATER, a lake of Cumberland, near the ſource of the Cocker. The lakes of Buttermere and Lowſwater are not ſo extenſive as thoſe of the Derwent or Keſwick, but quite as beautiful, and the country about them is as mountainous and romantic as Borrowdale.

Butterſide, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Aſkrig. *Butterwike*, Dorſetſ. a mile S. of Folke. *Butterſwick*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Newſom. *Butterton*, Staff. SE. of Leek. *Butterton*, SW. of Stafford. *Butterwick*, Linc NE. of Boſton. *Butterwick*, Durh. between Stockton and Durham. *Butterwick*, Herts, near St. Albans. *Butterwick, E.* and *W.* Lincolnſ. E. of Axholm.

Buttevant, in Cork, Munſter.

Buttolph, Suſſex, near Bramber.

BUTTON'S BAY, a bay in the NW. part of Hudſon's Bay, through which Sir T. Button and others have in vain attempted to diſcover a NW. paſſage to China. It lies in the 60th deg. of N. lat.

BUTZAW, a town of Schwerin, Lower Saxony.

Buxhall, Suff. between Bildeſton and Wulpet. *Buxlow*, Suff. near Dunwich. *Buxted*, or *Buckſtead*, Suſſex, 10 miles from E. Grinſtead.

*BUXTON, a town in Derbyſhire, one of the wonders of the Peak, having 9 wells that riſe near the ſource of the river Wye. Their waters were noted in the times of the Romans. Although hot and ſulphureous, they are palatable; they create an appetite and remove obſtructions, and, if bathed in, afford relief in ſcorbutic rheumatiſms, nervous caſes, &c. It is much reſorted to in ſummer. The public rooms are in an elegant building, in the form of a creſcent, erected by the Duke of Devonſhire. It is of the Doric order, and under it are a piazza and ſhops. Buxton has a manufacture of cotton, and is ſituated in an open, healthy county, with a variety of fine views, 28 miles from Mancheſter, 32 NW. of Derby, and 160 NNW. of London.

Buxton, Norf. SE. of Aleſham.

BUZBACH, a town of Solmes, Upper Rhine.

Bybury, Glouc. NW. of Fairford.

BYCHOW, or BYSZOW, a town of Courland.

Byerley, N. and *S.* Yorkſ. near Bradford. *Byfield*, Northamp. between Banbury and Daventry. *Byfleet*, Surry, near Cobham. *Byford*, Heref. near Bredwardine Caſtle. *Byford*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Bygrave Hall*, Herts, a little NW. of Baldock. *Bykeſbore*, Northumb. 1 mile from Newcaſtle. *Bykeware*, Glouc. near Hawkſbury. *Byland*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk. *Byley*, Cheſh. NE. of Middlewich. *Bynall*, Wilts, 3 miles SE. of Wooton Baſſet. *Bynamy*, Cornw. near Beeds Haven. *Bynith Wood*, Cornw. between Leſkard and Launceſton. *Bynton*, Warw. near Bittord. *Bynweſton*, Shropſ. on the borders of Montgomeryſ. *Byram*, Lanc. between Newton Chapel and Leigh. *Byrch, Magna* and *Parva*, Heref. SW. of Aconbury. *Byrom*, Yorkſ. near Ferrybridge.

BYRON'S ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, is low, woody, and populous, and about 12 miles in length. The natives are tall, robuſt, active, and cheerful. Lat. 1. 18. S. lon. 173. 46. E.

Byton, Heref. E. of Preſteign, in Radnorſhire. *Byworth*, Suſſ. near Petworth.

CAANA, a town of Egypt, ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Nile, 260 miles S. of Cairo, whence they tranſport corn and pulſe to Mecca. Lat. 26. 30. N.

CABECA, a town of Andaluſia; a town of Seville; and a town of Cuba, 130 miles SW. of the Havannah.

CABECA DE VIDE, a town of Alentejo.

CABEÇON, a town of Leon, in Spain.

CABENDA, a ſea-port of Loango, in lat. 4. 5. S.

Cabons, Kent, near Denge Marſh.

Cabragh, within 2 miles of Dublin.

CABREIRA, in Latin, CAPRARIA, an iſland, 2 leagues and a half S. of Majorca, with a large and ſafe port. It is mountainous, deſert, and chiefly uſed as a place of baniſhment for criminals.

CABUL, CABULISTAN, or ZABULISTAN, was anciently a province of Perſia, but having been annexed to the Mogul empire, was again transferred to Perſia by Nadir Schah. It is now, however, a ſeparate territory, and is bounded on the W. and SW. by Candahar and Sableſtan, or Segeſtan; on the N. by Uſbeck Tartary; on the E. by Caſhmere; and on the S. by Lahore. The country conſiſts of mountains

tains conſtantly covered with ſnows, hills, of moderate height, and eaſy aſcent, rich plains, and ſtately foreſts, and theſe enlivened by numerous ſtreams. It produces every article neceſſary for human life, with a variety of delicate fruits and flowers. The city of Cabul is capital of the province. It is ſituated near the foot of the Hindoo-Ko, or Indian Caucaſus, near the ſource of the Attock. It's ſituation is romantic and pleaſant, having, within it's reach, the fruits and products of the temperate and torrid zones. It has ſpacious caravanſeras and palaces; and is 550 miles NW. of Delhi, and 176 NE. of Candahar. Lat. 34. 36. N. lon. 69. 58. E. See CANDAHAR.

Cabarn, Linc. near Caiſtor. *Cabus*, Lanc. in Amounderneſs.

CAÇAÇA, a town of Fez, 16 miles S. of Melilla.

CACERES, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain; a town of the Iſle of Lucon, in the Manillas; and a town of Tlaſcala, in Mexico.

CACHAN, or KASCHAN, a town of Irac Agemi, in Perſia, the inhabitants of which trade in ſilks, ſtuffs, ſilver and gold brocades, and fine earthen-ware. It is 55 miles N. by W. of Iſpahan.

CACHAO, a large town, capital of a province of the ſame name, in Tonquin. It contains about 20,000 thatched houſes: the people are Pagans. The Engliſh and Danes have each a factory, which purchaſe ſilks and lackered wares. Lat. 22. 10. N. lon. 105. 31. E.

CACHEMERE. See CASHMERE.

CACHEO, a town of Negroland, ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lat. 12. N. lon. 16. 40. E.

Cackham, Suſſex, near Selſey.

CACONGO, a ſmall kingdom of Congo, in the country of Congo, with it's chief town on the N. bank of the Zaira. Lat. 5. S. lon. 14. 20. E.

CACORLA, a town of Jaen, Andaluſia.

CADAON, CALDAO, or SANDAO, a river of Portugal, which riſes on the confines of Algarva, and runs N. through the territory of Evora; after which it waſhes Alcazer, and bending its courſe W. falls into the Atlantic at St. Ubes.

Cadbury, *N.* and *S.* Somerſetſ. between Queen Camel and Wincanton. *Cadbury*, Yorkſ. W. of Doncaſter. *Cadbury*, Devonſhire, W. of Bradninch. *Caddington*, Bedf. between Kneeſworth and Luton. *Caddon*, Northumb. 7 miles SW. of Hexham. *Cudeby*, near Leiceſter Foreſt.

CADENAC, or CAPDENAC, a town in the dept. of Lot, ſituated on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE. of Cahors.

CADENET, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 28 miles SE. of Avignon.

Cader Idris, a mountain in Merionethſhire, at the foot of which are ſome very deep pools. Near it is Dolgelly.

CADILLAC, a town in the dept. of Gironde, ſituated on the Garonne, 15 miles SSE. of Bourdeaux.

CADIZ, a large, rich, and ancient city, of Andaluſia, firſt built by the Phenicians, who called it *Cadez*; ſeated on an iſland, from which it has a communication with the continent by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is the emporium of the Spaniſh foreign trade. Here the galleons and regiſter ſhips are fitted out for Terra Firma and La Plata, and the flota for Mexico; and here the bullion of America is imported, to be diſtributed to the foreign merchants, who principally ſupply the outward-bound fleets with their cargoes. Cadiz contains 50,000 inhabitants, has manufactures of linen and ſalt, and is 45 miles NW. of Gibraltar, and 90 W. by S. of Malaga. Lat. 36. 31. N. lon. 6. 6. W.

Cadiz Head, Lanc. near Warrington. *Cadland*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Cadley*, Devonſ. W. of Columbton. *Cadley*, Devonſ. near Ottery St. Mary's. *Cadnam Houſe*, Wilts, near Chriſtian Malford. *Cadney*, Linc. S. of Glandford Bridge.

CADORA, the capital of Cadorino.

CADORINO, a ſmall and mountainous diſtrict of the Treviſan, late a province of Venice.

CADSANDT, an iſland at the mouth of the Scheldt, famous for it's excellent cheeſe. Caſſandria is the principal place.

CAEN, a city, capital of the dept. of Calvados, containing about 4000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Normandy, and had a celebrated univerſity, founded by Charles VII. It is ſituated on the rivers Orne and Odon. (the former of which runs through the town, the tide bringing up large veſſels) 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 NW. of Paris.

Caergwrley, Flintſhire, 7 miles from Cheſter.

CAERFILLY, a ſmall, ſtraggling town, of Glamorganſhire, ſeated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, 5 miles N. of Landaff. One half of a round tower, here, part of it's large, ancient caſtle, overhangs it's baſis more than 9 feet, and is reckoned as great a curioſity as the leaning tower of Piſa, in Italy. Market on Thurſday.

Caer

ning of the preſent century it was a village, but now it is an extenſive city, ſuppoſed to contain 500,000 inhabitants. The houſes variouſly built, ſome of brick, others with mud, and a greater number with bamboos and mats, make a motley appearance: and the mixture of European and Aſiatic manners obſerved in Calcutta, is wonderful; coaches, phaetons, hackeries, two-wheeled carriages, drawn by bullocks, palankeens, carried by the natives, the paſſing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the faquirs, form a diverſified and curious ſcene. Here the governor general and council of Bengal reſide, who have a controul over the preſidencies of Madras, Bengal, and Bencoolen. The houſes have, many of them, the appearance of palaces, or temples, and their inhabitants are very hoſpitable. The ſituation of this city is not happily choſen; for it has extenſive muddy lakes, and a vaſt foreſt cloſe by it, from which, in ſo hot a climate, unwholeſome vapours muſt ariſe. Here are four judges, who diſpenſe juſtice according to the laws of England. Calcutta is 1030 miles NE. by N. of Madras. Lat. 22. 23. N. lon. 88. 28. E.

Caldbeck, Cumb. E. of Wigton. *Caldecot*, Rutl. near Lydington. *Caldecot*, Monm. *Caldecot*, Bucks, in the pariſh of Newport. *Caldecot*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Caldecot*, 7 miles from Cambridge. *Caldecot*, Cheſh. NW. of Malpas. *Caldecot*, Herts, near Aſhwell and Hinxworth. *Caldecot*, Warw. near Granborough. *Caldecot*, Northumb. in the manor of Eland. *Caldecot*, Warw. near Weddington. *Caldecot*, or *Calcot*, Glouceſterſ. near Coln St. Dennis. *Calder*, a river of Yorkſ. which riſes on the edge of Lancaſhire, and running E. joins the river Aire, 2 miles N. of Pomfret. *Calder*, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Ribble, 3 miles S. of Clithera; alſo another river of the ſame name, which riſes in Lanc. and runs into the Wire near Garſtang. *Calder*, Cumb. near Copeland Foreſt. *Caldey Iſland*, Pembrokeſ. near the ſhore, 2 miles SW. of Tenby. *Caldey*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Cheſh. on the Dee, near Hyle Lake. *Caldicot*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Guiting Power. *Caldmerton*, Northumb. in the barony of Veſey. *Caldmore*, Staff. N. of Walſal. *Caldwell*, near Bedford. *Caldwell*, Derb. in the pariſh of Stapenhill. *Caldwell*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Forcet. *Caldwell*, Worceſ. near Kidderminſter.

CALEDONIA, NEW, a large iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, extending from lat. 19. 0. to 23. 0. S. and from lon. 164. 0. to 168. 0. E. The inhabitants are ſtrong and active; their clothing is a wrappe made of the bark of a tree, or of leave They ſubſiſt chiefly on roots, and cultivat the ſoil with ſome art and induſtry. Fro the hills, the ſummits of which are, man of them, clothed with wood, ſpring num bers of rivulets, which fertilize the plain Plantains and ſugar-canes are not plent ful; bread-fruit is very ſcarce, and t cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted but their yams and taras are in great abu dance.

CALEDONIA, New, a ſea-port and ſe tlement on the iſthmus of Darien, founde by ſome Scotch families, in 1699, b abandoned ſoon afterwards. Lat. 9. 3 N. lon. 77. 36. W.

Cale Hill, Kent, near Charing.

CALENBERG, a principality of Brun wick, in Lower Saxony, ſubject to Han ver. It contains about 36 towns, amon which are Hanover, Hameln, Gottinge and Newſtadt. It takes it's name fro an ancient caſtle, now in ruins, ſituated the Leina, 11 miles S. of Hanover.

Calbourn, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medin

CADI, a town and valley of Popayan

CALICOULAN, or QUILON, a Dut fort and factory on the coaſt of Malaba 80 miles NW. of Cape Comorin.

CALICUT, a town of Hindooſtan, t capital of a country, formerly the mo flouriſhing on the Malabar coaſt, and mo ly ſubject to a Brahman prince, called t Samorin. It is 95 miles SE. of Sering patam, and 320 miles SW. of Madra The Engliſh have a factory here. Lat. 1 18. N. lon. 5. 40. E. The country Calicut, or Malleami, is 25 leagues lon and from 14 to 18 broad. It aboun with woods and marſhes, produces peppe ginger, aloes, rice, &c. and the trees a always green. Here is a tree which pr duces a kind of dates, from which they o tain ſugar and oil. In 1792, part of th territory was ceded to the Engliſh Tippoo Sultan.

Calidon, Northumb. in the manor Eland.

CALIFORNIA, a large and fertile peni ſula, of N. America, on the Pacific Ocea reaching nearly from the 23d to the 46 deg. of lat. and from 10 to 40 leagu wide. It is claimed by the Spaniard who have a number of villages here, St Maria, St. Ignatio, St. Iſidoro, &c.

CALKA. See KALKA.

Calke Abbey, near Derby.

Callaghan's Mills, in Clare, Munſte

Callaghene, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Callaly Hall, Northumb. 4 miles W. Alnwick.

CALLA

CALLAN, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinſter, 65 miles from Dublin.

Callan, in Kerry, Munſter. *Callan Mountain*, in Clare, Munſter.

CALLAO, a city, the port of Lima, in Peru, with a large, beautiful, and ſafe harbour. Lat. 12. 9. S.

CALLA SUSUNG, a town, capital of Bouton, in the Indian Ocean. The inhabitants are Malays, but Mahometans

Callow, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Callow Hill*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

CALLOO, a fortreſs of Waes, on the Scheldt, 4 miles W. of Antwerp.

Callow Hill, Staff. near Blith. *Callow Land*, Herts, near Watford.

CALMAR, a ſea-port of Smaland, in Sweden, exporting planks, alum, hemp, &c. It is 150 miles SW. of Stockholm.

CALMUCS. See KALMUCS.

*CALNE, a town of Wilts, with a manufactory of cloth, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles W. of Marlborough, and 88 W. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Calverts, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Calver*, Derb. SW. of Wirkſworth. *Calva*, near Hereford. *Calſbot Caſtle*, Hants, at the entrance of Southampton Bay. *Calſtock*, Cornw. between Exeter and Truro. *Calſton*, Wilts, near Market Lavington. *Calthorp*, Norf. near Erpingham. *Calton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Settle.

Caltragh, in Galway, Connaught.

CALVADOS, a department of France, ſo called from a long ridge of rocks, of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Normandy. It extends from the mouth of the Seine, eaſterly to the river Vire, weſterly, about 50 miles, and 30 miles from N. to S. Caen is the chief town.

Calver, Derb. in the High Peak, *Calverley*, Yorkſ. near Bradford. *Calverley*, Chesh. near Minſhull.

Calverſtown, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Calvertborp, Lincolnſ. W. of Sleaford. *Calverton*, Bucks, 1 mile from Stony Stratford. *Calverton*, Nott. S. of Sherwood Foreſt.

Calves Iſlands, in Cork, Munſter, 3 iſles between Cape Clear and the Main.

Calvet Houſe, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Muckar, in Swaledale. *Calvert Heath*, Staff.

CALVI, a town of Lavora, 5 miles N. of Capua.

CALVI, a ſea-port, diſtrict, and gulf (forming a beautiful harbour) of Corſica, on the NW. coaſt, about 32 miles SW. of Baſtia. Lat 42. 26. N. lon. 9. 16. E.

Cam, Glouc. 1 mile from Durſley; the inhabitants are chiefly clothiers. *Cam*, a river of Cambridgeſ. and another of Glouc.

CAMANA, a town, juriſdiction, and river of Peru, near the S. Pacific Ocean. It is 70 miles W. of Arequipa.

CAMARAN, an iſland in the Red Sea, about 30 miles long and 20 broad. The inhabitants are moſtly employed in fiſhing for pearls and coral. Lat. 15. 6. N.

CAMARET, a ſea-port in the dept. of Finiſterre, on a bay of the ſame name, about 8 miles S. of Breſt.

Camaron, a river in Radnorſhire, which runs into the Ython near Llanbadon.

Cambas, Pembrokeſ. 3 miles from Haverfordweſt. *Camberlow Green*, Herts, btween Baldock and Buntingford. *Camberton*, Heref. between Leominſter and Shropſhire. *Camberwell*, Surry, 3 miles SSE. of London, in the road to Croydon.

CAMBAY, a city of Guzerat, in Hindooſtan, ſituated on a gulf of the ſame name, which is full of rocks, covered at low water. The country abounds in corn, cattle, ſilk, &c. and cornelian and agate ſtones are found in the rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery, ſome of their quilts having been valued at 40l. a-piece. They trade in ſpices, elephants' teeth, ſilk ſtuffs, cotton, and other merchandiſe, which are brought here from all parts, and ſent to Acheen, Goa, Arabia, Perſia, &c. It is ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and is 57 miles nearly S. of Amedabad, of which it is the port. Lat. 22. 25. N. lon. 72. 10. E.

CAMBODIA, or CAMBOJA, a kingdom of Aſia, S. of Loos, SE. of Siam, and SW. of Cochin China. It's principal river and chief city bear the ſame name. Lat. 13. 10. N. lon. 104. 5. E. See MEGAN.

Camborn, Cornwall, near Redruth.

CAMBRAY, a large city, in the dept. of the North, before the revolution the capital of Cambreſis. It has a conſiderable manufactory of lace, linen, leather, ſoap, and cambrics, which took their name from this city. It contains 10 pariſhes, and about 3000 houſes, and is ſeated on the Scheldt, which divides it into two, 22 miles SE. of Arras, and 102 NE. of Paris.

CAMBRESIS, a ci-devant province of France, in the environs of Cambray. It is now included in the dept. of the North.

CAMBRIA, a Welch ſettlement, lately founded in Somerſet county, Pennſylvania.

*CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeſhire, and ſeat of a celebrated Univerſity, is ſituated on the river Cam, which divides it into two unequal parts. The Univerſity contains 12 colleges and 4 halls. It's buildings are elegant, and it's libraries and cabinets valuable and extenſive. The town-hall and county-hall are the

only buildings of note that do not appertain to the univerſity. The ſtreets are narrow, but well paved, and the houſes, above 1200 in number, are old; the market-place is ſpacious, and in it is a handſome ſtone conduit, to which water is conveyed by an aqueduct. It's chief trade is water-carriage from hence to Downham, Lynn, Ely, &c. Cambridge is 80 miles ENE. of Oxford, 17 nearly S. of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. Markets every day in the week, Sunday and Monday excepted.

Cambridge, Glouceſ. near Berkeley, on the river Cam.

CAMBRIDGE, a village of Maſſachuſets Bay, in N. America. It has an univerſity, which, with reſpect to it's library, philoſophical apparatus, and profeſſorſhips, is the firſt literary inſtitution in America. It has generally from 120 to 150 ſtudents, and is 4 miles W. of Boſton.

Cambridge Heath, Midd. near Hackney.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and SW. by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton; on the NW. by Lincolnſ. on the NE. by Norfolk, on the E. by Suffolk, and on the S. by Eſſex and Herts. It is 50 miles in length, from N. to S. and 25 broad from E. to W. and contains 17 hundreds, 9 market towns, and 163 pariſhes. The air and ſoil vary; ſome parts, eſpecially the ſouthern and eaſtern, are pleaſant and healthy; but the northern, or fenny country, is low and watery, the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or Trent, falling into theſe fens. See BEDFORD LEVEL.

Cambus, Northumb. near Blythe, *Camden Houſe*, Midd. W. of Kenſington Palace.

CAMDEN, a town of S. Carolina; and a county of N. Carolina.

CAMDEN, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a manufacture of ſtockings, 18 miles NE. of Glouceſter, and 87 NW. by W. of London.

Came, near Dorcheſter. *Camel, Queen's*, Somerſ. between Ilcheſter and Wincanton.

*CAMELFORD, a town of Cornwall, with a market (on Friday) for yarn, of which a great quantity is ſpun in this place and neighbourhood. It is ſeated near the river Camel, or Alan, 20 miles W. of Launceſton, and 229 W. by S. of London.

Camelford, Yorkſ. near Ferrybridge. *Camely*, Somerſ. near E. Harptree. *Cameringham*, Line. S. of Saxby.

CAMERINA, a town of Ancona.

Camerton, Somerſ. near Timſborough. *Camerton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Camſworth*, Dorſ. S. of Beminſter.

CAMINHA, a town of Portugal, ſituate at the mouth of the Minho, in the provinc of Entre Douro e Minho.

Camlet, a river in Shropſ. which run into the Severn below Caerbury. *Cammas*, Northumb. S. of Wanſpeck river.

CAMMIN, a ſea-port, of Pruſſian Pomerania, ſituated on a part of the Oder, calle the *Lake of Boden*, 35 miles of N. Stettin

Camolin, in Wexford, Leinſter.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, a province Italy, the greateſt part of the ancient L tium, extending 44 miles in length, a 33 in breadth. It is ſubject to the pop and was formerly one of the moſt populo and beſt cultivated ſpots on the globe; f villages, however, little cultivation, a ſcarcely any inhabitants are now to be ſee but the ruins of temples, and tombs ſc tered over the waſte, preſent the idea o country depopulated by a peſtilence. T principal places are Rome, Velletri, Fr cati, Paleſtrina, Terracina, Nettuno, a Oſtia.

CAMPANA, a town of Abruzzo Ulte a town of Calabria Citra; and a town Seville.

CAMPANIA, (the ancient) was accou ed the moſt fruitful and pleaſant coun in Italy, now Terra di Lavora, in Nap

CAMPBELTON, a large and increaſ town of Argyleſhire, ſituated on a bay the ſame name, towards the ſouthern ext mity of the peninſula of Cantyre. It a conſiderable trade, being the general r dezvous of the fiſhing veſſels that annu ly viſit the W. coaſt. The bay is be tiful, capacious, and ſafe, being 2 m in length, half a mile in width, and hav from 5 to 9 fathom water, with a ſtiff c bottom: it is alſo land-locked on ev ſide, and ſcreened at the entrance b lofty ſmall iſland, which breaks the v lence of the winds and the force of waves. Lat. 55. 29. N. lon. 5. 42. W

CAMPEACHY, a town of Mexico, the peninſula of Yucatan, on the E. c of the Bay of Campeachy. It was merly the chief mart for logwood. L 19. 30. N. lon. 91. 24. W.

CAMPEN, a town of Overyſſel, ſitua on the E. ſide of the Zuyder Zee, 44 m NE. of Amſterdam.

CAMPOLI, a town of Abruzzo Ulte

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Alente

CAMPREDON, a town of Catalonia

Campſhill, Yorkſ. 4 miles SE. of Pon fract. *Camp's Caſtle*, and *Shady*, 15 m from Cambridge, bordering on Eſſex.

Campſey Hills, Stirlingſhire.

Camp

Canſton, Bedf. near Wreſt. *Cams*, Hants, SE. of Fareham. *Camſwick*, Weſtmor. near Kendal. *Cam, Upper*, Glouc. S. of Cambridge. *Can*, a river in Eſſex. *Can*, Dorſ. SE. of Shaftſbury.

CANADA, a country of N. America, N. of the United States, extending about 700 miles in length, from NE. to SW. and about 120 in breadth. It is ſubject to Great Britain, and the religious eſtabliſhment is that of the church of Rome. By an act of parliament, in 1791, the country was divided into Upper Canada, of which Montreal is the capital; and Lower Canada, of which Quebec is the chief city; and a conſtitution, partly reſembling that of England, was given to each of theſe provinces. The winter here for 6 months is very ſevere: the cleared lands are very fertile, and the vegetables various, and corn ripens in two months time, vegetation being always wonderfully accelerated where the ſeaſon is ſhort. Furs and ſkins are obtained here in great quantities, (the Canadian merchants having, of late years, interfered greatly, even with the Hudſon's Bay Company, exploring numerous nations inland, and ſending many large canoes into the interior country). The rivers, lakes, and bays are numerous, large, and deep, and well ſupplied with fiſh. Here are ſeveral ancient and extenſive forests, and the tribes of Indians are numerous.

CANAL, THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S, a ſtupendous work, begun in 1758, at Worſley Mill, 7 miles from Mancheſter, where, at the foot of a mountain, compoſed in a great meaſure of coal, a baſin is cut, capable of containing all the boats and a great body of water, which ſerves as a reſervoir to the navigation. The canal runs through a hill, by a ſubterranean paſſage, nearly three quarters of a mile to the duke's coal works. In ſome places it is cut through the ſolid rock; in others arched over with brick. Air-funnels, ſome of which are 37 yards perpendicular, are cut at certain diſtances through the rock to the top of the hill. At Barton Bridge, 3 miles from the baſin, is an aqueduct, which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal acroſs a valley, and alſo more than 40 feet above the navigable river Irwell. There are 3 arches over this river; the centre one is 63 feet wide, and 38 high, admitting the largeſt barges to paſs underneath with their maſts and ſails ſtanding. At Longford Bridge, the canal turns to the right, and croſſing the river Merſey, paſſes near Altringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tide-way of the Merſey, at Runcorn Gap, whence the barges can paſs into Liverpool at low water. This navigation is 29 miles in length; it falls 395 feet, and was finiſhed in 5 years, under the direction of that excellent engineer, M. Brindley. Coals, which, before this canal was finiſhed, were retailed in Mancheſter, at 7d per hundred weight, are now ſold (ſeven ſcore to the hundred weight) at 3½d

CANAL, THE GRAND TRUNK, or STAFFORDSHIRE CANAL, was begun in 1766, under the direction of Mr. Brindley, in order to form a communication between the Merſey and the Trent, and of courſe between the Iriſh Channel and the German Ocean. It is 92 miles in length, from the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, at Preſton on the Hill, in Cheſh. to Weldon Ferry, in Derbyſhire, where it communicates with the Trent. It is carried over the river Dove in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and the ground is raiſed for more than a mile to a conſiderable height; it is alſo carried over the Trent by an aqueduct of 6 arches: at Harecaſtle Hill, it is conveyed under ground a mile and a half; at Barton, in Cheſhire, a ſubterraneous paſſage is effected of 560 yards in extent, and in the ſame neighbourhood another of 350: and, at Preſton on the Hill, where it joins the duke's canal, it paſſes under ground 1241 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford, a branch is made from this canal, to near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Kidderminſter: from this again two other branches are carried, one to Birmingham, and the other to Worceſter. Since the eſtabliſhment of theſe canals, many other extenſive ones have been projected and executed, in moſt of the inland, and ſome of the maritime counties.

CANAL, THE GRAND, in Ireland, commences in Dublin, at the weſt end of the town, and is intended to be carried to the river Shannon. It already communicates with the Barrow, whereby a communication is opened between the metropolis and Athy, Carlow, Roſs, Waterford, Clonmel, &c. There are paſſage-boats daily from the city to Sallans, Monaſtereven, and Athy, and from theſe places to Dublin; and veſſels carrying goods are continually paſſing and repaſſing. The execution of this work was an arduous buſineſs; beſide having to cut through hard and rocky ſtrata, and conſtruct aqueducts over the valleys and rivers, they had to carry it through a long track of turf-bog, which, for a conſiderable time, baffled their efforts, as, from it's fluid-like conſiſtence, it was preſſed into, or filled up, the cut or

channel, whenever they ceaſed digging. Theſe difficulties, however, were ſurmounted, and the canal itſelf has proved ſuch a drain to the bog, as to enable the people to reclaim a great extent of it, and bring it under cultivation. By a branch, which has been carried, at an immenſe expence, by a circuitous courſe round the S. ſide of the city, the Grand Canal now communicates with the harbour of Dublin. There are other canals and modes of inland navigation by the rivers and lakes, both in the N. and W. of Ireland. The Royal Canal, on the N. ſide of Dublin, is not yet completed.

CANAL, THE GREAT, in Scotland, forms the long-wiſhed for junction between the Forth and the Clyde. This bold deſign, conceived above a century ago, is now ſucceſsfully executed upon a ſcale far above the uſual dimenſions of the largeſt canals in England, and admits of veſſels conſtructed for foreign trade, provided the breadth of the beam be ſomewhat leſs than 20 feet, and their draught of water a little under 8. The extreme length of this canal, from the Forth to the Clyde, is 35½ Engliſh miles. In the ſpace of 30 miles it is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, beſides two great roads, by means of 38 aqueduct bridges. In the courſe of this inland navigation, which may be performed in leſs than 18 hours, many ſtriking ſcenes preſent themſelves to view. But above all others, the ſtupendous aqueduct bridge, over the Kelvin, near Glaſgow, 400 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one in a deep valley, where large veſſels ſail along at the height of 70 feet above the bed of the river below, is one of the features of this ſtupendous work, which gives it a pre-eminence over any of a ſimilar nature in Europe. Yet, however ſingular and ſtriking this may appear, with reſpect to picturesque beauty, the utility of this communication between the Eaſtern and Weſtern Sea to navigation and commerce, is a more important conſideration, as it ſhortens the nautical diſtance 800, and, in ſome caſes, 1000 miles, and affords a ſafe and ſpeedy navigation, particularly at the end of the ſeaſon, to veſſels bound to Ireland, or the weſtern ports of Great Britain, that are too long detained in the Baltic, and that cannot attempt the voyage round by the N. Sea, without danger of ſhipwreck, or the market being loſt from delay.

CANAL, ci-devant Royal, or of LANGUEDOC, was begun in 1666, in order to effect an inland communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and finiſhed in 1682. It is carried over 37 aqueducts, and croſſed by 8 bridges. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it croſſes the Lake of Thau, and below Thouloufe is conveyed by 3 ſluices into the Garonne. The reſervoirs of water, collected from the hills for the ſupply of this navigation, are immenſe. From one of theſe the water is conveyed by 3 large braſs cocks, with mouths as large as a man's body, yet though theſe remain open ſix months ſucceſſively, there is no viſible diminution of water in the great reſervoir. Between Beziores and Gapeſtan, is the Mal Pas, where the canal is conveyed for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain cut into a lofty arcade, lined with freeſtone except where it is a rock. At Adge there is a curious, round ſluice, lock, or chamber, with three openings, three different depths of the water or levels meeting here; and the gates are ſo contrived, that veſſels may paſs into any one of them by opening the ſluice belonging to it. There are 15 locks upon it in the fall towards the ocean, and 45 on the ſide of the Mediterranean. Regular locks for carrying boats over eminences were firſt erected in France.

Canalegie, Cornwall, S. of Padſtow.

CANANORE, a large ſea port, on the coaſt of Malabar, ceded to the Engliſh by Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. Lat. 12. 0. N. lon. 75. 14. E.

CANARA, a country of Myſore, on the coaſt of Malabar, ſubject to Tippoo Sultan. The principal places are Mangalore, Barcelore, Onore, and Carwar.

CANARY ISLANDS, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa, are 7 in number, namely, Grand Canary, the chief, 42 miles long and 27 broad; it's capital, Canary, is a well-built town; Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Fuertaventura and Lancerota; to which, however, may be added, ſeveral ſmaller iſles, as Graciſa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Infierno and Lobos. They are ſubject to the Spaniards, and produce wheat, ſugar-cane, wine, and excellent fruits, and it is here that the Canary birds originally came. Lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30. N. lon. from 12. 0. to 17. 50. W.

CANCALLE, a bay and ſea-port, on the coaſt of France, 10 miles E. of St. Malo.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Aſia, between Perſia, and the river Indus. The dominions of the Sultan of this country extend weſtward to the neighbourhood of the city of Terſhiſh, including, beſides Candahar Proper, Cabûl, Ghozii, part of Segeſtan, and part of Koraſan; a tract ten-

tending 650 miles in length, it's breadth unknown; on the E. ſide of the Indus he poſſeſſes the territory of Caſhmere, and ſome ſmall diſtricts above the city of Attock. Theſe countries are all called by the general name of the country of the Abdallis. It's capital is Candahar, a rich, trading town, ſituated on the river Hermand, in the road from Iſpahan to Delhi, 145 miles SW. of Cabul. Lat. 33. 0. N. lon. 65. 30. E.

Candal Biſhop's, Candal Marſh, Candal Purſe, Candal Sturton, and *Candal Water,* Dorſetſhire.

CANDEISH, a rich and populous province in Hindooſtan, ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N. by Malwa; on the W. by Guzerat; on the E. by Berar; and on the S. by Dowlatabad.

Candertun, Worc. near Strenſham.

CANDIA, an iſland, in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, S. of the Archipelago, about 150 miles in length, and from 15 to 45 in breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, wool, ſilk, and excellent honey, and is chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Mount Ida, in the middle of the iſland, is a huge, barren, ſharp-pointed eminence. It's capital, Candia, though formerly populous, is now in a manner deſerted, their being little but rubbiſh, except at the bazar, or market-place, and the harbour being only fit for boats. It is 500 miles from Conſtantinople. Lat. 35. 10. N. lon. 25. 23. E.

Candle Biſhop's; ſee *Candal Biſhop's.*

Candlejoy, Linc. NE. of Spilſby. *Candleſby,* Linc. near Candleſby.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the iſland. It is mountainous, and abounds with rivulets, which the inhabitants are dexterous in turning to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulſe, and hemp. The king is abſolute, and his ſubjects are idolatrous. It's capital is of the ſame name, but is not the reſidence of the king. Lat. 7. 45. N. lon. 80. 52. E.

CANEA, a town on the NW. coaſt of Candia, with a good harbour, 60 miles W. of Candia.

CANE, GROTTO DEL. See GROTTO DEL CANE.

Caneſby, Linc. near W. Haulton.

CANETO, a town of Mantua, ſituated on the Oglio.

Canewdon, Eſſex, near Walfleet. *Cane Wood,* Midd. near Hampſtead. *Canfield, Magna* and *Parva,* Eſſex, near Dunmow. *Canford Lawnds* and *Parva,* Dorſetſ. near the Stour, eaſtward of Winborn Minſter.

CANGERECORA, a large river, of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, deſcending from the Gaut Mountains, and flowing SW. to the coaſt of Malabar.

Canham, Suffolk, near Edmunſbury.

CANINA, a diſtrict and it's capital, in the N. part of Turkiſh Albania.

CANIADERAGO, LAKE, in the ſtate of New York, W. of Lake Otſego: it is about 9 miles long, but narrow. Lat. 42. 43. N. lon. 75. W.

Cank, or *Cannock,* Staff. near Penkridge.

Canley, Warw. a hamlet of Stoneley.

CANNAY, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, SW. of the Iſle of Skye. In this iſland are vaſt ranges of baſaltic columns, riſing one above another, from the ſea, and forming a cauſeway of ſurpriſing extent, the ſurface of which is ſmooth and regular, like a paved ſtreet.

CANNÆ, in ancient geography, a town of Apulia, rendered famous by a terrible overthrow, which the Romans received from the Carthaginians, under Hannibal. The ſcene of action is, to this day, marked by the name of *Pezzo di Sangue,* the Field of Blood. The modern name of Cannæ, if this place exiſts at all, and is not entirely abandoned, is CANNE, ſituated in the country of Bari. Many writers have miſtaken it for Canuſium, now Canoſa.

Cannel, or *Catnel,* Suff. E. of Needwood Foreſt. *Cannington,* Somerſ. 2 miles from Bridgewater. *Cannings, Biſhop's,* Wilts, near Devizes. *Cannonby,* Cumb. part of Croſsby. *Cannon Frome,* near Hereford. *Cannons,* Midd. near Edgeware. *Cannon's Leigh,* Devonſ. between Tiverton and Wellington. *Cannons, Little,* Herts, in the pariſh of Shenley. *Cannons,* Eſſex, near Nettleſwell. *Cannons,* Surry, in the pariſh of Banſtead.

CANOBIO, a town of Milan, ſituated on the W. ſide of Lake Maggiore, 30 miles W. of Como.

CANOGE, a town in the country of Oude, ſituated on the W. bank of the Ganges, near it's confluence with the Calini. It is 50 miles W. of Lucknow.

CANOSA, anciently CANUSIUM, a town of Bari, Naples, 31 miles W. of Bari.

CANSO, a cape, iſland, and ſea-port town, near the NE. coaſt of Nova Scotia, on a ſtrait, which ſeparates it from Cape Breton. Lat. 45. 20. N. lon. 60. 55. W.

CANSTADT, a town of Wirtemburg, ſituated on the Neckar, 3 miles NE. of Stutgard.

CANTAL, a department of France, ſo called from a high mountain, in it's centre, 14 miles from St. Flour, and 16 from Aurillac. Before the revolution, it was part of Auvergne. The chief town is St. Flour

CANTAZARO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

*CANTERBURY, an ancient city of Kent, the see of an archbishop, primate of all England. The silk manufactures, first introduced by the French refugees, are still carried on here, though on the decline; the principal manufactures are worsted and Canterbury muslins, made of silk and cotton. It is also noted for it's fine brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It is situated on the river Stour, 26 miles SE. by E. of Rochester, and 56 from London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Canterwood, Kent, in Eltham parish. *Canterton*, Hants, in the New Forest.

CANTIN, CAPE, on the W. coast of Morocco, in lat. 32. 30. N.

Cantley, 8 miles E. of Norwich. *Cantley*, Yorks. S. of Doncaster.

CANTON or, QUANG-TCHEOU, a large, populous, and wealthy city of China, seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It is the capital of the province of Quantong, and the centre of the European trade in that country. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls. Temples, magnificent palaces, and courts are numerous. The streets are long and straight, paved with flag stones, and adorned with lofty arches. The houses are remarkably neat, but consist of only one story, and they have no windows to the street. The covered market-places are full of shops. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk-stuffs. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000, many of whom reside in barks, which form a kind of floating city; they touch one another, and are so ranged as to form streets. Each bark lodges a family and their grand children, who have no other dwelling. At break of day, all the people who inhabit them, depart to fish, or to cultivate their rice. Lat. 23. 8. N. lon. 113. E.

Cantrebychan, E. of Carmarthen. *Cantremew*, N. of Carmarthen.

CANTYRE, a peninsula of Argyleshire, 50 miles long from N. to S. and from 5 to 8 broad. Across the isthmus which joins it on the N. to the mountainous district of Knapdale, and which is scarcely a mile broad, it has been usual to draw boats and small vessels, in order to avoid the dangerous navigation round the headland, amid shoals and currents. A canal might easily be cut across it. To the S. the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil in general is fertile, particularly in the S. parts.

CANVEY, ISLE, Essex, about 5 mil in length, from Hole Haven to Leigh, often overflowed by the Thames, (whic is here 2 miles over) except the hilly par to which the sheep, that are fed here great numbers, at such times retire.

Canwell, Staff. 3 miles SW. of Tan worth. *Canwick*, near Lincoln. *C nyeke*, Cornw. at the NW. point of t Land's End.

CAORLA, a town and island, of Friul Venice.

CAPACCIO, a town in Principato Citr

CAPE BRETON. See BRETON, CAP and other Capes, in like manner, see und their respective names, CLEAR, CAP GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF, &c.

Capel, Kent, SE. of Tunbridge. *C pel*, Kent, between Folkeston and Dov *Capel*, Suff. near Orford. *Capel*, Yor N. of Howden. *Capella*, *St. Spirituo* Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Capell Hill*, Heref. near Brockhampton.

CAPELLE, a town in the dept. of Ais 8 miles NE. of Guise; a town in the de of the Lot; and a town in the dept. of t Straits of Calais.

Caple's Court, Kent, near Ivy Chur in Romney Marsh.

CAPESTAN, a town in the dept. of H rault, 9 miles N. of Narbonne.

Capesthorn, Chesh. 3 miles SW. Macclesfield. *Capheaton*, Northumbe 12 miles from Newcastle.

CAPITANATA, a province of Napl bounded on the S. by the countries of B and Basilicata, by Moliso, on the W. a the Adriatic on the N. and E. It i level country, without trees, a sandy s and hot air; but the land near the riv is fertile in pastures. The principal tow are Manfredonia, Troja, Mount St. A gelo, Foggia, and Vulturara.

CAPO FINO, a large, barren rock, wi a castle on it's eastern peak, and a harbo of Genoa. Lat. 44. 19. N.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a considerable to on the gulf of Trieste, lately subject to V nice.

Cappa, in Waterford, Munster. *Ca paghtaggel* in Galway, Connaught. *Ca pah*, in Tipperary, Munster.

Cappel Canon, and *Cappel St. Sil* Cardiganshire.

Cappernane, in Mayo, Connaug *Cappequin*, or *Caperqueen*, in Waterfo Munster, 97 miles from Dublin.

CAPRAJA, a mountainous island, N of Corsica, about 5 leagues in circumf ence. It is surrounded with rocks, exce in one part, where there is a good ha bour, the town of Capraja.

CAPR

CAPRI, anciently CAPREA, a town and island, 5 miles in length and 2 in breadth, in the bay of Naples, where the Emperor Tiberius occaſionally reſided, indulging himſelf in debaucheries, and iſſuing his bloody orders of execution. It is mountainous but fertile, with great plenty of quails and other game.

CAPUA, a large city of Lavora, Naples, built in the 9th century, near the ruins of the ancient Capua. It is 15 miles N. of Naples.

Car, Lancaſ. near Preſcot. *Car*, a river in Dorſetſ.

CARACCAS, or ST. JUAN DE LEÓN, a town and diſtrict of Terra Firma, bounded by the provinces of Venezuela on the W. Cumana on the E. and the Caribbean Sea on the N. Lat. 10. 3. N. lon. 65. 10. W.

CARAMANIA, a province of Natolia, which comprehends the ancient Pamphylia, and a great part of Cilicia, Piſidia, and Cappadocia. It is now divided into 7 ſangiacats, of which Cogni is the principal.

CARAMANTA, a province of Terra Firma, lying on both ſides the river Cauca. It is a valley, ſurrounded by high mountains, in which are rivulets, whence the natives get good ſalt. It's capital is Caramanta. Lat. 5. 18. N. lon. 75. 15. W.

Caran, a river in Glouceſ. *Carantock*, Cornw. near Padſtow.

CARAVACCA, ST. CRUZ DE, a town of Murcia.

Carberton, Nott. in the pariſh of Edenham. *Carbridge*, Oxf. SW. of Witney. *Carbrake*, Norf. near Watton.

Carbury, in Cork, Munſter.

Carcalton, or *Colſton*, Nott. on the N. ſide of Bingham.

CARCASSONE, a town of France, in the dept. of Aude, divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, by the Aude, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. The Upper Town, or the city, is very ancient; the Lower is modern, in the form of a long ſquare, regularly built, and provided with an aqueduct which brings the water of the river to different fountains. Here are manufactures of fine and other cloths. It is 15 miles W. of Narbonne, and 400 S. of Paris.

Cardew, Cornw. 2 miles from Pentryn. *Carden*, Cheſh. NW. of Malpas. *Carden Hall*, Cumb. S. of Carliſle.

*CARDIFF, a compact and well-built town of Glamorganſhire, with very extenſive and conſiderable old walls, and a harbour 3 miles down the river; but veſſels of 200 tons burden can come up to the town. This town has a conſiderable trade with Briſtol and other places; and near it are works of caſt and wrought iron. A canal, 25 miles in length, has been lately completed, from Cardiff to the iron-works at Merthyr Tidvil. Cardiff is the county-town of Glamorganſhire, ſeated on the river Taff, or Tave, 3 miles from the Severn, 12 E. of Cowbridge, and 164 W. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

*CARDIGAN, the county-town of Cardiganſhire, is large, populous, and pleaſantly ſituated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handſome bridge. In it's neighbourhood are iron and tin works, eſtabliſhed about the year 1768. It is 33 miles NE. by E. of St. David's, and 225 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, is bounded on the W. by Cardigan Bay, in the Iriſh Channel; on the N. and NE. by Merionethſhire and Montgomeryſhire; on the E. and SE. by Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire; and on the S. by Carmarthenſhire. It extends 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 6 market towns, and 64 pariſhes. The air is milder here than in moſt parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of bleak mountains, yet there are paſtures well ſtocked with ſheep and cattle. Here is alſo plenty of tame and wild fowl, and it is well ſupplied with fiſh from the ſea, and from it's own lakes and rivers, near which there is a great number of otters. The mountains abound with lead and ſilver ore, mines of which have ſeveral times been worked to advantage. The principal rivers are the Tivy, Rydal, and the Iſtwith. Cardigan Bay lies on the coaſt.

Cardingham, Cornw. NE. of Bodmin. *Cardington*, SE. of Bedford. *Cardington*, Shropſ. between Biſhop's Caſtle and Wenlock. *Cardiſſon*, Norf. near Repeham. *Cardock Hill*, Shropſ. near Cardington.

CARDONA, a town of Catalonia, ſeated on an eminence near the river Cardonero, 40 miles NNW. of Barcelona. A mountain in the neighbourhood yields immenſe quantities of a ſalt, of various colours.

Cardunack, Cumb. in the pariſh of Boulneſs. *Careby*, Linc. 8 miles N. of Stamford. *Carehouſe*, Northumb. between Hexham and Bellingham.

CARELIA, the SE. part of Finland, now moſtly included in the government of Wiburg, and ſubject to Ruſſia.

CARENTAN, a town in the dept. of the Channel, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels. It is 6 miles S. of Cherburg.

Careſwell, Staff. W. of Cheadle. *Carreſley*, Warw. N. of Coventry. *Cary Lites*, Somerſ. E. of Somerton.

Carey's Fort; 7 miles SW. of Wicklow.

Cargillen, Cornw. between Dulo and Morual. *Cargeron*, Cornw. 2 miles NE. of Saltaſh. *Carhampton*, Somerſ. near Dunſter.

CARIATI, NUOVA, and VECCHIA, 2 towns of Calabria Citra.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS. See INDIES, WEST.

Carigaline, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Carigaline*, in Cork, Munſter.

CARIGNAN, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes, ſituated on the Chiers, 9 miles ESE. of Sedan.

CARIGNANO, a town and principality of Savigliano, in Piedmont, ſeated on the Po, 8 miles S. of Turin.

Carigtowhill, in Cork, Munſter.

CARIMON JAVA, three or four iſlands, N. of Java, where European ſhips touch for refreſhments in their voyage to Borneo. Lat. 5. 56. S. lon. 109. 15. E.

Carincham, Cheſh. 3 miles NW. of Congleton. *Carington*, Cheſh. in the pariſh of Bowden.

CARINOLA, a town of Lavora, Naples, 13 miles NE. of Capua.

CARINTHIA, divided into UPPER and LOWER, a duchy in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the N. and E. by Stiria and Saltzburg, and on the W. by the Tyroleſe; mountainous and woody, with a great number of lakes, yet abounding in corn.

Cariſbrook Caſtle, Iſle of Wight, a little S. of Newport. King Charles I. was impriſoned here 13 months.

CARISTO, or CASTEL ROSSO, a town in Negropont, ſituated at it's ſouthern extremity.

Carlanſtown, in Meath, Leinſter, nearly 33 miles from Dublin.

Carlbury, Durh. near Darlington. *Carlby*, Linc. N. of Stamford. *Carleton*, *Eaſt Carleton*, or *Carleton Rode*, Norf. NE. of Buckenham. *Carleton*, or *Carleton in Linderick*, Nott. 4 miles SW. of Blith.

*CARLINGFORD, a ſea-port town, in Louth, Leinſter, chiefly noted for it's fine oyſters. The harbour is between 3 and 4 miles long, and as many broad, and the largeſt veſſels may anchor here in 20 fathom water. It is 52 miles nearly N. of Dublin.

Carlingthwaite Hall, Derbyſ. NE. of Alfreton.

*CARLISLE, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, containing between 8 and 9000 inhabitants. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground, in a fertile country, near the confluence of 3 fine rivers the Eden, the Peterell, and the Canda, Caude, all abounding with fiſh, and by which it is nearly ſurrounded. It has long been noted for making whips and fiſh hooks; and conſiderable quantities of printed linens, checks, cottons, fuſtians, hats, tanned leather, nails, coarſe knives, ſtockings, &c. are manufactured here. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, and 30 NNW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

CARLISLE, the county-town of Cumberland, in Pennſylvania. It contains about 1600 inhabitants, and 300 ſtone houſes, beſides 3 churches, a college, and a court houſe. It is 93 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia.

Carlogus Point, Cornw. Land's End.

CARLOW, or CATHERLOUGH, a county of Ireland, in Leinſter, 28 miles in length, and 18 at it's greateſt breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Queen's County, on the N. and NE. by Kildare and Wicklow; on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford; and on the S. SE. and SW. by Wexford and Kilkenny. In contains 5 pariſhes, about 8763 houſes, and 44,000 inhabitants. It's chief town is

CARLOW, a neat town, ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Barrow, by which it communicates with Waterford river and the Grand Canal, 16 miles NE. of Kilkenny.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Sclavonia, ſeated on the Danube, 37 miles NW. of Belgrade.

CARLSCRONA, or CARLSCROON, a town of Blekinge, in S. Gothland, with a harbour, large and commodious, but of difficult entrance, on account of the ſhoals and rocky ſands at it's mouth. The town moſtly ſtands upon a ſmall, rocky iſland which riſes gently in a bay of the Baltic; the ſuburbs extend over another ſmall rock and along the mole, cloſe to the baſon where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land, is carried over a dyke to an iſland, and thence along 2 long wooden bridges, joined by a rock. The town is ſpacious, and contains about 18,000 inhabitants; ſome of the buildings are brick, but generally they are of wood. Here is a dock hollowed out of the ſolid rock, capable of receiving the largeſt veſſels, and a covered one, whoſe bottom and ſides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars ſupport the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonade to a temple than of a receptacle for ſhips. In 1680, the town was founded; in 1724 the forme

dock

dock; and in 1779 the latter was completed. According to the original plan, 3 basins and 30 docks, communicating by ſluices, were intended, but a century will probably elapſe before they can be completed. Carlſcrona is 220 miles nearly S. of Stockholm. Lat. 56. 20. N. lon. 15. 25. E.

CARLSTADT, a fortreſs of Croatia; and a town of Wurtzburg, Franconia.

CARLSTADT, a town of Vermeland, in Sweden, on the iſland of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elbe. The houſes are built of wood; and painted. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who have manufactures of linen and woollen, copper and iron, and trade with theſe, and with timber, acroſs the lake Wenner. It is 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 16. N.

Carlton, Bedf. NE. of Oulney. *Carlton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Drax and Snaith. *Carlton*, Camb. 6 miles N. of Hardwick. *Carlton*, Cumb. near Carliſle. *Carlton*, Cumb. NW. of Ravenglaſs. *Carlton*, Cornw. near Penzance. *Carlton*, Cumb. NE. of Penrith. *Carlton*, Durh. NW. of Stockton. *Carlton*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs. *Carlton*, Leiceſ. N. of Boſworth. *Carlton*, 3 miles SE. of Norwich. *Carlton*, Northamp. W. of Rockingham Foreſt. *Carlton*, Suff. 5 miles E. of Beccles, called Carlton Colvile. *Carlton*, Suff. near Brinkley. *Carlton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Carlton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Helmſley. *Carlton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, E. of Biſhopſdale *Carlton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Wharlton Caſtle. *Carlton*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk. *Carlton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Rothwell. *Carlton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, S. of Skipton. *Carlton Caſtle*, Linc. E. of Louth. *Carlton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Craven. *Carlton in Moreland*, Linc. bordering on Nottinghamſhire. *Carlton, Magna* and *Parva*, Linc. E. of Louth. *Carltons, N.* and *S.* Linc. NW. of the city of Lincoln. *Carlton, N.* and *S.* Northumb. 6 or 7 miles from Alnwick. *Carlton, St. Mary's* and *St. Peter's*, Norf. NE. of Windham. *Carlton Scroop*, Linc. 5 miles from Grantham. *Carlton Curlew*, Leiceſ. W. of Hallaton. *Carlton Parva*, or *S. Carlton*, Notting. a hamlet of Muſcomb. *Carlton upon Trent*, Notting. between Newark and Tuxford.

CARMAGNOLA, a ſtrong town, in Saluzzo, Piedmont, 11 miles SSE. of Turin.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 35 miles in length, and 26 at it's greateſt breadth, is bounded on the W. by Pembrokeſhire; on the N. and NE. by Cardiganſhire and Brecknockſhire; on the E. and SE. by Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire; and on the S. by Briſtol Channel. It contains 6 market towns and 87 pariſhes. It is fruitful in corn, graſs, wood, coal, and ſea-fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon. The air is mild, it not being extremely mountainous. It's chief town is

*CARMARTHEN, a well-built, populous town, in former times the reſidence of the princes of S. Wales, and now uſually reckoned the politeſt place in the principality. It is pleaſantly ſituated, in a fertile country, on the river Towy (near it's conflux with the Gwilly) over which it has a narrow ſtone bridge (but lately widened) of 7 arches, with a very commodious quay, to which veſſels of 200 tons burden may come up; 24 miles SE. of Cardigan, and 215 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday. Fairs on June 3, July 10, Auguſt 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14.

CARMEL, a mountain in Paleſtine, ſtanding on the ſkirts of the ſea, and forming the moſt remarkable head land on all that coaſt. It extends from near St. Jean d'Acre on the S. a conſiderable way inland to the E.

Carmino, Cornw. S. of Helſton.

CARMONA, a town of Friuli, in Italy.

CARMONA, a town of Andaluſia, 33 miles NE. of Seville.

Carmony, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Carnaby, Yorkſ. near Bridlington Bay.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of North Wales, about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, is bounded on the W. and N. by the ſea, and the Iſle of Angleſea, on the E. and SE. by Denbighſhire and Merionethſhire, and on the S. by Merionethſhire and the ſea. It contains 7 hundreds, 68 pariſhes, 5 market towns, and 1 city. The air is cold; this country being the moſt mountainous diſtrict of N. Wales. It's central part is entirely occupied by the lofty Snowden, and the ſeveral craggy ſummits, deep dells, moors, chaſms, and lakes, which conſtitute it's dreary region. Cattle, goats, and ſheep, are it's rural riches. Foxes are the chief wild animals. Several copper mines have been worked in various parts, and there are ſome of theſe at preſent about Llanberris. Other places afford lead; and ſlates, with quantities of ſtone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowden.

*CARNARVON, is a well-built, populous town, of Carnarvonſhire, with a celebrated caſtle, in a ſmall, dark room of which, not 12 feet long nor 8 broad, Edward II. was born: it is ſurrounded on all ſides, except the E. by the ſea and 2 rivers, one

one of which is the Menay. The harbour is tolerably good, with 9 feet at low water. Carnarvon has no manufactures, but carries on a conſiderable trade with Ireland, Liverpool, Briſtol, and London. It is 7 miles SW. of Bangor, and 251 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

CARNATIC, THE, a rich, populous, and fertile country of Hindooſtan, extending from the Guntoor Circar, along the whole coaſt of Coromandel to Cape Comorin; including it's appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trinchinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. It is 570 miles in length from N. to S. and from 120 to 75 miles wide. The revenue of the ſovereign, or nabob of Arcot, is about 1,500,000l. *per ann.* out of which the E. India Company receive a ſubſidy of 160,000l. toward the expence of their military eſtabliſhment. The Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Carnatic are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, which extends 108 miles along the coaſt, and 47 inland in the wideſt part; it's revenue is 150,000l. There is, beſides, a land revenue of 725,000l. dependent on Madras.

Carndonagh, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Carnew*, in Wicklow, Leinſter, 44 miles from Dublin.

CARNIA. See ACARNANIA.

CARNIOLA, a province, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the N. by Stiria and Carinthia, and on the S. by Iſtria and the Adriatic. It is rocky and mountainous, and produces corn, wine, and oil. The principal towns are Laubach, Gurkfield, or Kerſks, and Gottſchee. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

Carno, a river in Montgomeryſ. *Carnon*, Cornw. NW. of Columb. *Carnonbigh*, Cornw. between St. Ives Bay and the Land's End.

Carnteel, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

CAROLINA, is divided into N. and S. comprehending two of the United States of N. America. It is bounded on the W. by Louſiana; on the N. by Virginia; on the E. by the ocean; and on the S. by Georgia. It lies between 32½ and 36½ degrees N. lat. and produces rice, tobacco, Indian wheat, tar, pitch, wax, beeves, hogs, hides, tallow, cotton, indigo, &c. The birds, beaſts, and fiſh, are very numerous. Their native fruits are peaches, but the beſt figs, melons, and other fruits, tranſplanted from Europe, thrive well here. N. Carolina is 385 miles in length (from E. to W.) and from 90 to 150 in breadth. It is divided into 58 counties, but has no capital. S. Carolina extends 200 miles in length, from E. to W. and 120 in it's mean breadth. It is divided into 35 counties. Charleſton was formerl the capital, and is ſtill reckoned the chi town, but Columbia, is the ſeat of gover ment.

CAROLINE, a county of Maryland and a county of Virginia.

CAROLINE ISLANDS, in the Pacif Ocean, ſuppoſed to be 30 in number, b little known. Lat. 6. to 10. N. lon. 13 to 156. E.

CARPATHIAN, or KRAPACK MOU TAINS, divide Hungary and Tranſylvan from Poland.

CARPENTRAS, the chief town of V naiſſin, in France, containing about 12,0 inhabitants. It is ſeated on the riv Auſon, 14 miles NE. of Avignon.

Carperby, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, ne Aſkrig.

CARPI, a town and diſtrict of Moden

CARPI, a town in the Veroneſe, ſituat on the Adige. Prince Eugene gained victory over the French here, in 1701.

Carpmanſel, Lanc. on the Winſter, bo dering on Weſtmorland.

Carra, a river in Kerry, Munſter.

Carram, Northumbl. on the Twee

Carrants, Dorſetſ. near Winterborn S Martins. *Carraw*, Northumb. betwe Scavenſhale and Welton. *Carre*, a riv in Somerſetſhire.

Carrigart, in Donegal, Ulſter.

CARRICK, the S. diviſion of Ayrſhi ſtretching about 30 miles in length.

*CARRICK ON SHANNON, a town Leitrim, in Connaught, 77 miles NW. Dublin.

*CARRICK ON SUIR, a town of Tipp rary, in Munſter, noted for the manuta ture of broad cloth and ratteens. It is tuated on the Suir, which is navigable h ther for ſloops, 14 miles NW. of Wate ford, and 74 from Dublin.

Carrickaſticken, a river and mountain Louth, in Leinſter. *Carrickbeg*, in W terford, Munſter, on the river Suir, opp ſite to Carrick on Suir. *Carrick Edmon* in Louth, Leinſter.

*CARRICKFERGUS, the county-tow of Antrim, in Ulſter, ſeated on a ſafe an ſpacious bay, of the ſame name, called al BELFAST LOUGH, with an excellent ha bour, 88 miles N. of Dublin.

*CARRICKMACROSS, a flouriſhin town of Monaghan, in Ulſter, 19 mil SSE. of Monaghan, and 40 NNW. Dublin.

Carrickmines, in Dublin, Leinſter. *Car rigans*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Carrigneen logh*, in Cork, Munſter, 147 miles fro Dublin. *Carringoon*, near Mallow, i Cork, Munſter.

Carrg, or Kenog, a river in Carnarvonſhire. *Carrock*, a mountain in Cumberland, 755 yards above the level of the ſea. *Carrock Paſſage*, Cornwall, near Fowey Haven.

CARRON, a river of Stirlingſhire, riſing on the S. ſide of the Campſey Hills, and flowing into the Frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from it's ſource, it forms a fine caſcade, called the Fall of Auchinſilly, and on it's banks, one mile from Falkirk, are the celebrated Carron works, buildings of vaſt extent, founded in 1761, on a ſpot where there was not a ſingle houſe: this is now the largeſt iron foundery in Europe, conſtantly employing about 1600 men. All ſorts of iron goods are made in it, from the moſt trifling article for domeſtic uſe, to cannon of the largeſt caliber. The machinery, conſtructed by Mr. Smeaton, is the firſt in Great Britain, in elegance and correctneſs.

Carſey, Suff. near Hadley. *Carſhalton*, Surry, SW. of Croydon, near Banſtead Downs, a beautiful village, ſituated among ſprings and water brooks. *Carſington*, Derbyſ. NW. of Wirkſworth. *Carſon*, 3 miles W. of Shrewſbury. *Carſop*, 6 miles NW. of Hereford. *Carſwell*, Northumb. on the ocean, 6 miles NE. of Morpeth.

Cart, Black and *White*, two rivers of Renfrewſhire, which uniting their ſtreams, fall into the Clyde near Renfrew.

CARTAMA, a town of Granada, 24 miles NW. of Malaga; and another town of Granada.

CARTERET ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Carteret, in Aug. 1767: it is about 6 leagues long, from E. to W. Lat. S. 26. S. lon. 154. 14. E.

Carter Fells, Northumb. near Blackburn.

CARTHAGENA, a town of Murcia, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, in which vaſt quantities of mackarel are caught. Here is a very large arſenal, with every requiſite for building and fitting out ſhips of the line. The harbour is ſpacious and deep, being a baſin hollowed by nature, and ſheltered from the winds by ſeveral hills, placed round it at equal diſtances. It is 27 miles nearly S. of Murcia. Lat. 37. 38. N. lon. 0. 36. W.

CARTHAGENA, a large and rich city, capital of the province of Carthagena, in the Terra Firma, which is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the E. by the river St. Martha, and on the W. by the ſea and the Gulf of Darien, with one of the beſt harbours in S. America; the entrance, however, is ſo narrow, that only one veſſel can enter at a time. The revenues of the king of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma are brought to this place. Lat. 10. 27. N. lon. 75. 22. W.

CARTHAGE, once a celebrated city of Africa, and rival of Rome, but now in ruins. It is 10 miles E. of Tunis, near the promontory called Cape Carthage.

CARTHAGO, a city, capital of Coſta Rica, in Mexico, ſituated in lat. 10. 20. N. on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 9. 40. N.

Carthkenny, a river in Carmarthenſhire. *Cartington*, Northumb. near N. and S. Carlton. *Cartlone Paſſage*, Lanc. on the Ken Sands, near Cartmel. *Cartlidge*, Bucks, near Cheſham.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancaſhire, ſeated among the hills, called Cartmel Fells, near the river Ken and the Ken Sands, a ſandy ſhore, which requires guides to direct ſtrangers on their way. It has a harbour for boats, and a market well ſupplied with corn, ſheep, and fiſh. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaſter, and 260 NNW. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Carton, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Cart Vonan, Northumb. near Great Cheſter, S. of the Picts' Wall

CARWAR, a bay and ſea-port, on the coaſt of Malabar, ſubject to the regent of Myſore. It is 80 miles NNW. of Beddanore.

CASA CALANDA, a town of Moliſe, Naples.

CASA MASSIMA, a town of Bari, Naples.

CASAC, or CAZAC, a country of Aſia, nominally ſubject to Perſia, but governed by princes of it's own: it is about 5 leagues long, from N. to S. and rather more from E. to W. The inhabitants, who are deſcended from the Coſſacks, are rude and barbarous. The capital is Cazac Loree.

CASAL, the chief city of Montferrat, in Italy, formerly well fortified, and defended by a citadel, but deprived of it's fortifications in 1695. It is 34 miles ENE. of Turin.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Lucca.

CASBIN, or KASWIN, a large trading city of Irac Agemi, in Perſia, 240 miles NNW. of Iſpahan.

CASAN. See KASAN.

CASCAES, a ſea-port of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, N. of the mouth of the Tajo.

CASCHAW, or CASSOVIA, a free town of Hungary, 75 miles E. of Buda.

Caſcaragan, in Leitrim, Connaught.

CASCO, a town and bay, on the coaſt of Main, in New England; the latter is 25 miles

miles wide, and interſperſed with ſmall iſlands.

CASERTA, a town, with a moſt magnificent palace, of Lavora, Naples, 5 miles E. of Capua.

Caſh, in Fermanagh, Ulſter, 90 miles from Dublin. *Caſhin*, a river in Kerry, Munſter.

*CASHEL, a town of Tipperary, in Munſter, 76 miles SW. of Dublin, and 13 NW. of Clonmell.

CASHEN. See CACHAN.

CASHGUR. See BUCHARIA.

CASHGUR, a city of Aſia, formerly the capital of Bucharia, to which it alſo gave name, but much declined ſince the Tartars have been in poſſeſſion of the country. It ſtill, however, carries on a conſiderable commerce with the neighbouring countries. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountains, in lat. 39. 35. N. lon. 80. E.

Caſhiobury, Herts, near Watford.

CASHMERE, a province of India, ſubject to the Sultan of Candahar. It lies N. of the Indian Caucaſus, and E. of the Indus. It is 80 miles long and 40 broad. Surrounded by lofty mountains, from which there fall numerous caſcades; this valley is celebrated for it's romantic beauties, the fertility of the ſoil, and the temperature of the atmoſphere; it is ſubject, however, to earthquakes, on which account the houſes are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Caſhmere, is that of ſhawls, which are diſtributed over many parts of Aſia, and into Africa and Europe. It's capital,

CASHMERE, is a large city, built on both ſides of the Chelum, a large, navigable river; and is 285 miles E. by S. of Cabul. Lat. 33. 49. N. lon. 73. 11. E.

Caſhmore, Dorſetſ. near Chettle.

CASHNA, part of the extenſive country called Soudan by the Arabs, and Negroland by the Europeans; a large kingdom, in the interior of Africa, S. of Zaara, E. of Tombuctou, and W of Zamfara. It reſembles Bornou in climate and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religious profeſſion and government of the people. It's monkeys and parrots are numerous, and of various ſpecies. A thouſand towns and villages are ſaid to be included in this empire, which, like Bornou, conſiſt of different tribes or nations, ſubject to the dominion of one ſovereign. It's capital,

CASHNA, is about 800 miles nearly S. of Tripoli, in lat. 16. 20. N.

Caſhop, 3 miles from Durham.

CASIMIR. See CAZIMIR.

Caſimul, Dorſ. in the pariſh of Whitchurch. *Caſley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, of Otley.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland ſea Aſia, on the N. of Perſia, about 680 mi in length, and 260 in breadth. It has tide, but has ſtrong currents, and is ſu ject to violent ſtorms, which the Ruſſi veſſels weather with difficulty. It's w ters are brackiſh; the fiſheries extenſi The roe of the ſturgeons and beluga ſu ply large quantities of caviare; and fiſh, which are chiefly ſalted and dri form a conſiderable article of conſumpti in the Ruſſian empire.

CASSANO, a town of Bari; a town Calabria Citra; a town of Principato tra; and a town of Milan, ſituated on Adda.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgravi of Heſſe Caſſel, circle of Upper Rhine. is divided into the Old and New Tow the latter of which is well built and cious. The caſtle or palace command delightful proſpect, and has fine gard and a curious cabinet. It is ſeated on river Fulda, 40 miles S. of Paderbo Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 9. 34. E.

CASSEL, a town in the dept. of North, ſeated on a mountain, whence be ſeen 32 towns, and the ſea, though miles diſtant, 10 miles NE. of St. Om

CASSEL, a town, in the circle of Lower Rhine, ſituated on the E. ſide of river Rhine, oppoſite Mentz, with wh it has a communication by a bridge boats.

Caſſel, a river in Carnarvonſhire, wh runs into the Conway, near Caerhun. *Caſſenton*, on the Iſis, 4 miles from Oxfo *Caſſey*, near Norwich, on the Hier. *Caſſulberry*, Herts, 3 miles NE. of Wa *Caſt*, Somerſ. S. of Frome Selwood.

CASTANOVITS, a town of Croatia.

CASTELAMARA, a ſea-port town, another town of Principato Citra.

CASTEL ARAGONESE, in Sardinia.

CASTEL BALDO, a town of the Ve neſe.

CASTEL BRANCO, a town of Beira.

CASTEL DE VIDE, a town of Alente

CASTEL FOLIT, a town of Catalon

CASTEL GONDOLFO, near Rome.

CASTEL JALOUX, a town in the de of Lot and Garonne, ſituated on the ri Avance, 24 miles WNW. of Agen.

CASTEL NUOVO, a town of Moden a town of Placentia; and a town of Friu

CASTEL RODRIGO, in Tra los Mo tes.

CASTELLANE, a town in the dept. the Lower Alps, ſeated on the river V dun, in a mountainous country, whic

however, is fertile in corn and paſture, 44 miles NW. of Nice.

CASTELLANZA, a town of Milan.

CASTELLON, a town of Catalonia.

CASTELNAUDARY, a town in the dept. of Aude, ſeated on an eminence, at the foot of which is a large baſin of the Canal, called Royal, 15 miles NW. of Carcaſſone.

CASTIGLIONE, 2 towns of Lucca; a town of Tuſcany; a town of Genoa; a town of the Bologneſe; a town of Mantua; a town of Principato Citra; a town of Abruzzo Citra; and a town of Calabria Citra; all in Italy. Alſo, a town of Val Demona, in Sicily.

CASTILE, NEW, or TOLEDO, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 184 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Eſtramadura and part of Leon; on the N. by Old Caſtile; on the E. and SE. by Arragon, Valencia, and Murcia; and on the S. by Murcia and Andaluſia. It is divided into 3 parts; Agraria to the N.; Mancha to the E.; and Sierra to the S. The air is pure and healthy; the land is mountainous, but produces in the N. fruits and wine, and in the S. good paſtures and fine wool. Madrid is the capital.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of Spain, about 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Leon; on the N. by Biſcay, Auſtria, and Navarre; on the E. by Navarre and Arragon; and on the S. by New Caſtile. It produces excellent wine; it's plains are covered with herds of large and ſmall cattle, particularly sheep, which yield the fineſt wool in Spain. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILE DEL ORO, a country of Terra Firma, W. of Oronoko.

CASTELLARO, a town of Genoa; and a town of Mantua.

CASTILLON, a town in the dept. of Gironde, ſeated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux.

Caſtle Acre, Norf. 4 miles NW. of Swaffham. *Caſtle Aſhby*, Northamp. W. of Wellingborough.

Caſtlebaldwin, in Sligo, Connaught.

*CASTLEBAR, a populous town of Mayo, in Connaught, with a manufacture of linen. It is the aſſize town for the county, 35 miles N. of Galway, and 114 from Dublin.

**Caſtlebellingham*, in Louth, Leinſter, 34 miles from Dublin. **Caſtleblakeney*, in Galway, Connaught, 80 miles from Dublin. *Caſtleblaney*, in Monaghan, Ulſter, 80 miles NW. of Dublin. *Caſtleblack*, in Queen's County, Leinſter. *Caſtlebridge*, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Caſtle Camp, Camb. E. of Linton.

Caſtlecarberry, in Kildare, Leinſter, nearly 26 miles from Dublin, near the Bog of Allen. *Caſtlecurgan*, or *Caſcarrigan*, in Leitrim, Connaught, 84 miles from Dublin.

Caſtle Carew, Pembrokeſ. near Tenby.

CASTLE CAREY, a town of Somerſetſhire, containing about 160 houſes, and 950 inhabitants, 3 miles from Wincanton, 12 SSE. of Wells, and 112 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Caſtlecomb, Wilts, near Chippenham.

CASTLECOMER, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinſter, noted for it's coal-pits, which produce the excellent Kilkenny coal, remarkable for burning without emitting ſmoke. It is 10 miles N. of Kilkenny, and 45 SW. of Dublin.

Caſtlecuff, in King's County, Leinſter.

Caſtle Beare, Midd. N. of Great Ealing. *Caſtle Bitham*, Linc. 3 miles SW. of Bourn. *Caſtle Danis*, Cornw. a hill near St. Columb.

Caſtledawſon, in Derry, Ulſter. *Caſtlederg*, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

*CASTLEDERMOT, a town of Kildare, in Leinſter, ſituated in a pleaſant country, on the little river Lane, in the road between Cork and Dublin, from which latter it is diſtant 34 miles SW.

Caſtlefin, in Donegal, Ulſter, 107 miles from Dublin. *Caſtlefreke*, in Cork, Munſter, 3 miles SE. of Roſs.

Caſtle Dykes, Northamp. 1 mile S. of Weedon. *Caſtle Eaton*, Wilts, 3 miles NW. of Highworth. *Caſtle Goodwin*, Glouc. near Painſwick. *Caſtle Hean*, Herts, at the foot of Hatterel Hill. *Caſtle Hedingham*, Eſſex, 7 miles SW. of Sudbury. *Caſtle Hill*, Warw. NW. of Kyneton. *Caſtle Hill*, Devonſ. 6 miles from Tawton.

Caſtle Guard, in Louth, Leinſter. *Caſtle Hacket*, in Galway, Connaught, 97 miles from Dublin. *Caſtle Haven*, a ſmall, but ſafe harbour of Cork, Munſter. Lat. 51. 25. N. lon. 9. 10. W.

Caſtle Hornock, Cornw. on a mount, near Penzance. *Caſtle Howe*, Westm. an artificial hill, near Tebay. *Caſtle Howard*, the ſeat of the earl of Carliſle, near Malton.

CASTLE ISLAND, a town of Kerry, in Munſter, 8 miles E. of Tralee, 30 NW. of Cork, and 133 from Dublin.

Caſtle Knock, 3 miles from Dublin. *Caſtle Laghan*, in Mayo, Connaught.

CASTLE LEHAN, a town of Cork, in Munſter, 12 miles NE. of Cork.

CASTLEMAINE, a bay and ſea port, of Kerry, in Munſter, 152 miles from Dublin.

CASTLE MARTYR, a town of Cork, in Munſter, 12 miles SE. of Cork, and 123 from Dublin.

Caſtle Mill, near Bedford.

Caſtlemorris, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Caſtleotway*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Caſtleot-way*, in Limerick, Munſter.

Caſtle Peverel, Derbyſh. in the High Peak.

Caſtleplunket, in Roſcommon, Connaught, 79 miles from Dublin. *Caſtle Pollard*, in W. Meath, Leinſter, 64 miles from Dublin. *Caſtlepooky*, in Cork, Munſter, near Doneraile. *Caſtlerea*, in Roſcommon, Connaught, 84 miles from Dublin. *Caſtlereagh*, in Down, Ulſter.

CASTLE RISING, a poor town of Norfolk, ſcarcely containing ten families, yet ſends two members to parliament: it's harbour is choked up with ſands, and it's market diſuſed. It is 7 miles NE. of Lynn.

Caſtle Rock, in Antrim, Ulſter, on a hill E. of Carrickfergus Bay.

Caſtle Ruff, Kent, near Milton.

Caſtle Sampſon, in Roſcommon, Connaught. *Caſtle Shane*, in Monaghan, Ulſter, 59 miles from Dublin.

Caſtle Steed, Cumb. NW. of Brampton. *Caſtle Thorp*, Bucks, near Hanſlop. *Caſtleton*, Derbyſ. by the Peak's Hole, a very curious cavern, whence a ſtream of water iſſues. *Caſtleton*, Oxf. bordering on Glouceſterſhire. *Caſtleton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rippon. *Castleton*, Yorkſ. in Cleveland. *Castleton*, Dorſetſ. near Sherborn, to which it is a ſuburb.

CASTLETOWN, or CASTLE RUSHIN, the principal place of the Iſle of Man, with a ſtrong, beautiful caſtle, of free ſtone, ſtill entire, erected by Guttred, king of Man, about the year 960, who lies interred in it. At the entrance is a great ſtone chair, for the governor, and two ſmaller ones, for the deemſters; and beyond this court is a room where the keys ſit. On the other ſide are ſeen the governor's houſe, the chancery offices, and good barracks. It is ſituated on the SE. point of the iſland, with a ſhallow, rocky harbour, in lat. 54. 2. N. lon. 4. 35. W.

CASTLE TOWN, a pariſh, formerly called LIDDISDALE, and new town, begun to be erected in it, in 1793, and rapidly advancing, of Roxburghſhire, in Scotland.

Castletown, in Cork, Munſter, 110 miles from Dublin. *Castletown*, in Queen's County, Leinſter, 48 miles from Dublin. *Castletown*, in Louth, Leinſter. *Castletown*, in Kildare, 9 miles from Dublin. *Castletown Delvin*, in W. Meath, Leinſter, 35 miles from Dublin. *Castletown Geoghan*, in W. Meath, Leinſter. *Cast townlands*, in Mayo, Connaught. *C tletown Macnery*, in Limerick, Munſ *Castletown Roche*, in Cork, Munſter, miles from Dublin. *Castle Vellin*, Down, Ulſter, 65 miles from Dub *Castle Ward*, in Down, Ulſter, a mile of Strangford.

CASTON, or CAWSTON, a town Norfolk, ſeated on the Bure, over whi it has a bridge, 10 miles N. by W. Norwich. Market on Tueſday.

Carton, Hants, between Avington Kingſworthy.

CASTOR, called by the Saxons *Thu Caſton*, i. e. *Thong Caſtle*, a town of L colnſhire, (ſaid to be built by Hengiſt, a track of ground, which he encompaſ with an ox's hide, cut into thongs, p ſuant to a grant of Vortigern) 20 m NE. of Lincoln, between Binbrook Glandford Bridge. Market on Monda

Caſtor, Northamp. 3 miles from Pet borough. *Castor*, Norfolk, 3 miles S. Norwich. *Castor Light Houſe*, Norf. of Yarmouth. *Caſtor Trinity*, Norfo NW. of Yarmouth.

CASTRES, a conſiderable city, capi of the dept. of Tarne, ſeated on the ri Agout, 34 miles E. of Thouloufe.

Castrigg, Cumb. pariſh of Croſthwai

CASTRO, a town of Arragon: a to of the Iſland of Chilo, in S. America; capital town of the Iſland of Metelin, the Archipelago; a duchy and town the States of the Church, W. of the P trimonio; a town of Otranto, Napl and ſeveral other towns of Spain, Portug and Sicily.

CASTRO DEL'REY, a town of Galic

CASTRO MARINO, a town of Algar

CASTRO VIREYNA, a diſtrict of Pe

Caſwald How, Cumb. E. of Whiteh ven. *Caſwell*, Oxfordſ. SW. of Witn *Caſworth*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter.

CATALONIA, a province of Spa bounded on the W. by Arragon and a p of Valencia; on the N. by the Pyrenee and on the E. and S. by the Mediterrane and Valencia. It's greateſt extent from to W. is 112 miles, and from N. to 148. The air is wholeſome. It's mou tains, which are numerous, are cover with foreſt and fruit trees. It abounds wine, corn, and pulſe, and has quarries marble, and ſeveral ſorts of mines. B celona is the capital.

CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and ce brated city of Val di Noto, in Sicily, wi a univerſity. It's ſtreets are wide, ſtraig and well paved with lava. The inhabi ants are about 30,000. The city ſtan

on the E. coaſt, on a gulf of the ſame name, near Mount Etna, and has often ſuffered by earthquakes, particularly in 1669 and 1693. In the laſt the town was entirely deſtroyed, and 18,000 people buried in the ruins. It has ſince been rebuilt and repeopled, the land about it being fertile in corn, wine, fruits, &c. It is 4 miles SSW. of Meſſina. Lat. 37. 36. N. lon. 15. 29. E.

CATANZARO, a town of Calabria Ultra, with manufactures of ſilk, velvets, and cottons.

Catbaſide, Northumb. 4 miles SE. of Elleſdon. *Catchborn*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Catcomb*, Hants, near Portſmouth. *Catcomb*, Somerſetſ. near Murlinch. *Cat Dean*, Durham, W. of Wearmouth.

CATEAU, or CHATEAU CAMBRESIS, a town in the depart. of the North, 12 miles SE. of Cambray.

CATTEGAT, a gulf or paſſage, lying between Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, by which the Baltic communicates with the Northern Ocean. It comprehends ſeveral Iſlands.

Caterham, Surry, N. of Blechingley. *Caters*, Somerſ. NE. of Bath. *Cateſby*, Northamp. NW. of Daventry. *Cateſmere*, Linc. near Stamford. *Catfield*, Norf. near Hickling. *Catford Hall*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Preſton. *Catfoſs*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs.

CATHARINENBURG, or EKATERINBURG, a town and province of Ruſſia, included in the government of Perm, 148 miles SE. of Perm.

CATHARINENSLAF, or EKATERINOSLAV, the new name of the extended government of Aſoph, which is now made to compriſe New Ruſſia and the Crimea. This government is divided into two provinces, namely, Catharinenſlaf, which includes New Ruſſia, and the late government of Aſoph; and the province of Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

CATHARINENSLAF, the capital of the province of the ſame name, (See ASOPH) 318 miles NE. of Cherſon. Lat. 47. 23. N. lon. 35. 15. E.

CATHERLOUGH. See CARLOW.

Catherſton, Dorſetſ. N. of Charmouth. *Catborp*, Nott. in the pariſh of Lowham. *Catborp*, Leiceſ. near Rugby. *Catborp*, Linc. W. of Sleaford. *Catborp*, Yorkſ. W. of Bridlington.

CATIF, EL, a town of Arabia, ſituated near the Perſian Gulf, about 20 miles from the Iſland of Bahrein, 132 miles S. of Baſſora. Lat. 26. 20. N.

Catley, Linc. W. of the ferry over the Witham. *Catlidge*, Camb. 2 miles from Newmarket.

CATMANDU, a town in the country of Mocaimpour, in Hindooſtan Proper, 154 miles N. of Patna. Lat. 28. 6. N. lon. 84. 51. E.

Catmer, Berks, near Farnborough. *Catmouſe, Hill* and *Vale*, Rutl. SE. of Okeham. *Caton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Scarborough.

CATOCHE, CAPE, the NE. promontory of Yucatan, in N. America. Lat. 21. 10. N. lon. 87. 30. W.

Catſgrove Hill, Berks, near Reading. *Catſley*, Dorſetſ. in Carſcomb pariſh. *Catſlock*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Frampton. *Catſtreet*, Suſſex, 10 miles S. of Tunbridge Wells.

CATTACK, or CUTTACK, a city and diſtrict of Oriſſa, a province of Hindooſtan, ſubject to the Berar rajah, a Mahratta prince. It is a poſt of conſequence, from it's being the only road between Bengal and the northern circars, and is ſeated on the river Mahanuddy, near it's entrance into the Bay of Bengal, 184 miles SW. of Calcutta. Lat. 20. 51. N. lon. 86. 1. E.

Cattal, Magna and *Parva*, Yorkſ. near Boroughbridge.

CATTERICK, Yorkſ. near Richmond, has a bridge over the river Swale, and a ſort of cataract near it. It is called *Cataracton* in Ptolemy, and appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans.

Catterall, Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Catterly*, Cumberl. near Penrith. *Catterton*, Yorkſh. W. Riding, near Bilburgh and Belton. *Catterworth*, Somerſ. near Bowditch, a Roman camp of a circular form, on the ſummit of a hill. *Catteſfield*, Suſſex, W. of Cowhurſt. *Catteſhall*, Surry, near Godalmin. *Cattborp*, Leic. NE. of Hallaton. *Catton*, Derbyſ. on the borders of Staff. *Catton*, Lanc. in Lonſdale. *Catton*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Thirſk. *Catton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Pocklington. *Catwade Bridge*, Suff. near Maningtree. *Catwater*, one of the three harbours at Plymouth. *Catwick*, Yorkſh. near Hornſey, in Holderneſs. *Catworth, Great* and *Little*, Huntingdonſ. near Spaldwick.

CAVA, a town of Principato Citra, trading in ſilk and linens.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, in Venaiſſin, ſeated in an iſland formed by the river Durance, 24 miles SE. of Avignon.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in Ulſter, bounded on the W. and SW. by Leitrim and Longford; on the NW. and N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the NE. by Monaghan; and on the E. and S. by

cleanſing the furrows and filling them with freſh chalk. It is 6¼ miles from Dorcheſter, and 2 from Great Mintern. Market on Wedneſday.

Cerne, Nether and *Upper*, on oppoſite ſides of Cerne Abbey. *Cerney, N.* and *S.* Glouc. the former near Cirenceſter, and the latter near Cricklade. *Cerrioy Druidon*, 8 miles from Denbigh.

CERVERA, a town of Catalonia; and a town of New Caſtile.

CERVIA, a ſea port of Romagna, where great quantities of ſalt are made of evaporated ſea-water, 15 miles SSE. of Ravenna.

CESENA, a town of Romagna, 25 miles NNW. of Urbino.

CETTE, a ſea-port in the dept. of Herault, ſeated on the place where the Canal, ci-devant, Royal begins, on the Mediterranean, 14 miles SW. of Montpellier.

CEVA, a town of Aſti, in Piedmont.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in the ci devant Languedoc.

CEUTA, a ſea-port of Fez, in Africa, ſeated on the Straits of Gibraltar, oppoſite to that place. It is ſubject to Spain.

CEYLON, or, in Arabic, SERENDIB, a large and mountainous iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Ocean, E. of Cape Comorin, on the coaſt of Coromandel, about 200 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. It produces large quantities of cinnamon, and its pepper is of ſuperior quality. Here is a great variety of wood for all uſes; but the moſt remarkable tree in the iſland is the tallipot, one of whoſe leaves will cover 10 men, and protect them from rain. It abounds in corn, rice, elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears. In ſome places there are mines, whence are got rubies, ſapphires, topazes, and other ſtones of leſs value. The Dutch are, or lately were, in poſſeſſion of all the coaſt of this fertile iſland, and to the diſtance of 10 or 12 leagues up the country. The natives are the Bedas, a hardy race, on the north; and on the ſouth the Cinglaſſes, a people equally inoffenſive, but more ſuperſtitious; the implore they interpoſition of their ſaints and heroes, and have various idols of monſtrous forms. They are divided into tribes like the Hindoos, and their language, which is peculiar to themſelves, is ſaid to be copious, ſmooth, elegant, and polite. Lat. from 6. to upwards of 9. deg. N. lon. from 80. to nearly 83. deg. E.

CHABLAIS, a mountainous duchy, or diſtrict forming the N. part of the dept. of Mont Blanc, of which Thonon is the chief town. It is bounded by Faucigny on the S.

CHABLIS, a town in the depart. of Yonne, remarkable for it's excellent white wines. It is 10 miles E. of Auxerre.

Chadbury, Dorſetſh. near Holt Foreſt. *Chad Chapel*, Cheſ. near Malpas. *Chaddeſden*, 1 mile from Derby. *Chaddeſley*, Worceſ. near Bromſgrove. *Chadfield*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Chadlewerth*, Berks, SE. of Fawley. *Chadlington*, Oxfordſhire, near Chipping Norton. *Chadſon*, Northamptonſh. near Aſhby Caſtle. *Chadſhunt*, Warw. near Kington. *Chadwell*, Eſſex, near Rumford. *Chadwick*, Worceſ. near Bromſgrove. *Chadwick*, Warwickſ. pariſh of Hampton in Arden. *Chaſcomb*, Somerſ. near Chard. *Chafford*, and *Chagford*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Chagford*, or *Chegford*, Devonſhire, near Dartmore.

CHAGRE, a fort and river of Darien, which runs into the ſea, 30 miles WSW. of Porto Bello.

CHAISE DIEU, LA, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, 17 miles NNW. of Le Puy.

Chackendon, Oxf. near Woodcot. *Chalbury*, Dorſetſhire. *Chalcomb*, Northamptonſhire, on the borders of Oxfordſhire.

CHALDEA. See IRAC ARABIA.

Chaldecote, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, E. of Smedmore. *Chaldown*, or *Chalkdown*, Surry, NE. of Ryegate. *Chaldon, E.* and *W.* Dorſetſ. between Wareham and Weymouth. *Chaldwell*, Eſſex, NE. of Tilbury. *Chale*, Iſle of Wight, below Sandown Caſtle. *Chalſworth*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Chalfont St. Giles*, and *Chalfont St. Peter's*, Bucks, near Amerſham. *Chalford*, Glouc. in Biſley pariſh; has a woollen manufacture. *Chalford*, 1 mile from Oxford. *Chalgrave*, Bedf. S. of Tuddington. *Chalgrave*, Oxf. NE. of Dorcheſter. *Chalk*, Kent, near Northfleet. *Chalk Head*, Cumb. near Caldbeck. *Chalk Hill*, Bedf. near Dunſtable. *Chalk Street*, Kent, between Chalk and Graveſend. *Chalk Well*, Kent, near Sittingbourn, *Challock*, Kent, W. of the Wye. *Challorn*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Chalmington*, Dorſetſ. one mile from Catſtock.

CHALONS SUR SAONE, a town in the dept of Saone and Loire, formerly capital of the Challonois, a ſmall territory in it's environs. It trades in wood, and is the ſtaple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne and of the wines for exportation. It is ſeated on the Saone, 35 miles nearly S. of Dijon.

CHALONS SUR MARNE, a town in the dept. of Marne, containing 13 pariſhes about 2800 houſes, and 18,000 inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trad

in ſhalloons, and coarſe woollen cloth. It is ſeated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nie, 40 miles SW. of Verdun, and 95 E. of Paris.

Chalcot, Weſt, Berks, near Wantage.

Chalton, Hants, 6 miles E. of Buſh Waltham.

CHAMB, a town, county, and river of Bavaria, which flows into the Regen, 64 miles E. of Nuremburg.

Chamber in the Foreſt, Cheſh. near Delamere Foreſt. *Chamber in the Foreſt*, Cheſh. on the borders of Derbyſhire, near Burton Wells.

CHAMBERRY, the chief town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, and late capital of Savoy, with a caſtle, but not being fortified, it has never withſtood a regular ſiege. It is populous, well-built, and watered by many ſtreams, which run through ſeveral of the ſtreets. There are piazzas under moſt of the houſes, where people may walk dry in wet weather. It has large and handſome ſuburbs, and is ſituated on an eminence, ſurrounded by mountains, 27 miles NE. of Grenoble, and 85 NW. of Turin. It was taken by the French in 1792. Lat. 45. 35. N. lon. 6. 4. E.

CHAMBOND, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire; and a town in the dept. of Creuſe.

CHAMBORT, a ci-devant royal palace, of France, in the dept. of Loir and Cher, built by Francis II. It is a very large building, of free-ſtone, in the Gothic ſtyle, and ſtands in a park 21 miles in circumference, but has no gardens. King Stanſlaus, of Poland, reſided in it 9 years; and Marſhal Saxe died here in 1750. It is 9 miles E. of Blois.

Chamois Court, Suſſex, N. of Lewes.

CHAMPAGNE, a ci-devant province of France, bordered on the E. by Lorrain and Franche Comté, on the S. by Burgundy and Nivernois, and on the W. by the Iſle of France and Picardy; fertile in grain, cattle, &c. and producing the celebrated wine called after it's name. Troyes was the capital. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Upper Marne, and Seine and Marne.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, divides the ſtates of New York and Vermont. It is of an irregular form, contains ſeveral iſlands, and is 120 miles long from N. to S. and about 14 broad, where wideſt.

CHANCAY, a town of Peru, 30 miles N. of Lima.

CHANDA, a conſiderable city of Berar, in Indoſtan, ſeated on a branch of the Cavery, 67 miles S. of Nagpour. It is ſubject to the Eaſtern Mahrattas. Lat. 20. 10. N. lon. 79. 40. E.

CHANDERNAGORE, a city of Bengal, ſubject to the French, but lately conquered by the Engliſh. It contains about 40,000 inhabitants, and is ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Hoogly, 13 miles NNW. of Calcutta.

Chandoſe, Herts, SW. of Hempſtead.

Changton, Suſſex, NW. of Stening.

CHANMANNING, a city of Thibet, where the Grand Lama ſometimes reſides, 116 miles W. of Laſſa.

Channeray, a village of Roſsſhire, 30 miles W. of Elgin.

Chantmerles, Dorſetſ. SE. of Everſhot.

CHANTILLY, a town in the dept. of the Oiſe, where the Prince of Condé had a magnificent chateau, with a park, gardens, and ſtables, thought to be the moſt beautiful in France: a menagery, cabinet of natural curioſities, water-works, &c. It is 12 miles SSE. of Clairmont, and 5 W. of Senlis.

Chapel, Eſſex, NE. of Coggeſhal. *Chapel*, Kent, near Limme. *Chapel*, Monm. on the borders of Brecknockſ. *Chapel*, Surry, SW. of Newidgate. *Chapel Allerton*, Yorkſ. near Leeds.

CHAPEL IN THE FRITH, a town of Derbyſhire, ſituated on the confines of the Peak, near Cheſhire, 17 miles SE. of Mancheſter. Market on Saturday.

Chapel Garth, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Chapel Hill*, Surry, near Haſcomb, *Chapel Hill*, Monm. 3 miles N. of Chepſtow. *Chapel of the Ings*, Weſtm. 6 miles from Kendal, on the Ambleſide road. *Chapel in the Street*, Cheſh. W. of Knotſford. *Chapel Long*, Shropſ. 2 miles NW. of Saltfleet. *Chapel, New*, Shropſ. 2 miles SE. of Clun Caſtle. *Chapel, New*, Surry, in Burſtow pariſh, bordering on Suſſex. *Chapel North*, Suſſ. near Blackdown Beacon. *Chapel of the Grune*, Cumb. near Boulneſs. *Chapel on the Heath*, Oxfordſ. near Chipping Norton. *Chapel of Plaiſter*, Wilts, near Box.

Chapel Bay, in Bid Iſland, one of the Copeland Iſlands, on the NE. coaſt of Down, in Ulſter. *Chapel Izod*, on the Liffey, 3 miles from Dublin, which it ſupplies with ſtrawberries. *Chapel Midway*, 7 miles from Dublin.

Chapmanſlade, Wilts, NE. of Warminſter.

CHARABON, or TSIERIBON, a ſea-port town, on the N. coaſt of Java, about 130 miles E. of Batavia, in lat. 6. 5. S.

CHARASM, or KHARASM, a large country of Aſia, bordered on the N. by

Turkeſtan, on the W. by the Caſpian Sea, and on the S. by Choraſan. Urgens is the capital. The khan, or chief of the Tartar princes, among whom the country is divided, is ſaid to be able to raiſe an army of 40 or 50,000 horſemen.

Charborough, Dorſ. SW. of Winbourn Minſter.

CHARCAS LOS, a province of Peru, near the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, in which are the richeſt ſilver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital.

*CHARD, a town in Somerſetſhire, conſiſting chiefly of 4 ſtreets, which terminate near the market. It has ſeveral ſtreams running through it, and one in particular, which, by being turned to the N. or the S. will, it is affirmed, run into the Briſtol, or the Engliſh Channel. Here is a ſmall woollen manufacture. It is 6 miles W. of Crewkherne, and 141 W. by S. of London. Market on Monday.

Chardſtock, Dorſetſ. 2 miles S. of Wambroke. *Charels*, Devonſ. E. of Barnſtaple.

CHARENTE, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Vienne, and on the S. by the dept. of Dordogne: it is ſo called, from a river which rises in the Limoſin, and running by Angoulême, Cognac, and Saintes, falls into the Bay of Biſcay below Rochefort. Angoulême is the chief town.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France, on the ſea-coaſt, N. of the river Gironde. The river Charente croſſes it nearly in it's centre. It's chief town is Saintes.

CHARITE, LA, a town in the dept. of Nievre, containing about 4000 inhabitants, with manufactures of woollen and hardware. From it's ſituation on the road between Paris and Lyons, and it's vicinity to the canal of Briare, it's trade is briſk. The woollen manufacture and extenſive iron works are carried on here. It is ſituated on or near the Loire, 13 miles NNW. of Nevers.

Charfield. Glouceſ. N. of Wickware. *Charfoot*. Somerſetſ. W. of Bridgewater. *Charford*, N. and S. Hants, near Fordingbridge. *Charing*, Kent, between Lenham and Weſtwell. *Charingworth*, Glouc. near Ebberton. *Charlcomb*, Somerſetſ. near Bath. *Charlcot*, Shropſ. E. of Brown Clee Hill. *Charlcot*, Warw. NE. of Stratford. *Charlcot*, Hants, near Whitchurch.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Armagh, Ulſter, containing barracks for 3 companies of foot. It is ſeated on the river Blackwater, 6 miles nearly S. of Dungannon, and 68 NW. of Dublin.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Namur, in the dept. of the North, ſeated on a mountain near the river Meuſe, 28 miles SW of Namur.

CHARLEROY, or CHARLES SUR SAMBRE, a town of Namur, in the dept. the north, ſituated on the N. ſide of t river Sambre, 18 miles W. of Namur.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, at the N. ſide of the outlet of Ch ſapeak Bay, in lat. 37. 12. N. lon. 7 50. W.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory on t NW. part of the ſtrait, entering Hudſo Bay. Lat. 62. 40. N. lon. 75. 15. W.

CHARLESTON, the capital of S. Car lina, is ſeated on a peninſula, formed the rivers Aſhley and Cooper, the forn of which is navigable for ſhips of burd 20 miles above the town. The banks theſe rivers are adorned with beauti plantations, and fine walks, interſper with rows of trees, which render the ſitu tion of the town very pleaſant. By t Santee Canal, lately completed, boats p ſafely from Santee to Cooper River, a the productions of Camden, Granby, a the back country are poured into Charl ton with much facility and regularity. has a commodious and ſecure harbour, is a place of conſiderable trade. In 17 there were 1600 houſes, 9600 whites, a 5400 negroes. Lat. 32. 50. N. lon. 30. W.

CHARLESTON, a town of New Ham ſhire, 83 miles NW. of Boſton; a town Waſhington county, Rhode Iſland; an town of Maſſachuſets, 3 miles N. of Boſ

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Cork, Munſter, 30 miles N. of the city of Co and 112 SW of Dublin.

CHARLEVILLE, a town in the dept. the Ardennes, ſeated on the river Me near Mezieres, with which it communica by a bridge and a cauſeway. It is miles NW. of Sedan, and 115 NE. Paris.

Charley, or *Charnwood*, Leic. SW. Loughborough. *Charley*, Staff. 3 m NE. of Walſall. *Charley Wood*, He NE. of Rickmanſworth.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of B gen county, New Jerſey; and a town Holzapfel, Weſtphalia.

Charlton, Worc. near Eveſham. *Ch ton*, Kent, between Greenwich and Wo wich. *Charlton*, Northamp. parish Newbottle. *Charlton*, N. and S. Northu in Tindale. *Charlton*, Somerſ. S. of Ke ſham. *Charlton*, Suff. 3 miles E. of Go wood. *Charlton*, Staff. near Swinnert *Charlton*, Berks, in Wantage pari *Charlton*, near Dorchester. *Charl*

Devo

Devonſ. S. of Dartmouth, *Charlton*, Glouc. near Henbury. *Charlton*, Glouc. near Cirencester. *Charlton*, Hants, near Andover. *Charlton*, Kent, near Dover. *Charlton*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles from Sherburn. *Charlton*, Midd. near Sunbury and Hampton Court. *Charlton*, Oxfordſ. between Woodſtock and Piddington. *Charlton*, Hants, between Clanfield and Compton, *Charlton*, Wilts, towards Shaftſbury. *Charlton*, Wilts. near Dowton. *Charlton*, Wilts, 2 miles E. of Malmſbury, *Charlton*, Wilts near Uphaven. *Charlton Abbots*, Glouc. 2 miles SE. of Winchcomb. *Charlton Canvile*, Somerſ. E. of Queen Camel. *Charlton, E.* and *W.* Somerſetſ. near Somerton. *Charlton, King's*, Glouc. 1 mile from Cheltenham. *Charlton Marſhall*, Dorſetſ. a mile NW. of Spetſbury. *Charlton Muſgrave*, Somerſ. near Bruton. *Charlwood*, Surry, S. of Ryegate.

CHARMES, a town in the dept. of Voſges, ſeated on the Moſelle, over which there is a handſome bridge, 10 miles NE. of Mirecourt.

Charminſter, or *Chadminſter*, near Dorcheſter. *Charmouth*, Dorſetſ. at the mouth of the river Char, on the NE. of Lyme, it ſtands at the foot of a ſteep hill. 1005 feet high, and oppoſite to it is another hill 710 feet high. *Charnes*, Staff. near Eccleſhall. *Charnet*, Northumb. in the manor of Eland. *Charney*, Berks, 2 miles from Deachworth. *Charnham Street*, Wilts, near Hungerford. *Charnock*, Lanc. near Burgh.

CHAROLLES, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, before the revolution capital of Charollais. It is ſeated on the river Raconce, 24 miles WNW. of Macon.

CHAROST, a town in the dept. of Cher, ſeated on the river Arnon, 12 miles SW. of Bourges.

Charringworth Glouceſ. near Camden, or Moreton. *Charsfield*, Suff. near Wickham. *Chart*, Surry, 5 miles from Godalming. *Chart Sutton*, Kent. *Chart-juxta Leeds Volence*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Charter Houſe*, Somerſ. 3 miles NE. of Bruton. *Charter Houſe* N. of Mendip Hills, between Chedder Rocks and E. Harty. *Chart, Great and Little*. Kent, near Aſhford and Charing. *Charterbay*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles W. of Abbot's Stoke. *Charthom*, Kent, 3 miles from Canterbury. *Chartly Caſtle*, 3 miles NE. of Stafford.

CHARTRES, an ancient and conſiderable town in the dept. of Eure and Loir, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It's cathedral is eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful in the kingdom. The principal trade conſiſts in corn. It is ſeated on the river Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of Vauban, 45 miles SW. of Paris.

CHARTREUSE, THE GRAND, ſeated on the top of a high mountain, lately one of the moſt celebrated monaſteries in France, was founded in 1084. From Echelles, a little village in the mountains of Savoy, to the top of the Chartreuſe, the diſtance is 6 miles. Along this courſe the road runs winding up, for the moſt part not 6 feet broad. On one hand is the rock, with woods of pine trees, hanging over head, and on the other, a prodigious precipice, almoſt perpendicular, at the bottom of which rolls a deep torrent. On the top of the mountain is the convent It is 8 miles N. of Grenoble, in the dept. of Iſere.

Charwelton, Northamp. between Banbury and Daventry, by the river Charwell.

CHARYBDIS, a celebrated whirlpool, 30 paces in diameter, in the Strait of Meſſina, between Calabria and Sicily. It's horrors were deſcribed by the ancients with all the extravagance of poetic fiction: it is ſaid however, to have been entirely removed by an earthquake, in 1783.

Chaſeley, Worceſterſ. near Ridmarley. *Chaſely*, Glouc. between Upton and Glouceſter. *Chaſfrench*, Cornw. SE. of Leſkard. *Chatburn*, Lanc. N. of Clitheroe. *Chatcall*, Staff. E. of Bloreheath.

CHATEAU BRIANT, a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, 24 miles NNE. of Nantes.

CHATEAU CHINON, a town in the dept. of Nievre, with manufactures of cloth, leather, wool, and a commerce in wood. It is ſeated on the Yonne, near it's ſource, 36 miles NNE. of Nevers.

CHATEAU DAUPHIN, a fortreſs of Saluzzo, Piedmont.

CHATEAU DU LOIR, a town in the dept. of Sarte, famous for it's claret wine. It is ſeated on the Loir, 22 miles SE. of Mans, and 97 W. af Paris.

CHATEAUDUN, a town in the dept of Eure and Loir, containing 2 churches, and about 3000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are ſtraight, the houſes uniform, and the great ſquare is ſpacious. It is ſeated on an eminence near the Loir, 30 miles N. of Blois.

CHATEAU GONTIER, a town in the dept. of Mayenne, having a mineral ſpring, and a manufacture of linen and woollen. It is ſeated on the river Mayenne, 22 miles NW. of Angers, and 147 SW. of Paris.

CHATEAU LANDON, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Marne, ſeated on a hill, 5 miles S. of Nemours.

CHATEAULIN, a town in the dept. of

Finiſterre, which carries on a conſiderable trade in ſlates, for covering houſes. It is ſeated on the little river Auzon, where there is a ſalmon fiſhery, 18 miles N. of Quimper.

CHATEAU MEILLANT, a town in the dept. of Cher, 25 miles S. of Bourges.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town in the dept. of the Var, 3 miles NE. of Graſſe; a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, 7 miles S. of St Maloes; alſo a town in the reſpective depts. of Saone and Loire, Upper Vienne, Nyevre, the Eure, the Rhone, Charente, Lozere, Mouths of the Rhone, Côte d'Or, Indre and Loire, Loiret, Finiſterre, Cher, and Upper Alps; and 4 in the dept. of the Drome.

CHATEAU REGNAULT, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, 10 miles nearly N. of Amboiſe, and 88 SW. of Paris.

CHATEAUROUX, a town in the dept. of Indre, with a large manufactory of woollen cloth. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Indre, 15 miles SW. of Iſſoudun, and 148 S. of Paris.

CHATEAU THIERRY, a town in the dept. of Aiſne, ſeated on the river Marne, near a medicinal ſpring, 27 miles SW. of Rheims.

CHATEL, a town in the dept. of Voſges, ſeated on the Moſelle, 8 miles E. of Mirecourt. There are ſeveral other towns in France of this name.

CHATEL CHALON, a town in the dept. of Jura, 20 miles S. of Dole.

CHATELLERAULT, a town in the dept. of Vienne, ſeated in a fertile and pleaſant country, on the river Vienne, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is noted for it's cutlery, watch-making, &c. It is 22 miles NE. of Poitiers, and 168 SW. of Paris.

Chatford, 4 miles S. of Shrewſbury.

*CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining Rocheſter, and ſeated on the Medway. It conſiſts of about 500 houſes, moſtly low, and built with brick; and is chiefly celebrated for being the principal ſtation of the royal navy; as, likewiſe, for it's dock-yard, founded, or rather improved and enlarged, by Queen Elizabeth, and very conſiderably extended by Charles I.; ſo that now there is not a more complete arſenal in the world. The warehouſes here, for naval ſtores, ordnance, &c of which there are whole ſtreets, are the largeſt in dimenſions, and moſt in number to be ſeen any where; the rope-houſes and ſmiths' forges are proportionably extenſive; as alſo the wet-dock, the canals and ditches, for keeping maſts and yards under water, for preſerving them. The largeſt veſſels are built here, and whole fleets fitted out with aſtoniſhing expedition. A ſhip here is uſe as a church for the ſailors. It is 31 mile ESE. of London. Market on Saturday.

CHATHAM, an iſland, on the SE. coa of Maſſachuſetts; a town of Connecticut and a county of Georgia, of which Savan nah is the principal town; alſo a count of N. Carolina; and a town of Cheſter field county, S. Carolina.

Chatherſton, Dorſetſ. between Lyme ar Bridport.

CHATILLON-LES-DOMBES, a town i the dept. of Aſn, 12 miles nearly W. Bourg.

CHATILLON SUR INDRE, a town i the dept. of Indre, 10 miles SE. of Loche

CHATILLON SUR MARNE, a town i the dept. of Marne, 17 miles S. of Rheim

CHATILLON SUR SEINE, a town in t dept. of Côte d'Or. The river Seine ru through it; it is 36 miles NNW. of D jon, and has iron works in the neighbou hood. There are 13 other towns France, which have the name of Chati lon, with different additions.

Chatley, Eſſex, NW. of Witham. *Cha more*, near Buckingham. *Chatmoſs*, Lan W. of Irwell.

CHATOQUE LAKE, in the ſtate of Ne York: the NW. end is 9 miles from Lak Erie, and the lower end lies in lat. 4 10. N.

CHATRE, LA, a town in the dept. Indre, with a woollen manufacture, and conſiderable trade in cattle. It is ſeate on the river Indre, 37 miles nearly S. Bourges.

Chatſham, Suff. SW. of Ipſwich. *Chat teris*, Camb. near Garter's Bridge, in th Fens. *Chatterton*, Lanc. near Rochdal

CHATTESWORTH, a town of Virgini *Chatteſworth*, Derb. 6 miles from Che terfield, the ſeat of the Duke of Devon ſhire, not inferior to any houſe in Eng land, built of ſtone, dug on the ſpot, an reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak It is ſeated on the Derwent, 6 miles from Cheſterfield. *Chatton*, Northumb. E. o Wooler. *Chatwell, Magna* and *Parva* Staff. on the borders of Shropſ. *Chatwell* Shropſ. SW. of Acton Burnel.

CHAVEZ, a town of Tra los Montes ſituated on the Tamega, near the confine of Spain.

Chaulcy, Devonſ. 10 miles from Credi ton, and 18 from Exeter. *Chaulton*, Bedf SE. of Tuddington. *Chaulton*, Shropſ E. of Colbatch.

CHAUMONT, the chief town in the dept of Upper Marne, with a manufacture o coarſe woollen cloth, and a conſiderabl trade in deer and goat ſkins. It is ſeate on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles

miles S. of Joinville. Alſo a town in the reſpective depts. of Loire and Cher, of the Ardennes, of the Oiſe, and of Mont Blanc; and a town of Luxemburg.

Chaunſton, Heref. in the Golden Vale. *Chawton*, Suff. W. of Hayliham. *Chawton Wick*, Wilts, SW. of Saliſbury Plain.

CHAUNY, a town in the dept. of Aiſne, on the river Oiſe, 17 miles NE. of Noyon.

Chaxerton, Lanc. S. of Manchester. *Chawley*, Devonſ. SE. of Chimleigh. *Chawley*, Berks, S. of Wallingford. *Chaworth*, Nott. near W. Retford. *Chaworth*, Eſſex, at Broxted. *Chawton*, Hants, near Alton. *Chayley*, or *Chealey*, Suſſex, 7 miles from Lewes.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordſhire, in the neighbourhood of which are very extenſive copper and braſs works. It is ſeated in a country abounding with coals, near the ſource of the Dove, 12 miles NE. of Stafford. Lat. 53. 0. N. lon. 1. 56. W. Market on Saturday.

Cheadle, Cheſhire, W. of Stockport. *Cheam*, Surry, near Ewel.

CHEBRECHIN, in Red Ruſſia, Poland.

Chebſey, Staff. near Eccleſhall.

CHEBUCTO HARBOUR, a bay, on the SE. coaſt of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, near Halifax. Lat. 44. 45. N. lon. 63. 31. W.

Checkley, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Checkerel*, *E.* and *W.* Dorſ. W. of Weymouth. *Checkley*, Cheſh. SE. of Nantwich. *Checkley*, Staff. NW. of Uttoxeter. *Checkly*, Suff. SW. of Bury. *Cheddar*, Somerſ. SE. of Axbridge, noted for large cheeſes of a delicate taſte, like the Parmeſan. *Cheddar Cliffs*, lie NW. of Axbridge; are rocks, in which is a deep, frightful chaſm, in the hollow whereof the road goes towards Briſtol. *Cheddington*, Bucks, near Aylesbury. *Cheddiſton*, Suff. near Halesworth. *Cheddon*, Somerſ. near Taunton. *Chedgrave*, Norf. between Yarmouth and Seching. *Chedington*, Dorſetſ. N. of Beminſter. *Chedleton*, Staff. S. of Leek. *Chedzoy*, Somerſ. a little E. of Bridgewater. *Chedworth*, Glouc. 4 miles SW. of North Leach. *Cheffield*, Herts, N. of Stevenage. *Chegford*, Devonſ. 15 miles from Exeter.

CHEITORE, a town in the circar of Oudipour, one of the principal of the Rajpoot ſtates, in Agimere, Hindooſtan. The country conſiſts, in general, of plains environed by mountains, acceſſible only by narrow paſſes, or defiles, yet it has an extent of arable land ſufficient for the ſupport of a numerous population, and enjoys a mild climate. It has long preſerved it's independence, but is now tributary to the Mahrattas. Cheitore was the capital of the Rana, or chief prince of the Rajpoots, and a city of great ſtrength, ſituated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins the laſt 100 years. The capital is now Oudipour. Cheitore is 43 miles N. of Oudipour, and 76 S. of the city of Agimere. Lat. 25. 21. N. lon. 74. 56. E.

Chekeſgroove, Wilts, E. of Hindon.

CHEKIANG, or TCHEKIANG, a maritime province of China, SE. of Nankin, one of the moſt fertile and trading provinces of the empire. It is interſperſed with mountains, fruitful fields, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants manufacture gold and ſilver, brocaded ſilks, which are ſold cheap, as great quantities of ſilkworms are bred here. Chekiang contains 11 large cities, 77 towns, and many populous villages.

Chelborough, *E.* and *W.* Dorſetſ. near Eversholt. *Cheldon*, Devonſ. NE. of Chimleigh. *Chelford*, Cheſh. W. of Macclesfield. *Chelfoot*, Shropſ. NE. of Chirbury. *Chell*, Staff. near Burſtem. *Chellaſton*, 3 miles SE. of Derby. *Chellington*, Bedf. between Bedford and Okeham. *Chellington*, Somerſ. S. of Ilminſter. *Chellington*, Staff. near Dudley Caſtle.

CHELM, a decayed town and palatinate (the latter partly ſubject to Ruſſia, and partly to Auſtria) in Red Ruſſia, Poland, 108 miles SE. of Warſaw.

Chelmer, Shropſ. S. of Bridgenorth. *Chelmer*, a river of Eſſex, running into the ſea at Malden. *Chelmerſcote*, Warw. near Brayles. *Chelmerton*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Chelmondeſton*, or *Chemſton*, Suff. between Ipſwich and Harwich.

*CHELMSFORD, a pretty large, populous town, nearly in the centre of Eſſex. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and the Can, the gardens of the inhabitants, on each ſide of the town, extending to thoſe rivers. Here are ſome good inns, with a fountain, or conduit, of excellent water; and the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions for the county are held here. It is a great thoroughfare, the great eaſtern road from London paſſing through it. It is 43 miles S. by W. of Bury. 21 SW. by W. of Colcheſter, and 29 NE. by E. of London. A conſiderable market for corn, cattle, and proviſions, on Friday.

Chelſea, a large and populous village of Middleſex, on the banks of the Thames, 1 mile W. of St. James's Park. Here is an extenſive and well-ſtocked botanical garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries in London, and a bridge over the river to Batterſea; here alſo is the magnificent hoſpital erected for the diſabled and

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ſuperannuated ſoldiers of the Engliſh army. *Chelsford*, Kent, SW. of St. Mary Cray. *Chelſham*, Surry, in Warlingham pariſh. *Chelſworth*, Suff. NW. of Hadleigh. *Chelſworth*, Wilts, near Cricklade.

*CHELTENHAM, a town of Glouceſterſhire, noted for it's mineral waters, and extenſive proſpects from it's adjoining hills. It is much improved of late years, with a new market-houſe, a foot-way, of flag ſtones, made on each ſide of the ſtreets. The poorer inhabitants ſpin wool for the clothiers of Stroud. It derives it's name from the rivulet Chilt, which paſſes thro' it into the Severn from Dowdeſwell, and is 9 miles NE. of Glouceſter, and 95 W. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Chelton, Somerſetſ. NE of Bridgewater. *Chelveſton*, Northamp. NE. of Higham Ferrers.

CHELUM, or BEHAT, the ancient Hydaſpes, a river of Hindooſtan. It riſes above Caſhmere, waters that city, and flowing in a SE. direction through the province of Lahore, unites with the Indus below Moulton.

Cheney Middleton, Northamptonſ. E. of Banbury, in Oxfordſhire. *Chenkbury*, Suff. 2 miles from Ciſbury. *Chenock*, *Eaſt*, Somerſ. near Hinton St. George.

CHENSI, a province in the NW. part of China. It contains 8 cities of the firſt rank, and 106 of the ſecond and third, beſides many forts on the great wall. The air is temperate, the ſoil fertile, and it abounds in wheat and millet. They have alſo honey, wax, rhubarb, muſk, cinnabar, and coal mines; a great number of muſk-goats, deer, bears, wild bulls, and other animals. Singan-fou is the capital.

CHEPELO, an iſland in the bay of Panama, about 3 miles in circumference.

Chepperfield, Herts, near King's Langley. *Chepſtead*, Kent, in Chevening pariſh.

CHEPSTOW, a populous, flouriſhing town of Monmouthſhire, ſeated on the Wye, near it's confluence with the Severn. It is the port for all the towns that ſtand on the Wye and Lug. Ships of 6 or 700 tons burden are built here, or come up to the town. Five veſſels trade conſtantly between this port and London, generally going and returning in two months. A market-boat, of 70 tons burden, goes likewiſe regularly to Briſtol every Tueſday, and returns every Thurſday. The merchants import their own wine from Oporto, and flax, deal, pitch, &c. from Norway and Ruſſia. The tide is ſaid to riſe higher here than in any other part of Europe, ſwelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Briſtol, and 127 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

CHER, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Loiret, and on the S. by the dept. of the Allier. It receives its name from the river Cher, which riſes in Auvergne, (in the dept. of the Creuſe) and, paſſing by Veirſon, St. Aignan, Montrichard, &c. falls into the Loire, 5 miles above the mouth of the Indre. Bourges is the chief town.

CHERASCO, a city, capital of a principality of Piedmont, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Stura and Tanaro.

CHERBURG, a maritime town, in the dept. of the Channel, containing about 6000 inhabitants. The harbour will admit veſſels of 900 tons at high water, and of 250 at low. Woollen ſtuffs are manufactured here, and the inhabitants build ſmall veſſels. Cherburg is 50 miles NW. of Caen. Lat. 49. 38. N. lon. 1. 33. W.

Chergworth, Surry, near Eſher.

CHERCHESEL, a town of Curdiſtan.

Cherrington, Warw. near Shipton. *Cherrington*, Wilts, SE. of the Devizes. *Cherrington*, Glouc. 3 miles SE. of Minchinhampton. *Cherton*, Kent, near Hythe. *Cheriton*, Somerſ. near Horſington. *Cheriton*, Shropſ. NW. of Newport. *Cheriton*, Hants, S. of Alresford. *Cheriton*, *Biſhop's*, Devonſ. 9 miles from Exeter. *Cheriton*, *Fitz Payne*, Devonſ. NE. of Crediton. *Cherlbury*, Oxfordſ. near Chadlington. *Cherlton Caſtle*, Shropſ. under Wrekin Hill. *Cherrock*, Wilts, E. of Calne.

CHEROKEE RIVER. See BROAD TENESSEE.

Cherſcomb, Somerſ. near Chard. *Cherſley*, Bucks, near Quarendon.

CHERSO, an iſland, about 150 miles in circumference, with a town of the ſame name in it's centre, in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Morlachia, lately ſubject to the Venetians, but now to the houſe of Auſtria. The ſoil is ſtony and mountainous, but the air is good; it yields abundance of wood, wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lat. 45. 11. N. lon. 14. 40. E.

CHERSON, the capital of New Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, lately erected on the banks of the river Dnieper, 10 miles above the mouth of the Ingulec. It was intended by the Empreſs Catharine to be the principal mart for foreign trade, in this part of her dominions. It is not yet very large, but the houſes are of ſtone, and neatly executed. It has a dock for the conſtruction of large veſſels, from which ſeveral have been already launched. The public works are executed, and the plantations formed by criminals, who amount to

ſome

ſome hundreds. It is ſupplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an immenſe foreſt in the ſhallows of the Dnieper, near the town. Rails, and even temporary houſes are made of them. They are tall and ſtrong, and afford ſhelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, ſome of which are very beautiful. In this city, the humane Howard ended his days; he was to the laſt engaged in the merciful employment of viſiting thoſe who were ſick and in priſon. Cherſon is 50 miles NE. of Ockzakow. Lat. 46. 40. N. lon. 33. 10. E.

Cherſton, Devonſ. near Torbay. *Cherton*, Wilts, near the Devizes.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surry, in a low ſituation near the Thames, over which there is a handſome bridge of 7 arches. It was formerly the reſidence of ſome of the Saxon kings, has a trade in malt, which it conveys in barges to London, and is 7 miles W. of Kingſton, and 20 W. by S. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

CHESAPEAK, one of the largeſt bays in the world. It's entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, on both ſides of the ſtate of Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally 9 fathoms deep, affording a ſafe and eaſy navigation, and many commodious harbours. It receives the waters of the Suſquehannah, Patomac, Rappahanoc, York, and James, which are all large and navigable rivers.

Cheſelbourne, Dorſetſ. 2 miles SE. of Melcomb Horſey. *Chiſelburgh*, Somerſ. between Ilcheſter and Crookhorn. *Cheſterry*, Wilts, near Uphaven. *Cheſelton*, Dorſetſ. in the Iſle of Portland.

CHESHAM, a town of Bucks, trading in lace, ſhoes, and wooden ware. It is ſeated on the borders of Herts, 12 miles SE. of Aylesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Market on Wedneſday

Cheſham Boyes, Bucks, near the river Cole, SE. of Cheſham.

CHESHIRE, a county palatine of England, ſeparated on the N. from Lancaſhire by the river Merſey, but juſt at the NE. part it borders on Yorkſhire, on the E. it is bounded by Derbyſhire and part of Staffordſhire, on the S. by Shropſhire, and a detached part of Flintſhire, and on the W. and SW. by Denbighſhire and Flintſhire, from which latter it is ſeparated by the river Dee: on the NW. it is waſhed by the Iriſh Sea, that part of it being a peninſula, about 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, formed by the mouths of the Merſey and the Dee. Without including the peninſula, the county extends 35 miles from N to S. and 42 from E. to W. It is divided into 7 hundreds, containing 1 city, 11 market towns, and 101 pariſhes. The air is temperate and very healthy. The ſoil is rich in paſture and corn land. Immenſe quantities of cheeſe are made in this county; but a conſiderable quantity, of what goes by the name of Cheſhire cheeſe, is made in Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, and Lancaſhire. London alone is ſaid to conſume 14,000 tons of it; vaſt quantities are alſo ſent to foreign parts, to Ireland, Scotland, and different parts of England. The manufactures of Cheſhire are extenſive; and it is noted for it's ſalt ſprings. The principal rivers are the Merſey, Dee, Weaver, and Dane; and here are ſeveral ſmall lakes.

Cheſhunt, with its *Park* and *Waſh*, Herts, near Hoddeſon. Here Richard Cromwell, the protector, under the aſſumed name of Clark, ſpent many years of a venerable, old age, in obſcurity and peace, much to be preferred, no doubt, to all the ſplendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He firſt reſided here, in 1680, in a houſe near the church, and here he died in 1712, in his 86th year. He enjoyed a good ſtate of health to the laſt; and was ſo hale and healthy, that, at fourſcore, he would gallop his horſe for many miles together. *Cheſilborn*, Dorſetſ. near Middleton. *Cheſington*, Surry, between Eſher and Ewel. *Cheſil Bank*, Dorſetſ. is compoſed of gravel and pebbles thrown up in the ſea, 9 miles in length; between it and the ſhore there is a narrow ſea, and it connects Portland with the main land. *Cheſtal*, Staff. in Longton pariſh.

*CHESTER, the capital of Cheſhire, is a large, ancient, and populous city, containing 9 well-built churches, beſides the cathedral, called St. Werburgh's, which looks as antique as the caſtle. They were both built by Hugh Lupus, nephew to William the Conqueror; unleſs, as ſome ſay, the church was founded by Edgar. It is ſeated on the Dee, over which there is a noble bridge (having a gate at each end) of 12 arches, by which veſſels come from the ſea to the quay; and by a canal, lately cut, it has communication with moſt of the new inland navigations. It has alſo a conſtant communication with Ireland, by it's packet-boats. It's 3 annual fairs, on Feb. 24, July 5, and Oct. 10, each laſting a week, are the moſt noted in England, eſpecially for Iriſh linens. The main ſtreets have a peculiarity of conſtruction; they are hollowed out in the rock to a conſiderable depth, and the houſes have, elevated in front, a ſort of covered portico, which are called rows, and afford a ſheltered

tered way for foot paſſengers. The city has 4 gates and 3 poſterns, and is 2 miles in compaſs. It conſiſts chiefly of 4 large ſtreets, which are pretty even and ſpacious, and as they croſs one another in ſtraight lines, meeting in the centre, they make an exact croſs, with the town houſe and exchange, a neat ſtructure, in the middle. In the caſtle, where the earls of Cheſter formerly held their parliaments, is a ſtately hall, ſomewhat like that at Weſtminſter, where the palatine courts and aſſizes are held. Cheſter has a manufactory of gloves and tobacco-pipes, and a conſiderable traffic of ſhop goods into N. Wales. It is 182 miles NW. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

CHESTER, a county of S. Carolina; a town of New Hampſhire; a town and county of Pennſylvania, with a fine harbour on the Delaware, 12 miles SW. of Philadelphia; two towns of New York; a town of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, 22 miles WSW. of Halifax; a town and river of Maryland; and a town of Virginia.

Cheſter, Northamp. near Archeſter and Wellingborough. *Cheſter, Black*, Somerſ. NW. of Bruton. *Cheſter in the Street*, 5 miles N. of Durham. *Cheſter in the Wall*, Northumberl. near Buſy Gap. *Cheſter, Little*, near Derby. *Cheſter Over*, Warw. a hamlet of Monk's Kirby.

*CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyſhire, ſeated on a gentle riſe, between two ſmall rivers, is, next to Derby, the moſt conſiderable town in the county. It has one of the largeſt free-ſchools in the N. of England. Here is a manufactory of worſted and cotton ſtockings, and of carpets; alſo ſilk mills, and potteries for brown ware; and near the town are large iron-founderies, which are ſupplied with ore and coal dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are ſent hence by the new canal to the Trent, which it joins below Gainſborough. The country round Cheſterfield produces great quantities of camomile. The ſpire of the church, which is of timber, covered with lead, is warped awry. It is 22 miles N. of Derby, and 149 NNW of London. Market on Sat.

Cheſterfield, Staff. on the Tame, S. of Lichfield. *Cheſterford, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Walden, on the Cam. *Cheſterton*, 2 miles from Cambridge. *Cheſterton*, Somerſ. near Somerton. *Cheſterton*, Staff. N. of Newcaſtle under Line. *Cheſterton*, Glouceſ. a hamlet of Cirenceſter. *Cheſterton*, Hunt. 3 miles SW. of Peterborough. *Cheſterton*, Oxf. near Biceſter. *Cheſterwood*, Northumbl. near Langley Caſtle. *Cheſton*, Devonſh. W. of King's Bridge. *Cheſtwardine*, Shropſh. 5 miles from Newport. *Cheſtwick*, Northumb. on the coaſt, between Berwick and Holy Iſland. *Cheſeworth*, Suſſ. E. of Horſham. *Cheſevering*, Cornw. near St. Neot's, a monument of ſtones, like the Hurlers. *Cheſwyke*, near Warwick. *Chete Wall*, Yorkſ. SE. of Wakefield. *Chetelhampton*, Devonſ. on the Taw, near S. Moulton. *Chetham*, Lanc. N. of Manchester. *Chetlop*, a river in Northumberland. *Chetnol*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles S. of Yateminſter. *Chetſham*, Camb. in the Iſle of Ely. *Chettell*, Dorſetſ. near Blandford. *Chettered Lodge*, Dorſetſ. in Tarent Monkton. *Chetteſcomb*, Devonſ. N. of Tiverton. *Chetton*, Shropſ. SW. of Bridgenorth. *Chetwin Aſton*, Shropſ. SE. of Newport. *Chetwin End*, Shropſ. S. of Newport. *Cheveley*, Camb. near Newmarket. *Cheveley*, Berks, S. of E. Aſtley. *Cheveley*, Somerſ. N. of Wrington. *Chevercl, Magna* and *Parva*, Wilts, near Lavington. *Chevington, E.* and *W.* or *Chevelington*, Northumb. near Akelynton. *Chevelſton*, Devonſ. near Stokenham. *Chevening*, Kent, 3 miles from Sevenoaks. *Cheverel's Green*, Herts, 3 miles from Dunſtable. *Chevers*, Eſſex, E. of Chipping Ongar. *Cheverton*, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Chewington*, Suffolk, SW. of Bury.

CHEVIOT, a mountainous diſtrict, ſeparating the NW. part of Northumberland from Scotland. The hilly country is called the Cheviot Hills, as the adjoining fenny grounds are called Cheviot Moors. The cattle and wool are excellent.

Chew, Magna, or *Biſhop's Chew*, Somerſ. between Keynſham and Wrington. *Chewſtock*, Somerſ. SW. of Stanton Drew. *Chewton Bunny*, Hants between Lymington and Chriſtchurch. *Chewton Keynſham*, Somerſ. near Keynſham. *Chewton Mendip*, Somerſ. among Mendip Hills. *Cheyney*, Bucks, 3 miles from Amerſham, the family burying-place of the dukes of Bedford. *Cheyney Longville*, Shropſ. NW. of Ludlow.

CHIAMPA, a country of Aſia, bounded on the W. by Cambodia, on the N. by Cochin China, and on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, and the river Cambodia. It is little known.

CHIAPA, a province of Guatalima, Mexico, bounded by Tabaſco on the N. and by Vera Paz on the E.

CHIAPA DOS ESPAGNOLS, or CIVIDAD REAL, and CHIAPADOS INDIOS, two towns of Chiapa; the former is 380 miles SE. of Mexico, in lat. 17. N. the latter is 30 miles W. of Chiapa dos Eſpagnols.

CHIARENZA,

CHIARENZA, or CLARENCE, a ſea-port on the W. coaſt of the Morea, 84 miles SW. of Livadia, and 80 W. of Corinth.

CHIARI, a town in the Breſciano, where Prince Eugene obtained a victory over the French, in 1701.

CHIARO MONTE, a town of Sicily, in the Vale di Noto, 25 miles W. of Syracuſe.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Switſerland, capital of a county of the ſame name, in alliance with the Griſons. It has ſome trade in cattle, wine, ſilk, and fruits, and is the principal *entrepot* for the tranſport of merchandiſe between the Milaneſe and Germany. It is ſeated near the Lake of Chiavenna, and about 8 miles N. of the Lake of Como. Lat. 46. 15. N. lon. 9. 27. E.

*CHICHESTER, the capital of Suſſex, is a neat and handſome city, ſeated in a plain, by the river Lavant, by which it is encompaſſed on every ſide, except the N. The market-place is in the centre of the town, from which the 4 principal ſtreets are directed to the cardinal points of the compaſs, and bear the names of E. W. N. and S. Street. It's market is well ſupplied with proviſions, it exports corn, malt, &c. has ſome foreign commerce, a declining manufactory of needles, and a manufactory of baize, blankets, and coarſe cloths, lately eſtabliſhed. The haven, formed by a canal, cut from the city down into the bay, affords excellent lobſters. It is 61 miles SW. of London. Markets on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

CHICHESTER, a town of Pennſylvania, 17 miles SW. of Philadelphia.

Chicheſt, Eſſex, in the marſhes, near Holland Parva. *Chickerill*, *E.* and *W.* Dorſ. NW. of Weymouth. *Chicklade*, Wilts, near Hindon. *Chickney*, Eſſex, near Thaxted. *Chickſand*, Bedf. near Shefford. *Chidcomb*, or *Chudcomb*; ſee *Chitcomb*. *Chidden*, Hants, near Hambledon. *Chidingfold*, Surry, near Hallemere. *Chiddingford*, Devon. near South Moulton. *Chiddimſton*, Kent, near Penſhurſt. *Chidham*, Suſſ. between Chicheſter and Havant. *Chidioke*, Dorſet. near Charmouth. *Chialey Mount*, Somerſetſh. on the Parret, oppoſite to Bridgewater. *Chidſall*, Yorkſ. NW. of Wakefield.

CHIELEFA, a town in the Morea, near the Gulf of Coron.

CHIEMSEE, a town ſituated on an iſland in the Lake Chiemſee, (which contains ſeveral iſlands) in Bavaria, SW. of Saltzburg.

CHIERI, in French, QUIERS, a town of Piedmont, with manufactures of cloth and ſilk, ſituated in an agreeable country, ſurrounded by hills, covered with vines and fruit trees, 6 miles E. of Turin.

CHIETI, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citra.

Chignal St. James, and *Chignal Smiley*, Eſſex, NW. of Chelmsford. *Chigwell*, Eſſex, between Waltham Abbey and Rumford. *Chigwell Dews* and *Chigwell Row*, 2 hamlets adjoining to Chigwell. *Chilbolton*, Hants, N. ſide of Stockbridge. *Chilcomb*, Dorſetſ. SE. of Bridport. *Chilcomb*, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Chilcompton*, Somerſ. near Mendip. *Childcot*, Staff. near Hog's Norton. *Childcot*, Derb. bordering on Staffordſ. *Chilcot*, or *Chalk Hill*, Middl. near Bellſize. *Childerditch*, Eſſex, S. of Burntwood. *Child Frome*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Frampton. *Childerley*, 6 miles from Cambridge. *Childhay*, Dorſetſ. pariſh of Broad Windſor. *Child Ockford*, Dorſ. near Shilling-Ockford. *Childrey*, Berks, near Wantage. *Child's Hill*, Middl. near Hampſtead. *Childwall*, Lanc. E. of Liverpool. *Childwick*, Herts, near St. Albans. *Chilfrome*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles SE. of Wraxhall. *Chilham*, Kent, N. of Godmerſham. *Chilhampton*, Wilts, NE. of Wilton.

CHILI, a large country of S. America, bounded on the W. by the South Pacific Ocean; on the N. by Peru; on the E. by immenſe deſerts, which divide it from Paraguay and other parts of S. America, and on the S. by Patagonia. It is upwards of 800 miles in length, but it's breadth is uncertain. The Spaniſh colonies are thinly diſperſed along the borders of the S. Sea, on a narrow tract extending from 30 to 50 miles in breadth. A profuſion of natural productions is ſeen throughout this country, wherever attempts have been made to cultivate it. The wine made here is palatable and of a good body; and brandy is diſtilled from it. The northern parts produce olives. The uſeful animals introduced here from Europe have multiplied ſurprizingly. Mines of gold and copper are numerous. It is claimed by the Spaniards, but the greater part of it is poſſeſſed by the ſtill unconquered and independent natives.

CHILKA, a lake of Hindooſtan, on the ſea-coaſt of the province of Cattack in the country of Oriſſa, and on the NW. ſide of the Bay of Bengal. It communicates with the ſea by a narrow but deep opening, and is ſhallow within. It is 36 miles in length, and in moſt places from 10 to 13 in breadth, having many inhabited iſlands in it, and only a narrow ſlip of flat, ſandy ſoil between it and the ſea.

Chillenden, Kent, near Wingham. *Chillesford*,

Boxford, Suff. near Orford. *Chilling*, Hants, between Titchfield and it's bay. *Chillingham Caſtle*, Northumberl. near Alnwick. *Chillington*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Chillington*, Staff. SW. of Brewood. *Chillington*, Suſſex, N. of Lewes. *Chilmark*, Wilts, near Chicklade. *Chilmore*, Warw. near Coventry.

CHILOE, an iſland on the coaſt of Chili, (about 110 miles in length, and 17 in breadth) producing much ambergriſe, and all neceſſary proviſions, except wine. The Spaniards have but one little fort in this iſland, called Chocas, and the town of Caſtro. About this iſland are many more, all which together form a juriſdiction. Cedar trees grow here to an amazing ſize. Lat. 43. S.

Chilſton, Kent, near Bockton Malherb. *Chilſwell*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Chiltern*, a chain of chalky hills, ſeparating the counties of Bedford and Herts, and running through the middle of Bucks, from Tring, Herts, to Henley upon Thames, Oxfordſh. They are covered, in various parts, with woods, and ſome of the eminences are of conſiderable height, and afford rich proſpects. To theſe hills is annexed the nominal office of ſteward under the crown, the acceptance of which, of conſequence, enables a member of the Britiſh parliament to vacate his ſeat. *Chiltern All Saints*, Wilts, E. of Warminſter. *Chiltern St. Mary*, Wilts, near Hareſbury. *Chiltern Green*, Herts, between Welwyn and Lutton. *Chiltington*, Suſſ. near W. Grinſtead. *Chilton*, Berks, near Cuckhamſey Hill. *Chilton*, Bucks, near Tame. *Chilton*, Kent, near Sandwich. *Chilton*, Kent, near Sittingbourn, *Chilton*, Shropſ. SE. of Shrewſbury. *Chilton*, Somerſ. near Barwick and Queen's Camel. *Chilton*, Somerſ. near Bridgewater. *Chilton*, Somerſ. near Stoke and Eddington. *Chilton Candover*, Hants, near Alreſford. *Chilton Dummer*, Somerſ. near Yeovil. *Chilton Foliot*, Wilts, 2 miles E. of Ramſbury. *Chilton Hall*, Suſſ. near Sudbury. *Chilton, Magna* and *Parva*, Durh. near Biſhop Auckland. *Chilverſcoton*, Warw. S. of Nuneaton. *Chilwell*, near Nottingham. *Chilworth*, Surry, near Guildford. *Chilworth*, Hants, E. of Rumſey.

CHIMAY, a town in the depart. of the North, ſituated on the river Blanche, 20 miles SSW. of Charleroy.

CHIMERA, a town on the coaſt of Albania, ſituated on a rock, near the ſea-coaſt, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu, in lat. 40. N.

CHIMLEIGH, a town of Devonſhire, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Dart, 21 miles NNW. of Exeter. Market Thurſday.

Chimley, Oxfordſhire, 8E. of Brampt

CHINA, an extenſive empire of A bounded on the W. by mountains and deſerts, which divide it from part of Tarta Thibet, and the kingdom of Ava; on N. by E. Tartary, from which it is ſe rated by a wall above 2000 miles in leng on which there are about 45,000 towe on the E. by the Yellow Sea and the C neſe Ocean; and on the S. by the ſa ocean, Tonquin, Laos, Pegu, and A It lies between 20 and 41 deg. N. lat. between 96 and 125 deg. E. lon. As extenſive country lies under a variety climates, it's air is very different. In th they are expoſed to tropical heats and riodical rains, while the rivers in the N. generally frozen up for ſome months duri the winter. It is chiefly a flat, open co try, but there are ſome mountains, wh are generally well cultivated and cove with trees, and there are mines of ir tin, copper, quickſilver, gold, and ſilv There is abundance of corn, and pulſe all ſorts, eſpecially rice; and here are veral trees, fruits, and animals, and a gr number of ſimples, peculiar to the count particularly a plant, called ginſeng, a t that produces peas, differing little fr thoſe of Europe; another, bearing a ki of gum, which makes excellent varniſh third bearing white berries, of the ſize o hazel nut, whoſe pulp is tallow, of wh candles are made; and a fourth, called white wax-tree, producing that article perior to the common bees-wax. T bamboo-cane grows to the height of an dinary tree; and though it is hollow wit in, the wood is hard, and proper for ma uſes, ſuch as pipes to convey water, box baſkets, and the making of paper, after is reduced into a ſort of paſte. China the only country which produces the te plant, and ſupplies other nations with t article, when prepared. There is ſcarce a village of China, eſpecially in the S. b what enjoys the benefit of ſome navigab river, lake, canal, or arm of the ſea, a wherever there is a town on ſhore, there another of boats upon the water, and ma families are born, live, and die the hogs, poultry, dogs, and other domeſt animals, being kept on board the ſame on ſhore. Beſides theſe veſſels, there i prodigious number of floats of timber p petually paſſing up and down the rive and canals, which carry vaſt numbers people on them. Some of theſe floats a a mile in length, and the proprietors buil little huts upon them, where they live t

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they have diſpoſed of their timber, which they ſometimes carry 1000 miles. There is no part of the world where the inhabitants obſerve the forms of politeneſs ſo much as in China; they are perpetually interchanging civilities and ſalutations: the children ſhew the greateſt reſpect for their parents, and theſe ſhew a great veneration for their anceſtors. They are, however, very deceitful and treacherous. The complexion of the Chineſe is rather tawney; thoſe are thought to be the moſt handſome who are the moſt corpulent. The women are modeſt, and remarkable for their little feet. Polygamy, and various forms of idolatry, deform this improved country; here are followers of the Lamas blended with the diſciples of Confucius. The articles exported from China are, tea, China-ware, lackered-ware, paper, and the water-colour, known by the name of Indian ink, raw ſilk, cotton, manufactured ſilks, gold and ſilver ſtuffs.

CHINCA, a valley and ſea port of Peru, about 16 miles N. of Piſco.

Chineham, Hants, 1 mile from Baſingſtoke. *Chineley*, Derb. in the High Peak.

CHINEY, or CINEY, a town of Liege.

Chingford, Eſſex, near Woodford. *Chiner*, Oxf. 2 miles N. of Stoken Church. *Chinnock, E. W.* and *Middle*, Somerſ. between Crewkerne and Yeovil.

CHINON, an ancient town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, ſituated on the river Vienne, 10 miles N. of Richlieu, and 150 SW. of Paris.

CHINSURA, a pretty large town of Bengal, with a mole projecting into the river. It is a ſettlement of the Dutch, and is ſeated on the river Hoogly, between Chandernagore and the town of Hoogly, 17 miles N. of Calcutta.

CHINY, a town, and conſiderable county of Luxemburg, ſituated on the Semoy.

CHIOURLIC, a town and river of Romania, 50 miles NW. of Conſtantinople.

CHIOZZA, a town and ſmall iſland, about 13 miles S. of Venice.

Chipchaſe, Northumb. on the N. Tyne. *Chip Meadow*, Suffolk, SW. of Beccles. *Chipnal*, Shropſ. near Knighton.

*CHIPPENHAM, a large, populous, well built town, of Wilts, with a conſiderable manufacture of ſuperfine woollen cloth. It was the ſeat of Alfred, and other Weſt-Saxon kings, and is ſeated on the Avon, over which is a ſtone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E. of Briſtol, and 94 W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Chippenham, Cambridgeſ. 14 miles from Cambridge. *Chipping*, Herts, N. of Buntingford. *Chipping*, Lanc. 10 miles E. of Garſtang.

*CHIPPING NORTON. See NORTON.

CHIPPING ONGAR, a town of Eſſex, 20 miles from London. Market on Sat.

CHIPPING SUDBURY, a town of Glouceſter, 12 miles from Briſtol, and 23 from Cirenceſter. A great market for corn and cheeſe on Thurſday.

Chipping Warden, Northamp. near Banbury, in Oxf. *Chipſtable*, Somerſ. W. of Wivelſcomb. *Chipſtead*, Surry, near Gatton and Banſtead Downs. *Chirbury*, Shropſ. 1 mile NE. of Montgomery. *Chirden*, Northumb. in Tindale, near Whitcheſter. *Chirk*, Denbighſ. S. of Wrexham. *Chirton*, Northumb. near N. Shields. *Chiſſelborough*, Somerſ. 4 miles from Crookhern. *Chiſſebury*, Wilts, between Wilton and Shaftesbury. *Chiſtlehampton*, Oxf. near the Thame, oppoſite to Milton. *Chiſtlehurſt*, Kent, near Eltham. *Chiſlet*, Kent, between Reculver and Thanet Iſle. *Chiſleton, E.* and *W.* Wilts, near Marlborough.

CHISME, ancient CYSSUS, a ſea-port, on the W. coaſt of Natolia, oppoſite the Iſland of Scio.

Chiſſel, Great and *Little*, Eſſex, in the NW. angle of the country. *Chiſton*, Somerſ. NW. of Axbridge. *Chiſwick*, Middl. SW of Hammerſmith. *Chiſworth*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Chitcomb*, Dorſetſ. near Ibberton. *Chithurſt*, Suſſ. NW. of Midhurſt. *Chitman*, Suſſ. near Chittingley.

CHITRO, a town of Macedonia.

CHITTELDROOG, a town of Myſore, 86 miles NW. of Seringapatam.

Chiltenholt Wood, Devonſ. near S. Moulton. *Chittingly*, Suſſex, NW. of Haylſham. *Chitwood*, or *Chetwood*, near Buckingham.

CHIVAZZO, or CHIVAS, a town in Piedmont, ſituated near the junction of the rivers Orco and Po, 11 miles NE. of Turin.

Chivington, E. and *W.* Northumberl.

CHIUSI, a town of Sienna, Tuſcany.

CHIUTAYA, or CUTAJAH, a town, capital of a diſtrict, in Natolia, containing ſeveral moſques, and 3 Armenian churches. Lat. 49. 14. N. lon. 30. 30. E.

CHOCZIM, or COKZIM, a town of Moldavia, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Dnieſter, on the frontiers of Poland.

CHOISSEY, four towns of France; the firſt 6 miles S. of Paris; the ſecond in the dept. of the Seine and Marne; the third in the dept. of Loiret, and the fourth in the dept. of Oiſe.

Cholderton, Wilts, E. of Amesbury. *Cholsbury*, Bucks, S. of Tring.

CHOLLET, a town in the department of

Maine

Maine and Loire, 27 miles SSW. of Angers.

Chollacomb, Devonſ. SE. of Comb Martin. *Cholmondeley*, Cheſh. 3 miles NE. of Malpas. *Cholmſton*, Cheſh. 5 miles NW. of Namptwich. *Cholmundeſton*, Cheſh. near Cholmſton. *Cholſey*, Berks, near Wallingford. *Cholton*, Somerſ. near Somerton. *Cholworthy*, or *Elworthy Houſe*, Somerſetſhire, near Stoke Gomer.

CHONAD, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Maroſch, 25 miles N. of Temeſwar.

Chopwell, Durham, W. of Gibſide.

CHORASAN, anciently BACTRIANA, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by Charaſm and the country of the Uſbeck Tartars; on the E. by Bukharia and Candahar; on the S. by Segeſtan; and on the W. by Mezanderan and the Caſpian Sea; about 150 leagues in length and 140 in breadth.

CHORGES, a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps, 10 miles E. of Gap.

Chorleton, NW. of Cheſter. *Chorleton*, Cheſh. NW. of Malpas. *Chorley*, Cheſh. E. of Knottesford.

CHORLEY, a town of Lancaſhire, with large manufactures of cottons, fuſtains, calicoes, and muſlins. The environs abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum, and with quarries of flag, ſlate, aſhler and mill ſtone. It is ſeated on the rivulet Chor, near the river Yarrow, 7 miles SE. of Preſton, and 203 NW. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Chorſtree, Herefordſ. near Leominſter.

CHOROSZOWA, a little, mountainous village of Bielſk, in Poland. It is inhabited by a tribe of mountaineers, called Pocutians, who wear, (the youths and married men) a round, pendent cap, of black lamb-ſkin, on their heads, a leather thong, ſtrung with braſs croſſes, round their necks, and always have an axe about them, kept remarkably keen, which they ſleep with under their heads, and bear in their hands at church, and in all their diverſions.

Chaſeley, Berks, near Wallingford. *Choter*, a river in Rutland.

CHOULE, a ſea-port of Concan, in Hindooſtan, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels, about 30 miles S. of Bombay. It is ſubject to the Portugueſe.

Chowle, Cheſh. between Cheſter and Whitchurch.

CHREMNITZ, a town in the N. of Hungary, celebrated for it's ſilver mines. It is 56 miles N. of Gran.

*CHRISTCHURCH, a town of Hants, trading in knit ſilk ſtockings, gloves, and watch chains. Here is a good ſalmon-fiſhery. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Stour, with a ſmall barred, tide haven, 98 miles SW. of London. Market on Monday.

Chriſtchurch, Monm. E. of Caerleon.

CHRISTIANIA, ANSLO, or OBSLO, city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, containing about 900 inhabitants. The ſtreets are projected in ſtraight lines, and at right angles to each other, and are uniformly 40 feet broad. It has an excellent harbour, and carries on conſiderable trade. It's principal exports are tar, ſoap, iron, copper, planks, deals and alum. The ſaw-mills here are numerous. It is pleaſantly ſeated along the ſhore of the Bay of Bioming, which forms the N. extremity of the Gulf of Chriſtiania, 2 miles from the open ſea, and 200 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 59. 55. N. lon. 10. 50. E.

CHRISTIANBURG, a Daniſh fort and ſettlement on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea.

Chriſtian Malford, Wilts, NE. of Chippenham.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a ſmall, well-built town of Sweden, in the territory of Bleckingen. The exports are alum, pitch, and tar; and here are manufactures of cloth and filken ſtuffs. It is 50 miles NE. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 58. N. lon. 14. 10. E.

Chriſtigneth, a river in Denbighſhire which runs into the Dee, oppoſite Kerio.

CHRISTINA, ST. See MARQUESAS.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, nearly in the centre of the Pacific Ocean, is 45 miles in circumference, bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. ſide of which is a bank of fine ſand, extending a mile into the ſea, and affording good anchorage. The ſoil is light and black, compoſed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and ſand. Here are a few cocoa-nut and other trees, ſhrubs, and plants, ſome birds, and plenty of fiſh and turtles. Lat. 2. 59. N. lon. 157. 32. W.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST. or ST. KITS, one of the Caribbee and Leeward Iſlands, in the W. Indies, about 18 leagues NW. of Antigua. It is 20 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great uſe to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are rocks, precipices and thick woods; and, in the SW. part, hot, ſulphureous ſprings at the bottom of them. The air is good, and the ſoil light, ſandy, and fruitful: they are, however, ſubject to hurricanes. It is divided into 9 pariſhes, and contains 4 towns or hamlets, Baſſeterre, the capital, Sandy Point, Old Road, and Deep Bay. The white in-

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habitants are computed at 4000, and the negroes at 26,000. The produce is chiefly ſugar, (the general average of this article, for a ſeries of years, is 16,000 hogſheads of 16 cwt.) cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It is poſſeſſed by the Engliſh. Lar. 17. 15. N. lon. 63. 14. W.

CHUDLEIGH, a town of Devonſhire, with a woollen manufacture, ſeated near the river Teign, 9 miles SW. of Exeter, and 183 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Chudleigh Rock, in the neighbourhood of Chudleigh; viewed from the W. it is a bold and beautiful perpendicular rock, apparently one ſolid maſs of marble. From the SE. a hollow opens to the view, with a ſtream ruſhing impetuouſly at the bottom, here and there checked in it's progreſs by a great quantity of rude ſtones ſcattered around. Altogether, it is one of the moſt ſtriking, inland rocks in the iſland. *Chudleigh*, Devonſhire, between Crediton and Barnſtaple.

CHUNAR, an Engliſh fort and ſettlement of Benares, in Hindooſtan, ceded to the Engliſh, in 1772, by the nabob of Oude, in exchange for Allahabad. It is ſituated on a rock, on the S. ſide of the Ganges, 19 miles S. of Benares, Lat. 25. 10. N. long. 83. 50. E.

CHUNAUB, or JENAUB, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the five branches of the Indus, which falls into that river 20 miles below Moultan.

Church, Lancaſhire, NE. of Blackburn. *Churcham*, 5 miles NW. of Glouceſter. *Churchdown*, between Glouceſter and Cheltenham. *Church-End*, Glouc. in Tiddenham pariſh. *Church End*, Glouc. in Slimbridge pariſh. *Church End*, Glouceſ. in Siddley pariſh. *Church End*, Glouceſ. in Twining pariſh. *Church Heath*, SE. of Chester. *Church Hill*, Oxf. near Chipping Norton. *Church Hill*, Worc. N. of Kidderminſter. *Church Hill*, Worceſterſhire. SE. of Worceſter, near Hagley.

Church Hill, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Churchill, Somerſ. SW. of Wrington. *Churchill*, Worceſ. near Bredicot.

CHURCHILL, a town of Maryland.

CHURCHILL FORT and RIVER, on the NW. part of Hudſon's Bay. Lat. 58. 48. N. lon. 94. 3. W.

Churchingford, Devonſ. *Church Hulm*, Cheſh. on the banks of the Dan. *Church Langton*, Worc. 4 miles E. of Evesham. *Church Land*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Church Langton, Leiceſ. near Market Harborough. *Church Over*, Warw. oppoſite to Cheſter Over. *Church Stanway*, Glouc. *Church Stempton*, Devonſh. near Chard.

CHURCH STRETTON, a town of Shropſhire, with a manufacture of coarſe cloth, for the packing of hops and wool, 14 miles S. of Shrewſbury. Market on Thurſday.

Church Town, in W. Meath, Leinſter. *Church Town*, in Cork, Munſter. *Church Town*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Church Town*, in Derry, Ulſter.

Church Wharton, Norf. near Lynn Regis. *Churn*, a river running into the Thames at Cricklade. *Churnet*, a river in Staffordſhire. *Churton*, Cheſhire, 2 villages N. and S. of Lea Hall.

CHUSAN, an iſland of China, in lat. 30. N.

CHUSISTAN, an extenſive province of Perſia, but thinly inhabited, bounded on the N. by Irac Agemi; on the E. by Farſiſtan; on the S. by the Gulf of Perſia; and on the W. by the Tigris, which ſeparates it from the Arabian Irac. This country was called by the Greeks Suſiana, from Suſa the capital.

Chute, a river in Wilts. *Chute*, Wilts, NE. of Luggerſhall. *Chutenham*, Somerſ. near Mendip Hills.

CHIAMPA, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the W. by Cambodia, on the N. by Cochin China, and on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean and the river Cambodia.

CICACOLE, a town and circar of Hindooſtan, on the NW. coaſt of the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 8. 16. N. lon. 84. E.

CICLUT, a fortreſs or Dalmatia, 40 miles N. of Raguſa.

CILLEY, a town and diſtrict of Stiria, 130 miles SSW. of Vienna.

CIMBRISHAMN, a ſea-port of Schonen, in Sweden. Lat. 55. 40. N. lon. 14. 20. E.

Cimen Shore, Suſſex, near Witterling, in the Iſle of Selſey.

CINALOA, a town and province of Mexico, lying between New Biſcay and the Gulf of California.

CINTRA, a cape of Portugueſe Eſtramadura, otherwiſe called the Rock of Liſbon, on the N. ſide of the entrance to the Tajo. Near it is a town of the ſame name. Lat. 38. 46. N. lon. 9. 20. W.

CIOTAT, LA, a ſea-port in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, famous for muſcadine wine. It is ſeated on the Bay of Laquee, between Marſeilles and Toulon. Lat. 43. 12. N. lon. 5. 46. E.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, 5 provinces lying NE. of the Carnatic. Of theſe, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore, and Condapilly, are in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and Guntoor is ſubject to the Nizam of the Deccan. The firſt four occupy the ſea coaſt from

Chilka Lake, on the confines of Cattack, to the N. bank of the Kiſtna, forming a ſlip of country 350 miles in length, and from 20 to 75 in breadth, having mountains and extenſive foreſts on one ſide, and the ſea on the other, while the extremities only are open. The circars are 350 miles from Bengal, and 250 from Madras, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000l.; that of Guntoor is 70,000l.

CIRCASSIA, one of the ſeven countries which lie between the Black Sea and the Caſpian, bounded on the N. by the river Don, and on the W. by part of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph. They are a nation of mountaineers, who ſubſiſt by raiſing cattle, and fix themſelves on the banks of rivers for the ſake of paſturage and water. The Circaſſians are divided into three claſſes; the princes, the nobles, called uſdens, and the yaſſals, or people. They have never had any written laws, but are governed by a collection of ancient uſages. They have few manufactures; their agriculture hardly produces ſufficient for their own ſubſiſtence. Sheep and horſes form a principal part of their commerce, and ſlaves, which they take in their predatory excurſions. Their food conſiſts of a little meat paſte, made of millet, and beer made of the ſame grain fermented. They have both the Bible and the Koran; but, not having letters of their own, thoſe who write their language make uſe of Arabic characters. This nation has been, of late years, gradually reduced under the dominion of Ruſſia, to which it is now almoſt wholly ſubject, and is included in the government of Caucauſus.

*CIRENCESTER, or CICESTER, a large and populous town, in Glouceſterſhire, (ſuppoſed to have been built by Ciſſa, a Saxon prince) and formerly ſurrounded by walls, of which ſome veſtiges are yet viſible. King Canute, the Dane, held a general council here in 1020. It has manufactures of cutlery ware, carpeting, wool-combing, wool-ſtapling, and yarn-making, and a communication with Stroudwater, from which it derives great advantage. It is ſeated on the River Churn, in the road from Oxford to Bath, 28 miles SE. of Glouceſter, and 89 W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

CIRENZA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Ciſbury Hill, Wilts, near Wanſdyke.

Ciſbury Hill, Suſſex, near Selſey.

CITADELLA, a ſea-port town of the Iſland of Minorca, with a good harbour, on the NW. coaſt, in lat. 46. N.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, a town of Umbria, ſeated on the river Tiber.

CITTA NUOVA, a town of Iſtria.

CITTA NUOVA COTTONERA, a town of Malta, with the port of St. Margarita.

CITTA VITTORIOSA, or IL BORGO, a town in the Iſland of Malta, ſeated on a narrow neck of land, in an excellent harbour, to the left of Valetta.

CIVIDAD REAL, a town of Spain, capital of La Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dreſſing glove-leather.

CIVIDAD RODRIGO, a conſiderable town of Leon, on the river Aguada, 40 miles SW. of Salamanca.

CIVITA DI FRIULI, in Friuli, Venice.

CIVITA DI PENNA, in Abruzzo Ultra.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a town, on a high rock, in St. Peter's Patrimony.

CIVITA NUOVA, a town of Ancona, 9 miles from Loretto.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a ſea port in the Campagne di Roma, (one of the beſt in Italy) where the pope's galleys are ſtationed. It is 35 miles NW. of Rome.

CIVITA VECCHIA, or MELITA, a town, in Malta, ſituated on a hill, in the centre of the iſland, and ſtrongly fortified. It is the ſee of a biſhop. From the town may be ſeen the whole iſland, and ſometimes the coaſts of Africa and Sicily.

Claby, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Clack, Wilts, near Chriſtian Malford.

Clack, Devonſ. 7 miles from Frome.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of Scotland, ſurrounded by Perthſhire, unite on the W. where it is ſeparated from Stirlingſhire by the Forth. It is 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces good corn and paſture, and plenty of coal and ſalt. The town of

CLACKMANNAN, (in a tower of the caſtle of which are preſerved, to this day, the great ſword and helmet of King Robert Bruce, and a large two-handed ſword of Sir John Graham, the friend of the heroic Wallace) is ſeated on the N. ſhore of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles SE. of Stirling.

Clady, in Derry, Ulſter, 108 miles from Dublin. *Clady*, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Clarborough, Nott. near Hayton.

CLAGENFURT, a town, capital of Carinthia, with a manufacture of cloth. It is 50 miles N. of Trieſt.

Claghans. See *Briggs.*

Claines, near Worceſter.

CLAIR, ST. a lake of N. America, 9 miles in circumference, which receives the waters of the Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, and diſcharges them through the ſtrait called Detroit into Lake Erie.

CLAIRAC

CLAIRAC. See CLERAC.

CLAIRMONT. See CLERMONT.

Clakton, Great and *Little*, Eſſex, E. of Merſey Iſland, near St. Oſyth.

CLAMECI, a town in the dept. of Nievre, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Beuvron and Yonne, 21 miles S. of Auxerre.

Clandon, E. and *W.* Surry, near Guildford.

Clane, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Claneconnel*; ſee *Warringſtown*.

Clanfield, Oxfordſ. near Radcotbridge. *Clanfield*, Hants, near Fifield. *Clanfield*, Hants, NE. of Hambledon. *Clanmay*, a river in the Iſle of Man. *Clannaborough*, Devonſhire, near Bow and Crediton.

Clanroad, in Clare, Munſter.

Clapcot, Berks, near Wallingford. *Clapgate*, Weſtm. near Ambleſide. *Clapham*, near Bedford. *Clapham*, Berks, near Wickham. *Clapham*, and *Clapham Common*, Surry, environed with numerous houſes of the gentry, 5 miles SW. by S. of London. *Clapham*, Suſſex, SE. of Arundel. *Clapham*, Yorkſ. 6 miles NW. of Settle. *Clapton*, Glouc. on an eminence W. above Burton on the Water. *Clapton*, Middl. in Hackney. *Clapton*, Somerſetſhire, near Portbury.

Clare, in King's County, Leinſter, *Clarebridge*, in Galway, Connaught. *Care*, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Clare*, in Mayo, Connaught.

CLARE, a county of Munſter, in Ireland, 47 miles long, and 32 broad, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Galway; and on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which ſeparates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It contains 2 market-towns, 79 pariſhes, and about 96,000 inhabitants; and breeds more horſes than any other county in Ireland, as alſo a great number of cattle and ſheep. The town of Clare, called alſo Ennis, though diſtinct from Ennis, which is 2 miles diſtant, is 17 miles NW. of Limerick and 112 SW. of Dublin.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a manufacture of ſeys. It is a little, poor, dirty place, the ſtreets being unpaved, and is ſeated on the river Stour, into which the river Clare falls a little below, 15 miles S. of Bury and 56 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Clare Iſland, in the Bay of Baltimore, Cork, Munſter. *Claremore*, or *Clarmore*, in Galway, Connaught.

Claremont, Surry, near Eſher. *Clarendon Park*, 3 miles E. of Saliſbury.

CLARENS, or CHATILLARD, a village in the Pays de Vaud, Swiſſerland, the principal ſcene of Rouſſeau's Eloiſe. It is delightfully ſituated in a fertile country, not far from Vevay, on an eminence, which ſlopes gently toward the Lake of Geneva, of which majeſtic body of water, it's fertile borders and the adjacent ſcenery, conſiſting of vineyards, fields of corn and paſture, rich groves of oak, aſh, cheſnut trees, &c. as well as of the bold rocks and Alps of Savoy, it commands an extenſive view.

Claret Hall, Eſſex, near the Stour.

Claretown, in Clare, Munſter. *Clariſford*, in Clare, Munſter, near Killaloe.

Clarken Green, Hants, 4 miles W. of Baſingſtoke. *Clare*, Northumberl. N. of Pict's Wall, near Halton Hall. *Clarthy*, or *Clarvén*, a river in Radnorſhire. *Clashy*, Lanc. near Hawkeſhead.

Claſhmore, in Waterford, Munſter.

Clatercot, Oxf. *Clatford*, Wilts, near Marlborough. *Clatford, Upper*, Hants, near Andover. *Clayton*, Staff. S. of Newcaſtle under Line. *Clayton Hall*, Lanc. E. of Mancheſter. *Clayton in the Dale*, and *in the Moor*, Lancaſh. between Blackburn and Burnley. *Clotworthy*, Somerſetſhire, between Bridgewater and Dulverton.

CLAUDE, ST. a town in the dept. of Jura, ſeated on the river Liſon, 35 miles NW. of Geneva. From Mount St. Claude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine proſpect of Swiſſerland and Savoy, the Lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud.

Clavel, Devonſ. near Horton. *Claverdon*, Warw. near Henley. *Claverham*, Suſſex, SW. of Haylſham. *Claverham*, Somerſ. in Yatton. *Clavering*, Eſſex, near Saffron Walden. *Claverley*, Shropſ. SE. of Whitchurch. *Claverley*, Shropſ. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Claverton*, Somerſ. near Bath. *Clauford*, Somerſ. near Frome Selwood. *Claugh's Hill*, Lanc. near Wierſdale Foreſt. *Claughton*, NE. of Lancaſter.

CLAUSENBURG, or COLOSVAR, a city in Tranſylvania, ſituated on the river Lamos, where the ſtates aſſemble. On one of the gates is an inſcription in honour of the Emperor Trajan.

Clauſworth, Somerſ. near Hardington. *Clawdock*, a river in Denbighſ. *Clawghton Hall*, Lanc. near Garſtang. *Claworth*, Nott. in the manor of Manſfield. *Clawſton, Long*, Leic. near Nether Broughton. *Clawton*, Devonſhire, near Houlſworthy. *Claxby*, Lincolnſ. S. of Alford. *Claxby*, Linc. near Market Raiſin. *Claxby*, Linc. W. of Bullingbroke. *Claxton*, Norfolk, on the Yare, near Thurſton. *Claxton*, Durham, near Gretham.

CLAY, a town of Norfolk, with a ſmall harbour, and large ſalt-works in the neighbourhood,

bourhood, from whence ſalt is ſent all over the country, and ſometimes exported to Holland, the Baltic, &c. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, between two rivers, 8 miles from Walſingham, and 20 NW. of Norwich. Market on Saturday.

Clay Hill, or *Brown Clee Hill*, Shropſ. on the N. bank of the river Temd. *Claybury*, Eſſex, between Wanſtead and Rumford. *Clay Cockle*, Norf. S. of Swaffham. *Clay Cotton*, Northamp. E. of Daventry. *Claydon, Eaſt, Middle*, and *Steple*, Bucks, W. of Winſlow. *Clay Hanger*, Devonſ. N. of Aſhbridge. *Clay Haydon*, Devonſ. near Church Stempton. *Clay Hill*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Clay Hill*, Middl. near Enfield Chace. *Clay Pool*, Linc. S. of Beckingham. *Clay Thorp*, Linc. E. of Burwell. *Clayton Hall*, Lanc. NW. of Chorley. *Clayton cum Kimer*, Suſſex, NW. of Lewes. *Clayton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Bradford. *Clayton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Byerley Park. *Cleader*, Cornw. E. of Camelford. *Cleagate*, Surry, W. of Ewell.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory on a little iſland, on the S. coaſt of Ireland. Lat. 51. 18. N. lon. 9. 23. W. There is alſo another iſland, called Cape Clear Iſland, at a ſmall diſtance from Baltimore Haven; they are both inhabited.

Cleaſby, Yorkſh. on the Tees, SW. of Darlington. *Cleator*, Cumb. near Egremont. *Cleatop*, Yorkſh. W. Riding, 1 mile from Settle. *Cleborne Hall*, Weſtmorl. near Penrith.

CLEBURY, called alſo NORTH CLEBURY, and CLEBURY MORTIMER, a town in Shropſhire, ſituated on the N. ſide of the river Temd, 28 miles SE. of Shrewſbury. Market on Thurſday.

Clebury Park, Shropſh. on the river Rea, and borders of Worceſterſhire. *Cledagh*, a river in Monmouthſhire, which runs into the Uſk above Llanfoyſt; a river in Carmarthenſ. which runs into the Muthvey near Llangadock; a river in Glamorganſ. which runs into the Neath, near Neath; and a river in Pembrokeſ. which runs into the Clethy near Monac Lodge. *Cledbewen*, a river in Pembrokeſ. which runs into the Dongledy at Redbarton. *Cledell*, Hereſ. between Hatterel Hills and Monm. *Clee*, Linc. between Grimſby and the ſea. *Clee St. Margaret's*, Shropſ. SW. of Brown Clee Hill. *Clere, St.* Cornw. N. of Leſkard. *Cleeton*, Shropſ. S. of Brown Clee Hill. *Cleeve*, Devonſ. near Culliton. *Cleeve*, Glouc. in Weſtbury pariſh. *Cleeve, Biſhop's*, Glouc. 5 miles from Tewkeſbury. *Cleeve Prior*, Worc. 6 miles NE. of Eveſham. *Clegge*, Lancaſ. SE. of Rochdale. *Clehonger*, near Hereford. *Clement, St.* Cornw. between Falmouth Haven and Truro. *Clement, St.* Devonſ. N. of Dartmouth. *Clench Wharton*, Norfolk, NW. of Lynn. *Clendon*, Northamptonſ. near Rothwell. *Clenhill*, Northumb. in Herteſheved manor. *Clenſton*, Dorſetſ. NE. of Middleton. *Clent*, Staff. 2 miles from Stourbridge.

Clentibret Church, in Monaghan, Ulſter, 57 miles from Dublin.

Cleophill, Bedfordſhire, near Luton.

CLERAC, a town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, trading in tobacco, corn, wine and brandy. It is ſeated on the river Lot 12 miles NW. of Agen.

Clere Place, Surry, near Farnham.

Clere's, St. Kent, near Sevenoaks.

CLERKE'S ISLANDS, two inhabited iſlands, of conſiderable extent, in the N Pacific Ocean, between Kamſchatka an N. America. Lat. 63. 15. N. lon. 16 30. W.

CLERMONT, a town of New Hampſhire; and a town of France, in the reſpective departments of the Meuſe, Lo and Garonne, Puy de Dome, the Sart the Herault, and of the Oiſe. This la is named Clermont en Beauvaiſis, and ſituated on an eminence, near the Breſch 37 miles N. of Paris, on the road fro Amiens.

CLERY, a town in the dept. of Loire 7 miles SW. of Orleans; and a town the dept. of the Somme, 3 miles NW. Peronne.

Cleve, Kent, near Ightam, or Ilkha *Cleve*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. *Cle* Shropſ. S. of Wem. *Cleve*, Somerſ. ne Bridgewater. *Clevedon*, Somerſ. on t ſea-ſide, nearly oppoſite to the Flatholm *Cleveland*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, a tract the borders of Durham. *Clevelod*, Wor *Cleve, Old*, Somerſetſh. SW. of Watche *Cleverton*, Wilts, near Malmſbury.

CLEVES, the duchy of, one of the fine countries of Germany, in the circle Weſtphalia, bounded on the N. by Mo ſter and Overyſſel, and on the W. Guelderland and Brabant. It is divide in two by the Rhine, and ſubject to t king of Pruſſia. It is about 40 miles length, and from 10 to 12 in breadt The revenues of Cleves and Mark amou to a million of crowns.

CLEVES, it's capital, is a handſo town, conſiſting of about 800 houſes. is ſeated on a hill, 3 miles from the Rhi and 10 ESE. of Nimeguen.

Cleveſend, Great and *Little*, Kent, of the Iſle of Thanet. *Cleworth*, Berk W. of Windſor. *Cleybrook*, Iſle of Wigh in W. Medina. *Cleybrook, Great* an *Litt*

Little, Leic. NW. of Lutterworth. *Cleydon*, Oxf. near Clatercote. *Cleydon*, Durh. 2 miles from Sunderland. *Cleydon*, Suff. near Ipſwich. *Cley End Green*, Kent, NE. of Bromley. *Cleygate*, Surry, 3 miles from Kingſton. *Cley Hall*, Warw. near Kineton. *Cleytham*, Linc. N. of Kirton. *Clianger*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles SW. of Buckland Abbas. *Cliddeſdon*, Hants, SE. of Baſingſtoke. *Cliefden*, Bucks, 5 miles NW. of Windſor. *Cliff*, Kent, below Graveſend. *Cliff*, Dorſet. 4 miles from Dorcheſter. *Cliff*, Suſſex, near Lewes. *Cliff*, Suſſex, between Seaford and Beachy Head. *Cliff*, Warw. near Whatley. *Cliff*, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Cliff*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Pearce Bridge. *Cliff*, Yorkſ. SE. of Barnard Caſtle.

CLIFFE, KING'S, a town of Northamptonſhire, 27 miles NE. of Northampton, and 88 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Cliff, Long, Yorkſ. W. Riding. *Cliff, N.* and *S.* E. Riding, E. of Spalding Moor.

Cliffony, in Sligo, Connaught.

Clifford, Glouc. near Luddington. *Clifford*, Yorkſ. near Wetherby and Tadcaſter. *Clifford Caſtle*, Heref. near Kington. *Clifford Chambers*, Glouc. near Tewkeſbury. *Clifford Hill*, Northamp. on the river Nen. *Clifton*, Cheſ. near Rock Savage. *Clifton*, Cornw. SE. of Saltaſh. *Clifton*, Derb. in Aſhborne pariſh. *Clifton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Sherburn. *Clifton*, Glouc near Briſtol, adjoining Durdam Downs. *Clifton*, Lancaſ. W. of Preſton. *Clifton*, Lancaſ. NW. of Mancheſter. *Clifton*, 4 miles from Nottingham *Clifton*, Oxfordſ. near Dedington. *Clifton*, Oxfordſ. between Dorcheſter and Abingdon. *Clifton*, Warw. E. of Dunſmore Heath. *Clifton*, Worc. between Tewkeſbury and Worceſter. *Clifton*, Worc. upon the Temd, bordering on Heref. *Clifton*, W. of York. *Clifton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, N. of Maſham. *Clifton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Halifax. *Clifton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Tickhill. *Clifton, Great* and *Little*, Cumb. between Cockermouth and Workington. *Clifton*, Bedf. SE. of Shefford. *Clifford*, Weſtmor. 3 miles from Penrith. *Clifton Canvil*, Staff. near Burton upon Trent. *Clifton Maubank*, Dorſetſh. 2 miles NW. of Yateminſter. *Clifton Raymes*, Bucks, near the rivers Ouſe and Oulney. *Cliftons, N.* and *S.* Nott. on the river Trent, between Normanton and Thorney. *Climping*, Suſſex, near the mouth of the Arun. *Clinger*, Glouceſterſ. in Hinchcombe pariſh *Clint*, Yorkſh. W. Riding, near Hempſtwait. *Clipby*, Norf. W. of Yarmouth. *Clipſham*, Rutl. in Okeham hundred. *Clipſton*, Nott. in Plumbtree pariſh. *Clipſton*, Northamp. NE. of Naſeby. *Clipſton, King's*, Nott. between Allerton and Mansfield.

CLISS, a fortreſs, in Dalmatia, 10 miles N. of Spalatro.

CLISSON, a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, ſituated on the river Sevre, 12 miles SE. of Nantes.

Cliſt, Biſhop's or *Sackvil*, *Cliſt Honi-ton*, *Cliſt St. George*, and *Cliſt St. Mary*, Devonſ. are 4 villages on the E. and SE. ſides of Exeter, ſo named from the *Cliſt*, a river of this county, which runs into the Ex, below Exeter. In the pariſh of Cliſt St. George, is an eſtate, or little farm, called *Sucpitch*, belonging to a family of the ſame name, which was ſettled here before the conqueſt, and may yet, from it's numerous progeny, remain unextinct for centuries to come. In the family are two ſmall grants, or feoffments, which no lawyer can read throughout, but which, the beſt judges are agreed, muſt have been paſt before the conqueſt. *Cliſt, Broad*, *Cliſt St. Lawrence*, and *Cliſt Heydon*, NE. of Exeter. *Cliſt Heath*, 4 miles E. of Exeter.

CLITHERO, a town in Lancaſhire, having manufactures of cotton, a medicinal ſpring, and a communication with all the late inland navigations. It ſtands, with it's ruinous caſtle, built by the Lacys, on the river Ribble, at the bottom of Pendil Hill, 33 miles SE. of Lancaſter, and 213 NNW. of London. Market on Sat.

Clitha, Monm. SW. of Ragland Caſtle, *Clive*, Cheſh. SW. of Middlewich. *Clixby*, Linc. N. of Thongcaſter. *Clocaynog*, Denbighſhire.

Cloga, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Clogh*, in Antrim, Ulſter, 81 miles from Dublin, **Clogh*, in Down, Ulſter, 69 miles from Dublin. *Clogbamon*, in Wexford, Leinſter, *Cloghan*, in King's County, Leinſter, 62 miles from Dublin. *Clogban*, in Donegal, Ulſter, 118 miles from Dublin. *Cloghanbeg*, in Donegal, Ulſter, 152 miles from Dublin. *Clogharney Church*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, nearly 92 miles from Dublin. **Clogheen*, in Tipperary, Munſter, 91 miles from Dublin.

***CLOGHER, a city, or rather a village, of Tyrone, in Ulſter, (the ſee of a biſhop) 70 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Cloghjordan, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Clognakelty*, or *Clonekilty*, in Cork, Munſter; here is a good market for linen yarn. *Cloghroe*, in Cork, Munſter. *Clonagam*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Clonakenny*, in Tipperary, Munſter. **Clonard*, on the borders of Meath, Leinſter. *Clonaſlee*, in Queen's County, Leinſter. *Clonbullock*, in King's County, Leinſter. *Cloncurry*,

in Kildare, Leinſter. *Clondalkin*, 5 miles W. of Dublin. *Clondrohid*, in Cork, Munſter. *Clonea*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Clone*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Clonee*, 7 miles from Dublin. *Cloneen*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Clonegall*, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Clonegal*, in Carlow, Leinſter. *Clonegowan*, in King's County, Leinſter. *Clones*, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Clonfert*, in Galway, Connaught. *Clonkeen*, in Louth, Leinſter. *Clonlea*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Clonloſt*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

CLONMEL, a neat and improving town, of Tipperary, Munſter, pleaſantly ſituated on the Suir, on the road between Dublin and Cork, 19 miles SE. of Tipperary, 39 NE. of Cork, and 85 SW. of Dublin.

Clonmellan, in W. Meath, Leinſter, 32 miles from Dublin. *Clonmene*, in Cork, Munſter.

CLONMINES, a town of Wexford, in Leinſter, 6 miles SW. of Wexford.

Clonmuſh Church, in Carlow, Leinſter, 43 miles from Dublin. *Clononaſtee*, in Queen's County, Leinſter, 48 miles from Dublin. *Clonony*, in King's County, Leinſter. *Clonoulty*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Clonroch*, in Wexford, Leinſter, 65 miles from Dublin. *Clontarf*, 2 miles from Dublin, pleaſantly ſeated on the N. ſide of the bay. *Cloonakenny*, in Limerick, Munſter, 118 miles from Dublin. *Cloncurry*, in Kildare, Leinſter, about 5 miles from Kilcock.

Clopham, Bedf. W. of Shefford. *Clophill*, Bedf. near Shefford. *Clopton*, Warw. N. of Stratford upon Avon. *Clopton*, Camb. on the Cam, oppoſite Shengay. *Clopton*, Glouc. in Mickleton pariſh. *Clopton*, Northamp. E. of Thrapſton. *Clopton*, Somerſ. near Portbury. *Clopton*, Suff. between Woodbridge and Debenham. *Clothall*, Herts, SE. of Baldock. *Clothallbury*, Herts, near Clothall. *Clotton*, *Hoſield*, Cheſ. between Tarven and Toperley.

CLOUD, ST. a town, 15 miles W. of Paris, in which was lately a royal palace, gardens, a caſcade, &c.

Clover Hill, in Roſcommon, Connaught, 72 miles from Dublin. *Clown Callock*; ſee *Cloghnakelty*.

Cloudeſley Buſh, Warw. NW. of Lutterworth. *Clowdly*, Devonſ. a harbour on the E. ſide of Hartland Point. *Cloughton*, Yorkſ. between Scarborough and Robin Hood's Bay. *Clowant*, Cornwall, near Helſton. *Clowbet*, Yorkſ. between Richmond and Darlington. *Clow Croſs*, Camb. N. of Wiſbeach. *Cloweaock*, a river in Radnorſ. *Clowerwall*, Glouc. in Newland pariſh. *Clowhouſe*, Linc. between Crowland and Spalding. *Clown*, Derbyſ. NW. of Bolſover.

CLOYNE, a town of Cork, in Munſter, 1 mile from the ſea coaſt, 10 SW. of Youghal, and 125 SW. of Dublin.

Cluggin, in Limerick, Munſter.

Clumber, Nott. in the pariſh of Worksop. *Clun*, Shropſ. S. of Biſhop's Caſtle, on the Clun. *Clunall*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Clunbury*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Clungonas*, or *Clungunford*, Shropſ. near Hopton Caſtle. *Clunther*, Nott. between Tuxford and Worksop. *Clunton*, Shropſ. near Purſlow.

CLUNY, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, famous for it's very ſpacious and magnificent ci-devant Benedictine abbey. The church is one of the largeſt in France. It is ſeated on the Groſne, 16 miles NW. of Maçon.

Clurewall, Glouc. in Dean Foreſt.

CLUSE, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, ſeated on the Arve, 24 miles SE. of Geneva.

Clutton, Cheſhire, NW. of Malpas. *Clutton*, Somerſ. S. of Penſford.

CLWYD, a beautiful vale of Denbighſhire, incloſed by high mountains, extending from the ſea inland above 20 miles: a river of the ſame name runs through it. It's breadth is from 3 to 8 miles, and it is covered with towns, villages, and gentlemen's ſeats.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Annandale, and running NW. through Clydeſdale, paſſes by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glaſgow, and falls ſoon after into the Frith of Clyde. It affords many romantic views, running for ſeveral miles between lofty eminences covered with wood, and exhibiting in it's courſe many ſtupendous cataracts.

CLYDESDALE, a wild diſtrict in the S. part of Lanerkſhire, where are extenſive lead-mines. See LEAD HILLS.

Clynſcgfaur, in Carnarvonſ. N. Wales.

Coagh, in Antrim, Ulſter, 82 miles from Dublin. *Coagh*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 81 miles from Dublin. *Coal Iſland*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 74 miles from Dublin. Here are coal-works, and a canal from Lough Neagh, which paſſes by this place towards Dungannon.

Coal Pit, Glouc. in Weſterleigh pariſh.

COAST CASTLE, CAPE, or CAPE CORSO, a ſtrong fort and ſettlement of the Engliſh, on the Coaſt of Guinea. Lat. 5. 0. N. lon. 0. 0.

Coat, Glouc. in Eaſtleach Martin pariſh. *Coates*, Glouc. a hamlet of Winchcomb. *Coates*, Glouc. 3 miles SW. of Cirenceſter. *Coates*, Staff. near Eccleſhall. *Coates*, Suſſex,

Suſſex, near Wellavington. *Coates-Hall*, Linc. near Grimſby. *Coates, Great* and *Little*, Linc. on Grimſby river. *Cobden Hill*, Herts, NE. of Watford. *Cober*, a river in Cornwall, which runs into the Engliſh Channel a little below Helſton.

COBHAM, a town of Virginia.

Cobham, a village in Surry, with ſeveral fine ſeats, waſhed by the river Mole, made here 4 or 5 times broader than it is naturally. It is 19 miles S. by W. of London.

Cobham Hall, Kent, W. of Rocheſter. *Cobham Street*, Surry, 5 miles from Epſom.

COBLENTZ, an ancient town of Treves, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moſelle, with a bridge of boats over the former, and a ſtone bridge over the latter. Lat. 50. 24. N.

Cobley, Warw. near Hewell Grange. *Cobwold*, Oxfordſhire, in Woodſtock.

COBURG, a territory and it's capital, of Upper Saxony, inſulated in Franconia, 23 miles N. of Bamberg.

COCA, a town of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Ereſma, 24 miles SSE. of Valladolid.

COCHEIM, a town of Treves, ſituated on the Moſelle, 30 miles NE. of Treves.

COCHIN, a ſea-port and country of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, ſituated NW. of the Travancore country, and by ſome included in it. The chief trade (for pepper) was in the hands of the Dutch, but the Engliſh have lately made a conqueſt of the ſettlement. It is 86 miles SSE. of Calicut. Lat. 10, 0. N, lon. 75. 30. E.

COCHIN CHINA, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the W. by Siam and Cambodia; on the N. by Tonquin and Laos; on the E. by the Eaſtern Ocean; and on the S. and SW. by Ciampa and Cambodia. It abounds in gold, raw ſilk, drugs, ſaffron, pepper, indigo, tea, ivory, and various kinds of trees and animals. It is upwards of 300 miles in length, and about 90 in breadth, and contains 50 ſea-port towns. The inhabitants are of a light brown complexion, and in manners reſemble the Chineſe.

Cockatree, Devonſ. on the river Taw, near Bow. *Cockbridge*, Cumb. between Cockermouth and Wigton. *Cockbridge*, 9 miles S. of York. *Cockbury*, Glouc. a hamlet of Biſhop's Cleeve. *Cockbury*, Glouc. in Winchcomb pariſh. *Cocken*, N. of Durham, on the Wear.

COCKER, a river in Cumberland, which flowing from the Lakes of Buttermere, Crowmack Water, and Lowes Water, runs into the Derwent at Cockermouth.

Cockerel's Bridge, Kent, between Lydd and Denge Marſh. *Cockerham*, SW. of Lancaſter. *Cockerington, N.* and *S.* Lincolnſhire, NE. of Leith.

*COCKERMOUTH, a populous town of Cumberland, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent. The market-place and upper part of the town are between two hills, on one of which ſtands the caſtle, an extenſive ruin, with five lofty towers, the walls between which are kept up; on the other ſtands the church, and the Kirkgate, an irregular but ſpacious part of the town. From the eminence on which the caſtle ſtands, called the Hay, an extenſive country, the ſea, and Scotland, may be ſeen in clear weather. Through the valley between the hills, the top of the towering Skiddaw may be deſcried over the intervening country. The lower part of the town is on a plain, conſiſting of a ſpacious ſtreet, with croſs lanes. The upper and lower parts of the town are ſeparated by the Cocker, but united by a bridge of one arch. It has manufactures of ſhalloons, ſerges, ſtockings, coarſe linens, hats, and leather, with conſiderable tanneries. Here are pleaſant walks on the banks of the rivers, and on the uplands. It is 10 miles NE. of Whitehaven, 23 SW. of Carliſle, and 300 NNW. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

Cockerton, Durh. NW. of Darlington. *Cocket*, a river in Northumberland. *Cockfield*, Suff. NW. of Biddeſton. *Cockfield*, Durh. NW. of Raby Caſtle. *Cockham Wood Fort*, Kent, on the W. ſide of the Medway, has 34 guns mounted. *Cockhill*, near Worceſter. *Cocking*, Suſſex, S. of Midhurſt. *Cockington*, Devonſ. 2 miles from Torbay. *Cock Law*, Northumb. near Berwick. *Cock Law Hill*, Northumb. near the Cheviot Hills. *Cockleford*, Glouc. a hamlet to Elkſton. *Cockley Chapel*, Lancaſh. near Bury. *Cockley Park*, Northumb. near Haughton. *Cockſey*, Durham, SE. of Sunderland. *Cockſhot*, Shropſ. SW. of Wem. *Cockthorp*, Norfolk, near Wells.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, 4 miles S. of Greſcentino.

COD, CAPE, in N. America, on the S. ſide of Boſton Bay, in Maſſachuſets State, Lat. 42. 0. N, lon. 70. 18. W.

Codbeck, a river in Yorkſ. *Coddenham*, Suff. near Needham. *Coddicot*, Herts, near Stevenage and Welling. *Coddington*, Nott. near Newark. *Coddington*, Heref. NE. of Ledbury. *Coddington*, Oxf. N. of

Bicester. *Coddington*, Chef. near Delamere Foreſt. *Codford St. Mary* and *St. Peter*, Wilts, between Upton and Badhampton. *Codgrave*, Nott. SW. of Bingham. *Codlingſtock*, Nott. between Gotham and Willoughby. *Codmarton*, Northumberl. near Woller. *Codnor Caſtle*, Derb. near Alfreton.

CODOGNO, a town in the Lodeſan, Milan, ſituated at the conflux of the Adda and the Po.

Codrington, Glouc. S. of Chipping Sudbury. *Codrington*, Glouceſ. a hamlet of Wapley. *Codſal*, Staff. on the borders of Shropſ. *Codſall*, Staff. 1 mile N. of Teten Hall.

COESFELDT, a town of Munſter, Weſtphalia, the ordinary reſidence of the biſhop.

COEVORDEN, in the Drent, Overyſſel.

Cofton Hacket, Worceſ. NE. of Bromſgrove. *Cogenhoo*, Northamp. E. of Clifford Hill. *Cogges*, Oxf. near Whitney.

COGGESHALL, a town in Eſſex, with a manufactory of baize and ſeys. It is ſeated on the river Blackwater, 43 miles ENE. of London. Market on Thurſday.

COGNAC, a town in the dept. of Charente, noted for it's wines and brandy. It is ſeated on the river Charente, 20 miles W. of Angouleme. Alſo a town of Upper Vienne.

COGNI, or KONICH, the capital of Caramania, a country abounding in corn fruits, pulſe, and cattle. Here are ſheep whoſe tails weigh 30lb. Cogni is a very large town, the ordinary reſidence of a bergleberg, and the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. It is 260 miles SE. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 37. 56. N. lon. 35. 56. E.

Cohor, or *Chore*, a river in Cornwall, which runs into Mount's Bay, near the Mount.

COIMBETTORE, a town and province of Myſore, in Hindooſtan, ſubject to Tippoo Sultan. The former is ſituated on the river Novel, 90 miles nearly S. of Seringapatam. The latter is bounded on the E. by the Carnatic, and on the S. by the province of Dindigul. It is fertile and well watered.

COIMBRA, a town and univerſity of Beira, containing 18 colleges, 4000 ſtudents, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It is ſituated on a mountain, near the river Mondego, 96 miles NNE. of Liſbon.

COIRE, or CHUR, a town in the country of the Griſons, Swiſſerland, and capital of one of the juriſdictions, called THE GRISE LEAGUE. It is ſituated half a mile from the Rhine, in a rich plain, between 2 and 3 miles wide, and partly on the ſteep ſide of a rock, and contains about 3000 inhabitants. It is 24 miles near S. of Appenzel. The biſhopric of Coi conſiſts of ſome eſtates near Coire, and the Tyroleſe, amounting to about 200 per annum.

Coke Hill, Worceſ. 2 miles E. of In borough. *Cokeney*, Nott. S. of Welbe Abbey. *Cocken Hatch*, Herts, in Bar way manor. *Coker, E.* and *W.* Somerſ. miles from Yeovil. *Cokeley*, Worceſ. ne Bromſgrove. *Cokesford*, Norf. near Ru ham. *Cokeſward*, Linc. N. of Bimbrok *Cokethorp*, Oxf. near Stanlake.

COL, one of the weſtern iſlands of Sco land, 11 miles NW. of the Iſle of Mu It is 13 miles long and 3 broad, contai a few horſes, ſheep, and goats, and h many lochs, which abound in fiſh. T inhabitants are about 800.

Colan, Little, Cornw. SE. of Colun Minor.

COLBERG, a ſea-port of Pruſſian P merania, remarkable for it's ſalt work It is ſituated at the mouth of the Perſant in lat. 54. 22. N. lon. 15. 39. E.

Colbury, Hants, W. of Southampt harbour. *Colby*, Norf. 4 miles from Al ſham.

COLCHESTER, a town of Eſſex, co taining 12 churches, moſt of which are good repair, and about 40,000 inhabi ants, including the liberties. It is ſit ated on a fine eminence, near the Col which is navigable within 3 miles of t town for ſhips of large burden, and f hoys and ſmall barks, to a place call the Hythe, where is a quay cloſe to t houſes. Here is a manufactory of bai and ſeys; all the towns, and the who country around, being partly employed the ſpinning of wool for this trade by Co cheſter; and it is noted for oyſters a candied eringo-roots. It is 22 miles ENE of Chelmsford, and 51 of London. Mar kets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Colderton, Hants, between Tidwort and Monkſton. *Coldham*, Camb. ne Walderſey Fens. *Cold Harbour*, Hert 2 miles NW. of Ware. *Cold Henton*, Sc merſ. NE. of Mendip Hills. *Cold Hi* Eſſex, in Newport pariſh. *Coldingham*, townſhip of Berwickſhire.

COLDING, a town of N. Jutland, r markable for it's bridge, over which the oxen and cattle pay toll that go fro Jutland into Holſtein. It was former the reſidences of many Daniſh king Colding is ſituated on a bay of the Litt belt, 50 miles S. by E. of Wyburg. La 55. 35. N. lon. 9. 17. E.

Cold Maton, Northumb. near Chatto *Cold Norton*, Oxf. near Chipping Norton

Colde

Coldon, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Coldre*, Hants, between Alton and Farnham. *Coldred*, Kent, near Wolderſhare. *Coldrinch*, Cornw. near Leſkard.

COLDSTREAM, a town of Berwickſhire, ſituated on the N. ſide of the Tweed, with a fine bridge over that river, 11 miles SW. of Berwick.

Cold Waltham, Hants, near Baſingſtoke, *Cold Waltham*, Suſſex, 4 miles from Arundel. *Cole*, a river of Worceſ. and Warw. *Cole*, Wilts, near Wotton Baſſet.

COLEBROOK DALE, on the banks of the Severn, in Shropſhire, is a winding glen between two hills, which break into various forms, and are covered with woods. Here are very conſiderable iron works, and a large and elegant bridge of caſt iron, of one arch. There is alſo in the Dale a ſpring of foſſile tar, or petroleum, together with a ſpring of brine; and a work has been erected here for obtaining a kind of tar from the condenſed ſmoke of pit-coal.

*COLEBROOK, Monm. near Uſk.

COLEBROOK, a town of Maſſachuſets.

Colcester, Northumb. near Corbridge. *Coleburn*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Colegreen Houſe*, 2 miles W. of Hertford. *Coleball*, Eſſex, near Ingateſtone. *Colebarbour*, Surry, SW. of Darking.

Colebill, in Longford, Leinſter, 51 miles from Dublin.

Coleman's Green, Herts, NE. of Noman's Land. *Colemere*, Shropſ. NW. of Wem. *Cole Park*, Wilts, SE. of Malmſbury. *Colepit Hill*, Durham, S. of Newbiggen.

*COLERAIN, a town of Derry, in Ulſter, which, before the building of Londonderry, gave name to the county. It has a valuable ſalmon fiſhery, and is ſituated 4 miles from the ſea, &c. on the Ban, (which, being rapid, it is difficult for veſſels to come up to the town) 23 miles NE. of Londonderry, and 114 from Dublin.

Colerain, in King's County, Leinſter, 48 miles from Dublin.

Coleſbourn, Little, Glouc. in Withrington pariſh. *Coleſbourn*, Glouceſ. 6 miles from Cheltenham. *Coleſhall*, Berks, near Farringdon.

*COLESHILL, a town in Warwickſhire, ſeated on the aſcent of a hill, near the Coln, 11 miles NW. of Coventry, and 102 from London. Market on Wedneſday.

Colehill, Herts, in a part of the county inſulated in Bucks, 4 miles W. of Rickmanſworth. *Coley*, or *Coln*, Yorkſ. near Halifax.

COLFORD, or COVERD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, near which are conſiderable iron works. It is 5 miles E. of Monmouth, and 124 NE. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Colford, Suff. near Bury. *Collam*, or *Collan Green*, Middl. near Hayes.

COLIMA, a large and rich ſea-port, of Mechoacan, on the W. coaſt of Mexico, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, abounding with cattle and orchards of cocoa-trees. It is nearly 200 miles W. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 50. N. lon. 106. 6. W.

Colkin, Kent, near Feverſham. *Colkirk*, Norf. S. of Fakenham. *Collum*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, S. of Culham, and NW. of Kilham. *Collaton*, Devonſ. near the mouth of the Arm. *Collaton*, Devonſ. near Sidmouth. *Collaton*, Devonſ. SW. of Chimleigh.

COLLE, two towns of Tuſcany; a town of Abruzzo Ultra; and a town of Abruzzo Citra.

Colledge, Lanc. S. of Mancheſter. *Collercotes*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle, *Collerford*, Northumb. near Walwick. *Collern*, Wilts, near Coſham. *Collerton*, or *Colcoverton*, Leiceſ. NE. of Aſhby de la Zouch. *Colley*, Surry, NW. of Ryegate. *Collier*, Eſſex, near Dagenham. *Collier Row*, Eſſex, near Abery Hatch. *Collier's End*, Herts, between Ware and Puckeridge. *Colligreen*, Cornw. SW. of Leſwithiel. *Collingborn Duke*, Wilts, 10 miles from Marlborough. *Collingburn Kingſton*, Wilts, SW. of Great Bedwin. *Collingham*, Yorkſ. near Wetherby. *Collingham, N.* and *S.* Nott. 2 or 3 miles from Newark. *Collingthwaite*, Nott. a hamlet of Cokeney. *Collington*, Heref. near Whitborn. *Collington*, Dorſetſ. near Bemipſter. *Collingthrough*, 3 miles from Northampton.

COLLIOURE, a ſmall ſea-port in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, 10 miles SE. of Perpignan.

Colliweſton, Northamp. about 6 miles from Stamford.

COLLON, a neat, well-built town in Louth, Leinſter, 29 miles from Dublin. It has an excellent ſtocking manufactory, with an extenſive bleach-green.

Collon's Town, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

Colleſtock, Upper and *Lower*, Cornw. on the borders of Devonſhire.

Colloville, in Armagh, Ulſter.

*COLLUMPTON, a pretty handſome town of Devonſhire, which carries on a manufacture of woollen. It is ſeated on the river Columb, 10 miles N. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

COLMAR, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, containing about 15,000 inhabitants.

habitants. It is ſituated on two ſmall rivers, the Fecht and the Lauch, 35 miles S. by W. of Straſburg.

COLMARS, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, 17 miles NE. of Digne.

Colmere, Hants, near Burton Stacy. *Colmington*, Shropſ. near Stanton Lacey.

COLMOGOROD, or KOLMOGORI, a town of Ruſſia, ſeated on an iſland in the Dwina, 28 miles SE. of Archangel.

Colmworth, 5 miles from Bedford. *Coln*; ſee *Coley*. *Coln, St. Alwin's*, Glouc. on the banks of the Coln, 5 miles from Lechlade. *Coln, St. Dennis*, and *Coln Rogers*, Glouceſ. 7 miles from Cirenceſter. *Coln*, a river, which runs through Herts and Middleſex, and divides the latter county from Bucks, and falls into the Thames at Staines. It is thus mentioned by Pope, "Coln, whoſe dark ſtreams his flowery iſlands lave." Another in Eſſex, which empties itſelf into the German Ocean, near Colcheſter; and a third, which runs thro' Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire, and falls into the Thames at Lechlade.

COLNBROOK, a town of Bucks, principally ſupported by the great inns on the Bath road. It is ſituated on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has a bridge, 18 miles W. of London. Part of the town, however, is in Middleſex. Market on Wedneſday.

COLNE, a town of Lancaſhire, near Pendil Hill, 36 miles SE. of Lancaſter, and 214 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Colne Earls, and *Colne Engame*, *Colne Wake*, and *Colne White*, Eſſex, between Colcheſter and Halſtead, on the river Coln. *Colney*, Herts, 3 miles from St. Albans. *Colney*, Norf. near Norwich. *Colnham*, Berks, 2 miles from Abingdon. *Colnhead Park*, Weſtmor. NW. of Kendal.

COLOCZA, a decayed town of Hungary, ſeated on the Danube, in lat. 46. 33. N.

COLOGNA, a town in the Paduan.

COLOGNE, an electoral biſhopric, and one of the moſt fertile and conſiderable countries of Germany. It lies in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and is divided into ſeveral diſtricts by other ſtates: the greater part of it, however, is ſituated on the Rhine, between the duchies of Juliers and Berg. It contains 72 cities and towns, and produces, beſides corn and other neceſſaries, excellent wine. The revenues are computed to amount to 130,000l. a year.

COLOGNE, the capital of the electorate, is an ancient, large city, ſeated on the W. bank of the Rhine, by means of which river it trades upwards with the interior of Germany, and downwards by large veſſ with the Netherlands and Holland. It a free imperial city, and though the el tor has a palace here, he has not the libe ty of ſtaying in it many days togeth without the conſent of the citizens; nor he permitted to come at all with a nume ous attendance. It contains 10 collegiat and 49 pariſh churches, 4 abbeys, convents, 16 hoſpitals, and 50 chapel It is built in the form of a creſcent, wi 34 gates, and fortified in the ancient ma ner. The ſtreets, however, except t principal ones, are dirty and ill paved, a the houſes appear dark, and are thinly i habited. Oppoſite to the city, on the oth ſide of the Rhine is the village of Deu where there is a flying bridge of boa over the river, acroſs which a large co pany of men, horſes, &c. may paſs at time. It is 17 miles SE. of Juliers, a 45 E. of Maeſtricht, Lat. 50. 55. N. l 7. 10. E.

COLOKITIA, a town and gulf, on t ſouthern coaſt of the Morea, 25 miles SS of Miſitra.

COLONNA, a town in the Campagna Roma, and a town in Dalmatia.

COLONSA, an iſland on the W. coaſt Scotland, 6 miles long and 2 broad. It 8 miles W. of Jura.

Colony, in Sligo, Connaught.

COLOOR, a town and diamond mi near Condavir, in the circar of Gunto Hindooſtan.

COLORNO, a town in the Parmezan.

COLOSVAR. See CLAUSENBURG.

Colquite, Cornw. NW. of Fowey. *C rudge*, Devonſ. SE. of Eggiſford. *C ſhall*, Kent. E. of Upchurch. *Colſterda* Yorkſ. N. Riding, W. of Maſham. *C thorp*, Yorkſ. E. of Richmond, *Colthor* Glouc. in Standiſh pariſh. *Colſhall*, Su near Clare.

*COLTSWORTH, or COLSTERWORT Linc. 3 miles from Grantham.

Colverſore Green, Kent, between Wr tham and the Hallings.

*COLUMB MAGNA, or ST. COLUM a little town in Cornwall, but with a lar pariſh, ſeated on a hill, at the bottom which is a river which runs into the ſea a ſmall diſtance. It is 10 miles W. Bodmin, and 249 from London. Marke on Monday and Thurſday.

Columb Parva, lies near the former.

COLUMBIA, a new town of S. Caro na, ſeated on the Cangaree, 85 mil WNW. of Charleſton. It is intended f the capital of this province.

COLUMBO, a town on the W. ſide the Iſland of Ceylon, formerly ſubject t

the Dutch, but lately taken by the Engliſh, Lat. 7. 10. N. lon. 79. 56. E.

Columb David, Devonſ. on the river Columb, and borders of Somerſetſhire, has a conſiderable woollen manufacture. *Columb John*, Devonſ. S. of Bradninch. *Columbſtock*, Devonſ. on the river Columb, between Taunton and Tiverton, has a woollen manufacture.

COLUMBTON. See COLLUMPTON.

COLARI, anciently SALAMIS, an iſland of Livadia, and it's chief town, ſituated on an excellent harbour, 9 miles W. of Athens.

Colwall, Heref. between Lidbury and the Malvern Hills. *Colwall*, Northumb. near Coal. *Colway*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Lyme Regis. *Colwich*, Staff. near Wolſley bridge. *Colwick*, *Upper* and *Lower*, 2 or 3 miles E. of Nottingham. *Colworth*, Suſſex, near Chicheſter.

COM, or KOOM, a town in Irac Agemi, Perſia, celebrated for it's manufactures of ſilk and velvet. It is 90 miles S. of Caſbin.

COMACHIO, a town, valley, or diſtrict, and lake of Italy, in the Ferrareſe. It's air is unhealthy.

COMANA, a ſea-port and diſtrict of Paria, in the moſt north-eaſterly part of Terra Firma.

Comb, Glouc. near Wotton under Edge. *Comb*, Cornw. W. of Fowey. *Comb*, Devonſ. in the pariſh of St. Mary's Ottery. *Comb*, Devonſ. E. of Exeter. *Comb*, Devonſ. E. of Torrington. *Comb*, Devonſ. NE. of Crediton. *Comb*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Comb*, Heref. between Leominſter and Preſtayne. *Comb*, Kent, near Greenwich and Woolwich. *Comb*, Glouc. in Campden pariſh. *Comb*, Somerſ. SE. of Bath. *Comb*, and *Park*, Somerſ. N. of Wivelſcomb. *Comb*, Somerſ. near Dulverton. *Comb*, Hants, 6 miles NW. of Whitchurch. *Comb*, Surry, near Croydon. *Comb Abbas*, Dorſetſ. near Chilcomb. *Comb Abbey*, Warw. 3 miles from Coventry. *Comb Appledore*, Hants, between Buſh Waltham and Petersfield, *Comb Baſſet*, Wilts, 2 miles from Saliſbury. *Comb End*, Glouc. in Elkſtone pariſh.

Comber, in Down, Ulſter, on a branch of Strangford Lake, 88 miles NE. of Dublin.

Comb Flory, Somerſ. NW. of Biſhop's Lidiard. *Comb Green*, Worceſ. NE. of Upton. *Comb Hay*, Somerſ. 3 miles S. of Bath. *Comb in Tene*, Devonſ. near Newton Buſhel. *Comb Keins*, Dorſetſ. near E. Lulworth. *Comb Long*, Oxfordſ. W. of Woodſtock.

COMB MARTIN, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on an inlet of the Briſtol Channel, with a cove for the landing of boats. It is 14 miles NE. of Barnſtaple, and 181 from London. Market on Saturday.

Comb Nether, Dorſetſ. NE. of Bridport, *Comb Nevil*, Surry, near Kingſton upon Thames. *Comb Park*, Surry, NE. of Kingſton. *Comb St. Nicholas*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Chard. *Combea*, Suſſex, in Aſhdown Foreſt. *Comberford*, Staff. in Wiggington pariſh. *Comberhire*, Radn. near Knighton. *Combermere*, Cheſh. near Congleton. *Combermere*, a lake in Cheſ. on the borders of Shropſhire. *Comberton*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Comberton*, *Great* and *Little*, Worceſ. near Perſhore. *Comberworth*, Linc. SE. of Alford. *Combnely*, a river in Carmarthenſ. *Combridge*, Staff. SE. of Uttoxeter. *Combroke*, Warwickſ. *Combs*, Suff. near Stowmarket. *Combs*, Suſſ. near Shoreham. *Comb's Edge*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Comb's Hoit*, Dorſetſ. W. of Everſhot. *Comb Temple*, Dorſetſ. near Chilcomb. *Combwell*, Kent, in Goodhurſt pariſh. *Combwhitton*, Cumberl. between Newbiggen and the river Eden. *Comcarvon*, Monm. E. of Ragland Caſtle. *Comer*, Dorſetſ. in Whitchurch pariſh. *Comerford*, Wilts, near Calne. *Comford*, Kent, near Berling.

COMINES, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Lis, 5 miles SW. of Menin. Philip de Comines, author of the celebrated memoirs of his own time, was born of an illuſtrious family, in this place.

Comley, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Commerch*, a river in Brecknockſh. which runs into the Irvon, at Longmarſh.

COMMENDO, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, about 20 miles ſquare.

COMMENDO, GRAND, or GUAFFO, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Commendo, and reſidence of the king. Lat. 4. 54. N. lon. 0. 34. E.

COMMENDO, LITTLE, a town on the Gold Coaſt, once a place of great note, where the Engliſh and Dutch have forts. It is 4 miles S. of Great Commendo.

COMMERCY, a town in the dept. of the Meuſe, ſeated on the river Meuſe, 24 miles SSE. of Verdun.

COMMOTAU, or CHOMSTON, a town of Saatz, Bohemia, 42 miles NW. of Prague.

COMO, a town, lake, and diſtrict of Milan. The lake is about 5 miles in breadth, and 88 in circumference. The town is ſituated on the S. extremity of the lake. Here the younger Pliny was born, who, in his letters, ſpeaks with rapture of the delightful ſcenery in the environs of his

his native town. His ſtatue is placed in a niche on the outſide of one of the churches, with a Latin inſcription, bearing the date of 1499. The inhabitants have eſtabliſhed ſeveral manufactories of cotton and ſilk, and trade with the Griſons. Como is 20 miles NW. of Milan. Lat. 45. 34. N. lon. 9. 7. E.

COMORA ISLANDS, a cluſter of Iſlands in the Indian Ocean, lying oppoſite to the coaſt of Zanguebar, in Africa, N. of the Channel of Moſambique, and NW. of Madagaſcar. They are four in number, Johanna or Anjoan, Mayotta, Mohilla, and Comora or Angazija. Comora, which gives name to the reſt, is about 6 leagues long and 3 wide. The mountains are lofty, and richly clothed with wood, chiefly fruit trees; fine ſtreams are numerous, and the graſs and trees are green throughout the year. They produce rice, peas, yams, purſlain, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes) pine apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, ſugar-canes, and honey. Their animals are buffaloes, goats, tortoiſes, cameleons, large bats, hens, and a great variety of birds unknown in Europe. Though Johanna is not the largeſt iſland, the Arabs, who have ſettled here, exact tribute from all the others. They are about 3000 in number, profeſs the Mahometan religion, and are ſettled on the ſea-coaſt. The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are frequently at war with them, as are alſo the natives of the other iſlands. In the interior part of the iſland is a lake accounted ſacred by the natives; on this there is a number of ducks, which they hold in veneration. Being averſe to conduct ſtrangers there, they ſtipulate that all guns ſhall be left at a place 5 miles from the lake. The birds being thus kept in ſafety, become perfectly tame, and fearleſsly approach thoſe who go to ſee them. The Arabian part of the iſlanders deteſt this ſuperſtition, but dare not forbid the practice of it. The E. India ſhips often touch here for refreſhments. The people on the coaſt ſpeak Engliſh intelligibly. They preſerve the language and manners of Arabia, and are not of ſo dark a complexion as the original natives. The Comora Iſlands lie between 11 and 13 deg. S. lat. and between 44 and 47 E. lon.

COMORIN, a promontory of Aſia, the moſt ſouthern point of the peninſula of Hindooſtan. Lat. 7. 50. N. lon. 77. 33. E.

COMORA, a town and diſtrict of Hungary.

COMPIEGNE, a town in the dept. of Oiſe, trading in corn, wine, and wood. It is ſeated near a foreſt, containing 27,00 acres, at the confluence of the Aiſne a Oiſe, 45 miles NE. of Paris.

COMPOSTELLA, ST. JAGO DE, a cit the capital of Galicia, in Spain, ſeated a peninſula, formed by the rivers Sar a Sarela. It contains about 2000 houſ beſides 14 religious houſes, 12 churche and an univerſity, which, with the pub ſquares, are very magnificent. It is 2 miles NW. of Madrid.

COMPOSTELLA NUOVO, a town Mexico, capital of the province of Xali ſituated near the Pacific Ocean, 300 mi WNW. of Mexico. Lat. 21. 20. N.

Compton, Berks, near Hamſted Norri *Compton*, Devonſ. between Aſhburton a Torbay. *Compton*, Wilts, W. of Ev ley Hare Warren. *Compton*, Hants, of Wincheſter. *Compton*, Surry, SW. Guildford. *Compton*, Surry, near Fa ham. *Compton*, Iſle of Wight, in Medina. *Compton*, Wilts, between Sa bury and Hindon. *Compton*, Staff. n Wolverhampton. *Compton*, Suff. NW. Chicheſter. *Compton*, Glouc. in Within ton pariſh. *Compton Abbas*, Dorſ. 2 mi NW. of E. Compton. *Compton Abb* Dorſetſ. 1 mile from Melbury. *Comp Abdal*, Glouc. near Hampnet. *Comp Baſſet*, Wilts, N. of Calne. *Compton Bec champ*, Berks, W. of the Vale of Wh Horſe. *Compton Biſhop*, Somerſ. NW. Axbridge. *Compton Caſſey*, Glouc. n Compton Abdal. *Compton David*, merſ. NE. of Penſford. *Compton Dun* Somerſ. N. of Somerton. *Compton*, and *W.* Dorſetſ. SW. of Melbury. *Com ton, E.* and *W.* Dorſ.; E. Compton lie miles SW. of Frampton. *Compton Gr field*, Glouceſ. between Briſtol and Au *Compton Hall*, or *Fenny*, Warw. 4 mi from Banbury. *Compton, Little*, Glouc 5 miles from Stow. *Compton Long*, *Compton in the Hole*, Warw. on the bo ders of Oxf. *Compton Mardock*, War 2 miles from Kington. *Compton Mart* Somerſ. SE. of Wrinton. *Compton, Net* and *Over*, Dorſetſ. between Sherborn a Yeovil. *Compton Pauncefort*, Somerſe near Sherborn. *Compyne*, Devonſ. n Axmouth. *Colſholm*, Linc. on the coa near Stamfleet. *Comwindge*, Somerſ. the Parret, below Bridgewater. *Comy* Monm. near Trewin. *Conam*, Shropſ. of Ludlow.

CONCAN, a tract of country on the W coaſt of Hindooſtan, between Bombay a Goa, ſeparated from the reſt of the cont nent by a ridge of mountains, called t Gauts. It is ſubject to the Mahratta and lies between 16 and 19 deg. N. la

CONCARNEAU, a ſea-port in the dept. of Finiſterre, 12 miles from Quimper.

CONCEPTION, a ſea-port, on the coaſt of Chili, containing about 7000 inhabitants, Spaniards and Meſtices. The harbour is large and commodious, and the environs are fertile. It was formerly the capital of Chili, and is now capital of a juriſdiction. Lat. 36. 45. S.

CONCEPTION, a town in Veragua, Mexico. 90 miles W. of Panama.

CONCORDIA, a town of Mirandola, and a town of Friuli; both in Italy.

Cond, Shropſ. SE. of Condover.

CONDAPILLY, a town and circar of Hindooſtan, bounded on the SW. by the river Kiſtnah, and on the NW. by the country of Golconda. Lat. 16. 37. N. lon. 80. 30. E.

CONDAVIR, a town, in the circar of Guntoor, Hindooſtan, ſituated on a mountain, 26 miles W. of Guntoor, 25 SW. of Condapilly, and 20 from the S. bank of the Kiſtna.

CONDE, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Scheldt and Haiſne, 7 miles NE. of Valenciennes.

CONDE, a town in the dept. of Calvados, ſeated on the river Noireau, 17 miles W. of Falaiſe. The inhabitants trade in cloth, leather, and cutlery.

CONDECEDO, or POINT DELGADO, a cape in Yucatan, the eaſtern point of the bay of Campeachy. Lon. 92. E.

Conder, a river in Lancaſ. *Conderton*, Glouc. NE. of Tewkeſbury, ſituated on a tongue of land, ſurrounded by Worceſterſ. *Cudicot*, Glouc. 3 miles from Stow.

CONDOM, a town in the dept. of Gers, (late capital of the Condomois) containing about 5000 inhabitants, but neither rich nor commercial. It is ſeated on the river Baize, 22 miles N. of Auch.

CONDORE, or PULO CONDORE, the principal of a cluſter of iſlands, in the Indian ocean, which lie about 60 miles S. by E. from the mouth of the river Cambodia. Mangoe trees grow here as large as maple trees, and when ripe have a pleaſant ſmell and taſte. The natives are idolaters; they are of a ſmall ſtature, have a dark olive complexion, ſlender features, and dark black hair. In the iſland is an excellent harbour. Lat. 8. 10. N. lon. 105. 45. E.

Condover, Shropſ. between Bruges and Shrewſbury. *Coney Hatch*, Midd. between Hornſey and Whetſtone.

Coney Iſland, in Cork, Munſter, in Bantry Bay. *Coney Iſland*, on the coaſt of Down, in Ulſter.

CONFLANS, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone; a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe; and a valley of Rouſſillon, watered by the river Tet.

CONFOLENT, a town in the dept. of Charente, ſeated on the river Vienne, 28 miles NE. of Angouleme.

Congerſbury, Somerſetſ. under Mendip Hills, 6 miles from Axbridge. *Congerſton*, Leic. NW. of Market Boſworth. *Congbull*, Cheſh. NW. of Delamere Foreſt.

*CONGLETON, a town of Cheſhire, ſeated on the river Dane. It has manufactories of leather-gloves, cotton, and ſilk; the ſilk-mill here employing 700 perſons. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, and 164 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

CONGO, or LOWER GUINEA, a large tract of country, on the W. coaſt of Africa, extending from the equinoctial to 17 deg. S. lat. and containing the countries of Loango, Congo Proper, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Benin and Makoko, on the E. by Makoko and the interior of Africa, and on the S. by Mataman and unknown lands. Their ſeaſons are the reverſe of ours; during our ſummer they have rain almoſt every day, and this is called the winter ſeaſon; but, during their ſummer, the weather is conſtantly ſerene. In the deſarts within land there are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, ſerpents of a monſtrous length, rattleſnakes, vipers, dangerous white ants, or piſmires, ſcorpions, and other venomous inſects, both flying and reptile; and, in the river Zaire, crocodiles and river horſes. Near the coaſt the ſoil is fertile, producing various kinds of fruits, beſides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. Many of the inhabitants worſhip the ſun, moon, and ſtars, and different kinds of animals; others have embraced the religious profeſſion of the Portugueſe. They are ſkilful in weaving cotton cloth, and carry on the traffic in ſlaves, as well as in ivory, caſſia, fruits, and other produce of the country. Congo is divided into ſeveral provinces. The principal rivers are the Zaire, the Dindo, the Coanza, the Vambra, and the Barbela.

CONGO PROPER, is about 150 miles in length along the coaſt, and 372 in breadth, and is included between Loango and Angola. Honey and wax are found here in prodigious plenty. The principal town is St. Salvador.

CONGO. See BANDER CONGO.

Congrave, S. of Stratford.

CONI, a very ſtrong town and fortreſs of Piedmont, ſituated on the Stura, 31 miles S. of Turin.

CONINGSECK,

CONINGSECK, a town of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt, Upper Saxony; and a principality of Suabia, of which there are two branches, Coningſeck Rhothenfels and Coningſeck Aulendorf, both raiſed to the rank of counts, with only one vote in the diet, given alternately.

Coningſton Mere, a lake of Lancaſhire, 5 miles long and 1 broad, in the hundred of Furneſs. Fleming Coningſton lies on one ſide of it, and Monk's Coningſton on the other.

Conington, Huntingdonſ. near Stilton. *Comington*, 9 miles from Cambridge. *Conſburgh*, Yorkſ. SW. of Doncaſter. *Conſcliff*, Durham, near Perſebridge. *Conſide*, Lancaſ. near Swart Moor. *Cenſthorp*, Yorkſ. SW. of Malton. *Coniſton*, Yorkſ. W Riding, between Skipton and Settle. *Coniweſton*, Suff. W. of Buddeſdale.

Conna, in Waterford, Munſter.

CONNAUGHT, the moſt weſterly province in Ireland, containing the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roſcommon, and Galway. It is bounded on the W. and NW. by the ocean, on the N. by Ulſter, and on the E. and S. by Leinſter and Munſter. It contains 296 pariſhes, and 95,821 houſes, and is 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no conſiderable rivers, beſide the Shannon; but has ſeveral convenient bays and creeks. It is fertile in many places, but thinly inhabited; but, by the introduction of the linen manufacture, the numbers of the inhabitants are beginning to increaſe.

CONNECTICUT, one of the five ſtates of New England. It is 73 miles long, and about 44 broad, and is bounded on the W. by New York, on the N. by Maſſachuſets, on the E. by Rhode Iſland, and on the S. and SE. by the Sound, which divides it from Long Iſland. Though ſubject to the extremes of heat and cold, and to frequent and ſudden changes of weather, the country is healthful and the moſt populous, in proportion to it's extent, of any of the United States: in 1790, the number of the inhabitants was 237,946, of which 2764 were ſlaves. It reſembles a well-cultivated garden, producing, with moderate labour, the neceſſaries and conveniences of life in abundance. The inhabitants are of the religious denomination of Independents. It's principal rivers are the Connecticut, the Houſatonik, and the Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fanfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middleſex, and Tolland. The river Connecticut, riſes in the N. part of New Hampſhire, ſeparating that ſtate from Vermont, enters Maſſachuſets at Northfield, croſſes that ſtate, enters Connecticut about 7 miles N of Hartford, and after dividing the latter ſtate nearly in the centre, runs into the ſea at the NE. end of Long Iſland Sound. Between Walpole on the E. and Weſtminſter on the W. ſide of the river, are the great falls, over which a bridge, 16 feet in length, was built in 1784, the firſt ever erected over this noble river, which is navigable above 40 miles for large veſſels, and much farther for ſmall ones.

CONNOR, a town of Antrim, in Ulſter 6 miles N. of Antrim, and 90 of Dublin.

Connor Ville, in Cork, Munſter.

Conock, Wilts, 3 miles from Market Lavington. *Conondley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding. SW. of Skipton. *Conqueſt*, Somerſet in the Vale of Taunton.

CONQUEST, LE, a town in the dept. of Finiſterre, with a good harbour and road ſituated 10 miles W. of Breſt.

CONSTANCE, the name of two lakes that ſeparate Swiſſerland from Germany. The Upper Lake, or the Boden See, is 12 leagues long, and 6 where broadeſt. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Lower Lake, or Zeller See, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in it's greateſt breadth.

CONSTANCE, a city of Suabia, pleaſantly ſeated on the Rhine, between two lakes of the ſame name. It has magnificent public buildings, and once flouriſhed in commerce; but is now much reduced. A dead ſtillneſs prevails throughout the town; graſs grows in the principal ſtreets, and the inhabitants ſcarcely amount to 3000.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Andaluſia.

CONSTANTINA, or COSTHINAH, anciently CIRTA, a city capital of a diſtrict of Algiers, ſituated on the river Rumne. It was formerly one of the ſtrongeſt towns of Numidia: abundance of ruins give evidence of it's ancient grandeur. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 6. 15, E.

Conſtantine, Cornw. on a hill between Helſton and Falmouth.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient BYZANTIUM, one of the largeſt and moſt celebrated cities of Europe, ſtanding at the SE. extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman Empire. It is pleaſantly ſeated between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, on a neck of land ſeparated from Natolia by a ſtrait a mile in breadth. The grand ſignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the ſea-ſide, ſurrounded by walls flanked with towers, and is 7 miles in circumference, including the gardens. It contain

contains, beſides the public offices and the apartments of the Sultan and the women, 161 odas, or apartments, for the Janizaries. Fronting the great gate of the ſeraglio, is the celebrated royal moſque of St. Sophia, built, for a chriſtian church, by the Emperor Juſtinian, to which the grand ſignior goes in perſon every Friday. In the caſtle of the ſeven towers, to which an eighth has been added, ſituated near the Sea of Marmora, ſtate priſoners are confined. The bazars, or markets, are ſquare buildings, covered with domes, and ſupported by arcades. The number of houſes in Conſtantinople muſt be prodigious, ſince 30,000 of them have been deſtroyed by fire in a day, without greatly changing the aſpect of the city. The houſes in general are crowded with inhabitants, yet they have a mean appearance on the outſide, where there are few or no windows, and the ſtreets are narrow: even the palaces of the grandees have nothing remarkable on their outſide, but within they are decorated with ſplendid and coſtly ornaments. Here are reckoned 3770 ſtreets and lanes, which are never clean, and the inhabitants are viſited by the plague almoſt every year. The inhabitants have been eſtimated at 800,000, of which about half are Turks, two-thirds of the other half Greeks, Armenians, and Franks, and the reſt Jews. The great ſquare, near the moſque of the Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diverſions, where the jugglers and mountebanks diſplay their tricks. The ſtreet called Adrianople, is the longeſt and broadeſt in the city. The circumference of the city is by ſome ſaid to be 15 miles, and by Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the ſuburbs, it may be 34 miles in compaſs. The ſuburb, called Pera, is delightfully ſituated, and is the place where the ambaſſadors of England, France, Holland, and Venice reſide. Conſtantinople is built in form of a triangle, and as the ground riſes gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the ſea, in which the palaces, moſques, bagnios, and caravanſeras, riſing above the other houſes, have a grand effect. The harbour is ſpacious and convenient. Conſtantinople is ſituated 112 miles ESE. of Adrianople, 670 SE. of Vienna, and 1500 ESE. of London. Lat. 41. N. lon. 28. 59. E.

CONSTANTINOPLE, THE STRAIT OF, anciently THE THRACIAN BOSPHORUS, forms the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis or Sea of Marmora. It is the boundary between Europe and Aſia in this part, and is 20 miles long, and where narroweſt, a mile and a quarter broad. The adjacent country is remarkably beautiful. On one ſide of the ſtrait is ſituated Conſtantinople, and on the other Scutari, which is conſidered as a ſuburb to the city.

CONSTANTINOW, a town in Volhinia, Poland, ſituated on the river Slucza.

CONTESA, a ſea-port of Macedonia, ſituated at the bottom of a gulf, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Strimon.

CONTI, a town in the dept. of Somme, ſeated on the river Selle, 12 miles S. of Amiens, and 60 N. of Paris.

CONSUEGRA, a town of New Caſtile, containing 2 pariſh churches and 3 convents. It belongs (or lately did) to the Knights of Malta, and is 25 miles SSE. of Toledo.

CONVERSANO, a town of Bari.

CONWAY. See ABERCONWAY.

Conway, a river of Wales, which riſes from a lake where the 3 counties of Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth meet, 12 miles N. of Dolgelly, flows through the Vale of Conway, and ſeparating nearly the whole eaſtern border of Carnarvonſhire from Denbighſhire, falls into the Iriſh Channel at Aberconway. *Conwydd*, Merionethſhire.

CONZA, a town, conſidered as the capital of Principato Ultra, ſituated near the head of the river Ofanto, 48 miles E. of Naples. It's principal commerce is in marble.

Cookbury, Devonſ. near Houlſworthy. *Cookham*, Berks, N. of Maidenhead. *Cookham, Great* and *Little*, Surry, between Leatherhead and the Horſleys. *Cookley*, Suff. near Haleſworth. *Cookbridge*, Yorkſ. between Ilkley and Addle.

COOK'S RIVER, a large river of North America, which flows into the N. Pacific Ocean, in lat. 59. 10. N. lon. 150. 0. W. Capt. Cook ſailed up this river 70 leagues, without finding any appearance of it's ſource.

COOK'S STRAITS, a ſtrait in the S. Pacific Ocean, 4 or 5 leagues in breadth, which divides the two iſlands, of which New Zealand is compoſed.

Cook's Town, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 81 miles from Dublin, *Coolaguragh*, in Cork, Munſter. *Coolany*, a river of Sligo, in Connaught, which runs into the bay of Ardnagloſe, 5 miles SW. of the town of Sligo. *Coolatin*, and *Coolboy*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Coolkenno*, in Wicklow, Leinſter, 54 miles from Dublin. *Cool*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Coolinanta*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Coom Bank, Kent, 6 miles from Sevenoaks.

oaks. *Cooper's Hall*, Eſſex, 1 mile from Epping. *Cooper's Hill*, Glouc. a hamlet in Brockworth. *Cooper's Hill*, the ſubject of a celebrated poem by Sir John Denham, 19 miles W. by S. of London. It's baſe extends along the edge of Runnymead, and on it's ſummit is the beautiful ſpot called Engleſield Green.

COOPER's RIVER, a large, navigable river of the United States, which joins the Aſhley below Charleſton, in S. Carolina. The united ſtream forms a ſpacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean a little below Sullivan's Iſland. The Cooper is a mile wide at the ferry, 9 miles above Charleſton.

Coos, or Cos, an iſland in the Archipelago. Lat. 37. N. lon. 27. 44. E.

Copdock, Suff. SW. of Ipſwich. *Copeland*, and it's *Foreſt*, Cumb. near Egremont. *Copenhagen*, Midd. SW. of Highgate.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, is the moſt uniform, and beſt built city in the north. It contains 4 royal palaces, 1 univerſity, conſiſting of 4 colleges, 9 churches, and about 4000 houſes, moſtly built of brick. The ſtreets are almoſt all broad, and in a ſtraight line, well paved, with a foot way on each ſide, but too narrow for general uſe. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop; but the Danes have curtailed their prelates of their lands, revenues, and power. The haven is generally crowded with ſhips; and the ſtreets are interſected by broad canals, which bring the merchandiſe cloſe to the warehouſes on the quays. The city is about 5 miles in circumference, and is ſeated on the E. ſhore of the iſle of Zealand, 300 miles SW. of Stockholm, and 500 NE. of London. Lat. 55. 41. N. lon. 12. 40. E.

Copenhall, Cheſhire, between Sandbach and Namptwich. *Copenhall Monks*, Cheſhire, S. of Copenhall. *Copford*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Copgrave*, Yorkſh. between Knareſborough and Boroughbridge. *Copham*, Middleſex, near Lalam. *Copice Leys*, Berks, near Wantage. *Copinford*, Huntingdonſ. E. of the Giddings. *Copinhall*, Staff. N. of Penkridge. *Copleſton*, Devonſhire, near Crediton. *Copley Hall*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Halifax. *Coppenthorp*, 5 miles S. of York. *Copſton, Magna* and *Parva*, Warwickſh. SE. of Nun-Eaton. *Copthall*, Eſſex, between Epping and the Foreſt. *Copthall*, Cambridgeſhire, in the Iſle of Ely. *Coquet Iſland*, Northumberland, between Seaton and Aylmouth; it has only one houſe, and takes it's name from the river Coquet.

COQUIMBO, or SERENA, a juriſdiction, ſea port, and river of Chili, which h been often plundered by the Engliſh. L 29. 54. S. lon. 71. 11. W.

CORAH, or CORAHJEHENABAD, a to in the country of Oude, Hindooſtan, miles SSW. of Lucknow.

Coram, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, n Midlam.

CORBACH, a town, the capital of W deck, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

CORBECH, a town in the ci-dev Auſtrian Brabant, near Louvain.

CORBEIL, a town in the department Seine and Oiſe, the principal trade of wh is the tanning of leather. It is ſeated both ſides of the Seine, 15 miles S. Paris.

CORBIE, a town in the dept. of Som ſeated on the Somme, 10 miles E. Amiens.

Corbin's Hall, Staff. in Swinford par

CORBITS, a town of Meiſſen, Up Saxony.

Corbridge, Northumb. near Hexham.

CORBY, a town of Lincolnſhire, tween Market Deeping and Grantha Market on Wedneſday.

Corby, Northamptonſ. between Kett ing and King's Cliff. *Corby Caſtle*, Cu berland, a beautiful and romantic ſeat the Eden near Carliſle.

CORDILLERAS. See Andes.

Cordock Hill, Shropſhire.

CORDOVA, anciently CORDUBA, large city of Andaluſia, ſeated on the G dalquiver, over which is a ſtone bridge 16 arches, built by the Moors. Here 16 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedr 36 convents, 16 hoſpitals, 2 colleges, a an ancient palace of the Mooriſh kin lately converted into ſtables for 100 A dalufian horſes. The cathedral, whi was formerly a moſque, ſtill retains t name of Mezquita. In the ſquare, cal the Plaza Major, are ſplendid building under which are piazzas. There are ma orchards and gardens within the walls the city, and in the neighbouring mou tains, there are groves of citron, orang fig, and olive trees. The trade conſi of wine, fruits, ſilk, and Cordovan le ther, and the beſt horſes of Spain are h from it. It is 75 miles NE. of Sevil and 135 S. by W. of Madrid.

CORDOVA, a diſtrict or province Spain, once an independent kingdom, no a part of Andaluſia. Alſo, a town a province of S. America, in the gover ment of Buenos Ayres, little known. La 32. 10. S. lon. 25. 30. E.

Corpland Iſlands, on the coaſt of Dow in Ulſter, at the S. entrance of Carrick ferg

fergus Bay, known by the names of Big, Creſs, and Mew. On the Croſs Iſland is a light-houſe. Lat. 54. 40. N. lon. 5. 55. W.

Correagh, in Louth, Leinſter. *Corbrin*, in Cork, Munſter. *Cordroby*, in Cork, Munſter.

COREA, a peninſula, lying to the NE. of China, bounded on the SW. by the Yellow Sea, which parts it from China; on the N. by Chineſe Tartary; and on the S. by a narrow ſea, which parts it from the Japaneſe Iſlands. The people are civil and courteous, are fond of learning, muſic, and dancing, and greatly reſemble the Chineſe in cuſtoms and religion. The country is divided into 8 provinces, and there are many towns in it exceedingly populous. It extends, from N. to S. about 500 miles, and about 200 from E. to W. They trade in ginſeng, gold, ſilver, iron, yellow varniſh, ſable-ſkins, caſtor, mineral ſalt, fowls with tails 3 feet long, and horſes only 3 feet high. Corea, though mountainous, abounds in corn and rice. The king, who is tributary to the emperor of China, reſides at Hanching.

Corly, Shropſhire, SW. of Clebury. *Corſe*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Taunton.

CORFE CASTLE, a town of Dorſetſhire, with ſome trade in ſtone, and knit ſtockings. It is ſeated on a peninſula, called Purbeck Iſle, between two hills, on one of which ſtands the caſtle, ſaid to have been built by king Edgar, now in ruins. It is 21 miles E. of Dorcheſter, and 120 W. by S. of London. Market on Thurſd.

Corſe Hill, Dorſetſhire, near Melcomb Regis. *Corſe Hubert*, *Corſe Moulin*, and *Corſe St. Nicholas*, Dorſetſhire, near Sturminſter.

CORFU, anciently known by the names of SCHERIA, PHÆACIA, CORCYRA, and DERPANO, an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Albania, long held by the Venetians, but lately ſubject to the French. The iſlanders make great quantities of ſalt; and the country abounds with vineyards, oranges, lemons, citrons, olive trees, grapes, honey, wax, and oil. The capital is Corfu, on the E. coaſt of the iſland. Lat. 39. 40. N. lon. 20. 0. E.

Corlie, Warwickſhire, N. of Coventry.

CORIA, a town of Seville, and a town of Eſtremadura; both in Spain.

Coringham, Eſſex, W. of Canvey Iſle.

Coringley, Herts, NW. of Buntingford.

CORINTH, or CORANTO, an ancient and celebrated city, ſituated on the iſthmus which joins the Morea to Greece. It is now decayed, the houſes being intermixed with fields, orange groves, and gardens, like a village, the inhabitants not exceeding 1300 or 1400; there ſtill remain, however, ruins of temples, and other marks of its former magnificence. The adjacent country abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and, from the caſtle, ſeated on the top of an almoſt inacceſſible rock, there is one of the fineſt proſpects of land and water in the world. It is 40 miles NW. of Athens. Lat. 38. 14. N. lon. 23. 18. E.

Coripale, Somerſ. W. of Bridgewater.

CORITA, a town of Leon.

CORK, a county of Munſter, in Ireland, 84 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, being the largeſt in the kingdom. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by Kerry and the ſea; on the N. by Limerick; on the E. by Waterford and a part of Tipperary; and on the S. by the ocean. It contains 269 pariſhes, 76,739 houſes, and about 416,000 inhabitants. It abounds with excellent harbours, and has many fine rivers, as the Blackwater, Lee, Banon, Ilen, &c. The ſoil varies; in many parts it is fertile, and the country is pretty populous.

CORK, city of, the capital of the county, and the ſecond in Ireland for extent, trade, and population, containing about 8600 houſes, and upwards of 70,000 inhabitants. It is a well-built place, and has improved ſurpriſingly of late years, ſeveral broad ſtreets having been lately added, by filling up the canals that ran through them. It is ſeated on the river Lee, by which it is nearly ſurrounded, and by means of the different channels, veſſels come up into the different parts of the town. It's principal export is ſalt proviſions. During the ſlaughtering ſeaſon, which holds from Auguſt to the latter end of January, they kill and cure about 100,000 head of black cattle. Their other exports conſiſt of pork, tallow, hides raw and tanned, butter, candles, calves, lambs, and rabbits' ſkins, wool, linen and woollen yarn, and worſted and linen cloth. The country, adjacent to Cork, is hilly and beautiful, affording extenſive and diverſified proſpects. It is 15 miles from the ſea, about 50 nearly S. of Limerick, and 124 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 51. 54. N. lon. 8. 23. W.

CORK HARBOUR, or the COVE OF CORK, one of the beſt in the world, is about 7 miles below the town, and ſo ſpacious and deep, as to be capable of containing the largeſt veſſels, and the moſt extenſive fleets. The entrance is eaſy, and it is ſecure from currents and ſtorms.

One ſide of Cork Harbour is formed by Great Iſland, which is 4 miles long and 2 broad, and very fertile.

Corkaguiney, in Kerry, Munſter, is a fertile peninſula, between the bays of Dingle and Tralee, 24 miles long and 8 broad. *Corkberg*, near the mouth of Cork Harbour, to the SW.

Corkley, Northumb. NE. of Hexham. *Corletborpe*, Linc. W. of Sleaford.

CORLINO, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, with conſiderable woollen manufactures, ſituated on the Perſante, 14 miles SE. of Colberg.

CORMANTIN, GREAT and LITTLE, two towns, or forts, in the territory of Fantin, on the Gold Coaſt. In the latter the Dutch have a fort.

CORMEILLES, a town in the dept. of Oiſe; and a town in the dept. of the Eure.

CORMERY, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, ſeated on the Indre, 7 miles SE. of Tours.

Cornbury, Oxfordſhire, 5 miles from Woodſtock. *Corndean*, Glouceſterſhire, in Winchcombe pariſh. *Corneley*, Cornwall, near Tregony. *Cornerd, Magna* and *Parva*, Suffolk, near Neyland. *Corner Hall*, Herts, between Hemel Hempſtead and Berkhampſtead.

CORNETO, a town in the Patrimonio, 38 miles NW. of Rome.

Cornhampton, Hants, NE. of Buſh Waltham. *Cornhill*, Durham. *Cornix*, Middl. between Riſsip and Moore Hall.

CORNWALL, a county of England, which forms the SW. extremity of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by Devonſhire; it's other parts are waſhed by the ſea. It's length, from E. to W. is 74 miles; it's breadth next to Devonſhire, is about 46, but it ſoon contracts, and is gradually narrowed into iſthmuſes: on the SW. it terminates in two promontories, the Lizard Point, and the Land's End. It contains 9 hundreds, and 161 pariſhes, between 1200 and 1300 villages, and 27 market-towns. From it's vicinity to the ſea, it is expoſed to frequent ſtorms, but exempted from hard froſts and great heats. There is abundance of rainy and foggy weather; but the inhabitants are ſeldom troubled with agues or fevers. The ſpring ſhews itſelf in the buds and bloſſoms ſooner than in the other parts of England; but the harveſt is later, and the fruits have leſs flavour than in the midland counties. Here are ſome uncommon plants, and plenty of ſea-herbs, as camphire, eringo, ros ſolis, &c. It is well ſituated for the herring and pilchard fiſheries, and the inhabitants fully avail themſelves of their local advantages. It derives, howeve it's chief importance from it's mineral theſe conſiſt of tin and copper. The co per-mines are numerous and rich in o ſmall quantities of gold and ſilver ha ſometimes been found; but it's tin min are its greateſt ſource of wealth; for th it has been long famous, and it's coa have been viſited by the Phœnicians a Greeks in very remote antiquity; th were known ſeveral centuries before Chriſtian æra, and have been worked co tinually ever ſince. With the metall ores are found large quantities of mun and arſenic; many ſorts of ſtones are found here, particularly moorſtone, wh is uſed both in buildings and for millſto and which, when poliſhed, appears ſpl did and beautiful; and in the cavern parts of the rocks are found tranſpar cryſtals, called Corniſh diamonds, wh are very brilliant when well poliſhed. T number of men, women, and children ployed in raiſing the tin ore, waſhi ſtamping, and carrying, is ſtated by ſo to amount to 16,000. The principal vers are the Tamar, Camel, and F As this country was one of the places which the ancient Britons retreated, Gaelic or Celtic language was long reta ed here, and has become extinct but lately.

Cornwall, Northumberl. near Berwi *Cornwood*, Devonſhire, between Brent Plymouth. *Cornwarthy*, Devonſhire, tween Dartmouth and Torbay.

CORO, a town and gulf of Venezu Terra Firma.

COROMANDEL, THE COAST OF, is eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula of Hind ſtan, extending from Cape Calymere, lat. 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kiſt in lat. near 60. 0. N. On this coaſt Madras, Pondicherry, Tranquebar, other European factories, from wh chintz, calicoes, and muſlins, with ſ diamonds, are imported into Eur There is not a port for large veſſels on whole coaſt, which is an even, low, ſandy country; and, about Madras, land riſes ſo little, that it is difficult f the ſea to mark the diſtinction betw land and water, unleſs by the different jects that are on the ſhore.

CORON, anciently MESSINA, a ſea-p with a large harbour, town, and gulf, the Morea, SW. of Miſitra, in lat. 37.

Coronery, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Corpuſtry, Norfolk, between Aleſ and Wallingham.

CORREGIO, a town of Modena.

Correther, Cornwall, S. of Leſkard.

CORREZE, a river and town of France, in a department of the ſame name. Tulle is the capital. The river paſſes by Tulle, Correze, &c. and joins the Vezere, a little below Brive. The dept. of Correze has the dept. of Vienne on the NW. and the Lot on the S.

Corringdon, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle.
Corringdon, Dorſetſ. in Corſcomb pariſh.
Corringham, Linc. NE. of Gainſborough.
Corrofin, in Clare, Munſter.
Corſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, 3 miles from Beminſter. *Corſe*, 5 miles from Glouceſter.
Corſe End, Glouc. a hamlet in Hartpury.
Corſehill, Northumb. NW. of Beltingham.

CORSHAM, or COSHAM, a town in Wilts, noted for it's manufacture of woollens. King Ethelred had formerly a palace here, and it was once the chief reſidence of the earls of Cornwall. It is 4 miles SW. of Chippenham, and 11 NE. of Bath. Market on Wedneſday.

Corſham, Wilts, near Devizes. *Corſham Caſtle*, Shropſ. on the river Corve.

CORSICA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, forming a depart. of France. It is 88 miles in length, and from 20 to 45 in breadth. The air is ſalubrious, unleſs in a few places. The land is hilly, and poorly cultivated; the valleys, however, produce wheat, and the hills yield oranges, olives, figs, vines, almonds, and cheſnuts. Here are mines of iron, lead, copper, and alum. They have ſpirited horſes, and abundance of fiſh and coral on the coaſt. Goats and ſheep are in great plenty. Cows and oxen are tolerably large, but lean. Wild boars are common, as alſo foxes; but here is the mouffoli, an animal like a dog in ſize and colour, but with the horns of a ram, extremely ſhy and nimble. Among the birds are eagles, vultures, turkies, wood pigeons, thruſhes, partridges, pheaſants, &c. The number of inhabitants is about 160,000.

Corſley, Wilts, between Warminſter and Beckington.

CORSOER, a ſea-port, on the W. coaſt of Zealand, in Denmark, with an excellent harbour for ſmall veſſels. It is 52 miles SW of Copenhagen.

Corſton, Wilts, S. of Malmſbury.

CORTE, an inland town of Corſica, containing about 3000 inhabitants. It is 27 miles SW. of Baſtia.

CORTEMIGLIA, a town of Montferrat, ſeated on the river Bormida.

Cortington, Wilts, E. of the Deverels.
Cortington, Suffolk, 5 miles S. of Yarmouth. *Cortington*, Suffolk, NW. of Sendleſham. *Cortington Caſtle*, Northumberl. SW. of Alnwick.

Corton, Dorſetſ. between Weymouth and Dorcheſter. *Corton*, Somerſ. near Sherborn.

CORTONA, a town of Tuſcany.

Corve, a river in Shropſhire, which runs into the Teme by Ludlow.

CORUNNA, a ſea-port of Galicia, in Spain, at the mouth of the river Groyne. Lat. 43. 18. N. lon. 8. 16. W.

CORVEY, a town, with a celebrated abbey, and a ſmall principality, in Weſtphalia.

CORVO, the ſmalleſt and moſt weſterly of the Azores, about 24 miles in circumference, with a ſmall port. It contains about 500 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs.

Corwen, Merionethſhire, N. Wales.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous vortex, or whirlpool, on the W. coaſt of Scotland, between the Iſle of Scarba and the N. point of Jura. It's dreadful, unfathomable vortex extends above a mile in circuit, and, at full tides, it's numerous eddies form watery pyramids, which riſe to a great height in the air, and, burſting with the noiſe of thunder, overwhelm all veſſels that come within the ſphere of it's attraction. It is ſo called from a young Daniſh prince, who periſhed in this place.

CORZOLA. See CURZOLA.

Coſby, Leiceſterſ. near Sutton *Coſby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NW. of Cleveland. *Coſcombe*, Glouc. in Didbrook pariſh.

COSEIR, or ALCOSSIR, a ſea-port town of Egypt, on the Red Sea, 100 miles SSE. of Suez.

COSENZA, the principal town of Calabria Citra, containing 3 pariſh churches, and 12 convents. It is 145 miles SE. of Naples.

Coſford, Warw. N. of Rugby. *Coſford Grave*, Shropſ. near Tonge Caſtle. *Coſgrave*, Northamp. near Stony Stratford. *Coſham*, Hants, near Portſmouth.

COSLIN, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, the ſeat of a court of juſtice, 28 miles NNW. of New Stettin.

Coſmore, Dorſetſhire, near Buckland Abbas. *Coſmus Bleau*, Kent, between Beverley Park and Shepherd's Buſh.

COSNE, a town in the dept. of Nievre: anchors for ſhips are forged here, and it's cutlery and gloves are in great repute. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles SE. of Paris. Alſo a town in the dept. of Allier, ſeated on the river Allier.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting originally the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, Tartary, and Turkey, between the Jaik and the Dneiſter. They are divided into ſeveral branches, the Koſakki ſa Porovi, or

Coſſacks on the Boriſthenes; the Koſakki Donſki, or Coſſacks on the Don; and the Koſakki Jaiki, which are the wildeſt of them all, dwelling in large villages along the banks of the river Ural, or Jaik, and the N. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. They are now entirely ſubject to Ruſſia, and the Ukraine, or country of the Coſſacks of Boriſthenes, is become a government under the name of Ekaterinoſlav. The Coſſacks are large and robuſt, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noſes; the women are complaiſant to ſtrangers. Their towns are built of wood, like thoſe of the Ruſſians. The Ukraine is one continued fertile plain, producing corn, pulſe, tobacco, and honey. It's paſtures are immenſely rich, and the cattle are the largeſt in Europe.

Coſſe, Glouceſterſ. between Newent and Tewkeſbury; near it is *Coſſe Court*. *Coſſenton*, Kent. NW. of Maidſtone.

Coſſey Hall, NW. of Norwich.

COSSIMBAZAR, a ſmall city of Bengal, where different European factors have conſtantly reſided, it being the centre of their trade. It is ſeated on an iſland in the river Hoogly, 110 miles N. of Calcutta, and 5 S. of Moorſhedabad.

Coſſington, Leiceſ. SE. of Mount Sorrel.

COSTAGNAZZAR, anciently HEMUS, a ridge of mountains, in Romania.

COSTA RICA, a province in the narrow part of Mexico, on the SE. between Veragua and the Moſquito country, extending from ſea to ſea, 50 leagues in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The ſoil is ill cultivated, but there is plenty of cattle, hides, honey, and wax. The natives live moſtly independent of the Spaniards. Carthage is the capital.

Coſtlet's Bridge, in Down, Ulſter.

Coſton, Leic. near Buckminſter. *Coſton*, Norf. NW. of Windham. *Coſton*, Worc. near King's Norton. *Coſton*, Shropſ. near Dillenbury. *Coſton*, Somerſ. between Bath and Briſtol. *Coſtow*, or *Coſtway*, a river of Yorkſ. which falls into the Derwent. *Coſtcyn*, Cornwall, N. of Clowant.

Cote, Oxfordſhire, SE. of Bampton.

COTE D'OR, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy, and bounded on the N. by the dept. of Aube, and on the W. by the depts. of Nievre and Yonne. Dijon is the capital.

Cote Hill, Cumb. in Wetherall pariſh. *Cote Houſe*, Yorkſ. N. of New Malton. *Cotes*, Linc. near Stretton. *Cotes*, Yorkſ. 22 miles from Doncaſter. *Cotes*, Leiceſ. near Loughborough. *Cotes*, Nottinghamſhire, in S. Leverton pariſh.

COTES DU NORD, a dept. of Fran ſo named from it's northerly maritime ſition. It is formed of part of the ci vant Bretagne, and is bounded by Engliſh Channel on the N. and tha Ille and Vilaine on the E. St. Bri is the capital.

Coteſwold Hills, a long tract of h ground, in the E. part of Glouceſterſ. noted for large flocks of ſheep, with fine of fine, white wool; a great part of it, h ever, is now devoted to the growth of co

Cotewall Tower, Northumberl. 6 m NW. of Rothbury. *Cotham*, Durh. r Yarum. *Cotham*, Lane. in Amount neſs. *Cotham*, Nott. S of Newark. *tham*, Nott. near Cotes. *Cotham*, Yor E. Riding, near Kilham. *Cotham*, E. *W.* Yorkſ. near the mouth of the T *Cotham Abbey*, Linc. W. of Grimſby. *theleſton*, or *Cothurſton*, Somerſ. betw Taunton and Stokegomer. *Cotheridge*, r Worceſter. *Cothy*, a river in Carmarth

COTHUS, or COTUITZ, a town Lower Luſatia, ſeated on the river Sp ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. A g number of French and Bohemian Prot ants, driven from their country by pe cution, ſettled here, and have introdu their manufactures; it is alſo noted pitch, flax, and excellent beer. It is miles S. by E. of Berlin.

COTIGNAC, a town in the departm of Var, ſeated on the river Argens. I noted for it's ſweetmeats.

Cotleigh, Devonſ. N. of Honiton. *C* Derbyſ. in Lullington pariſh. *Coton*, S near Mendleſham. *Coton*, 2 miles f Cambridge. *Coton*, Warw. near Ru *Cottel End*, Staff. in Sedgeley pariſh. *tel Hall*, Linc. SW. of Burton. *Co ham*, 6 miles from Cambridge.

Cotterborough, in Cork, Munſter.

Cotterel, Herts, ſtands on a hill, W Buntingford. *Cotterſtock*, Northamp of Oundle. *Cotteſbich*, Leiceſ. near terworth. *Cotteſbrook*, Northamp. Naſeby. *Cottesflat*, Weſtm. N. of thwait. *Cottesford*, Oxf. E. of Ded ton. *Cotteſmore*, Rutl. near Stam *Cottingham*, Yorkſ. NW. of Hull. *Co ham*, Northamp. W. of Rockingha reſt. *Cottingley*, Yorkſ. N. of Brad *Cottingworth*, *E.* and *W.* on each ſi the Derwent, 7 miles from York. Staff. N. of Rugeley. *Cotton*, Che of Middlewich. *Cotton*, Leiceſ. Market Boſworth. *Cotton*, Norf. be Norwich and Dereham. *Cotton*, Sh near Hodnet. *Cotton*, Shropſ. be Shrewſbury and Oſweſtry. *Cotton*, folk, near Finningham. *Cotton End*

of Northampton. *Cotwalton*, Staffordſh. near Stone.

COVARD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, 10 miles from Glouceſter, on the road to St. David's, and 124 from London. Market on Tueſday.

Couch Hill, Oxfordſ. near Banbury.

COUCO, a mountainous, but fertile, country of Algiers, governed by an independent chief. It is ſituated between Algiers and Botjeiah.

COUCY, a town in the dept. of Aiſne, ſituated on the river Oiſe, 9 miles nearly N. of Soiſſons.

Cove, a village on Great Iſland, in Cork, Munſter. See CORK HARBOUR.

Cove, Hants, between Alderſhot and Blackwater. *Cove, North*, Suff. SE. of Beccles. *Cove, South*, Suff. W. of Covehith. *Covebith*, Suff. N. of Southwold. *Cove*, Staff. SE. of Brewood. *Coveney*, Cambridgeſhire, in the Iſle of Ely. *Covenham*, Lincolnſhire, W. of Saltfleet.

COVENTRY, a large and populous city, in Warwickſhire, noted chiefly for it's manufactures of ſilk ribbands, as alſo of cloths, ſtuffs, thread, gauzes, camlets, and lilings. The accounts, at preſent, of it's inhabitants vary from 20 to 30,000 perſons; by Bradford's Survey of Coventry, made in 1748 and 1749, the houſes, appear to have then been 2065, and the inhabitants only 12,117. It has communication, by canals, with Oxford, Lichfield, many other inland navigations, and with the Thames. The ſtory of Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, heavily taxing the citizens, and only remitting them at the entreaty of Godina, his wife, on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought ſhe would never ſubmit to; but which, it is ſaid, ſhe performed, with her long hair ſo diſpoſed as almoſt wholly to cover her body, is commemorated till this day, by the figure of a man peeping down into the ſtreet from one of the houſes. On that extraordinary occaſion, all the doors and windows were ſhut, and Camden ſays, that nobody looked after her. The tradition, however, is, that one would needs be peeping, and that he was thereupon ſtruck blind. The inhabitants celebrate this event by the exhibition of a mock proceſſion annually. Coventry is 91 miles NW. of London. Lat. 52. 28. N. lon. 1. 28. W. Market on Friday. Fairs 2 May 2, Friday in Trinity Week, and November 1.

Cover, a river in Yorkſhire, which falls into the Youre below Midlam.

Coverham, or *Corham*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Midlam. *Covewold*, Suſſex, S. of Leonard's Foreſt. *Cougham*, *St. Andrew's* and *St. Mary's*, Norf. SE. of Caſtle Riſing. *Coughton*, Warwickſh. N. of Aulceſter. *Coughton*, Herefordſh. S. of Roſs. *Covington*, Huntingdonſhire, W. of Kimbolton.

COULAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Tinevelly, 15 miles NE. of Cape Comorin.

COULAN, or QUILON, a country of Travancore, on the coaſt of Malabar, the inhabitants of which are generally Gentoos, with ſome Chriſtians of St. Thomas. The capital, of the ſame name, where the Dutch have a ſettlement, is 52 miles NW. of Travancore.

Coulby, or *Coolby*, Linc. near Boothby. *Coulby*, or *Coolby*, Linc. near Wintefingham. *Coulby*, or *Coolby*, Weſtmor. W. of Appleby. *Could Aſton*, Glouceſ. near Stow in the Would. *Coulney*, or *Foulney*, Yorkſ. a river which falls into the Ouſe. *Coulſby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Newbiggin. *Coulſdon*, Surry, near Croydon. *Coulſton*, Norf. SW. of Watton. *Coulſton*, Wilts, between Weſtbury and Lavington. *Coulſton Baſſet*, Nott. 6. of Bingham. *Coulton*, Lanc. near the river Foſſe. *Coulton*, Staff. N. of Rugeley. *Coulton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Hovingham. *Coulton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Appleton.

Coulyclare, in Clare, Munſter.

Coundale, or *Coverdale*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, a foreſt near Midlam. *Coundon*, Warwickſ. N. of Coventry. *Counsbury*, Devonſ. W. of Portlock. *Countiſthorp*, between Leiceſter and Lutterworth.

COVORDEN, a ſtrong city, the capital of Drent, in Overyſſel. Lat. 52. 43. N. lon. 6. 11. E.

COURLAND, DUCHY OF, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Riga and part of Livonia; on the W. by the Baltic; and on the E. and S. by Ruſſia and Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 250 miles long and 40 broad. The country ſwells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is moſtly open; but in ſome parts covered with foreſts of pine and fir, and groves of oak, with much underwood. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The villages are neat, and the inns have good accommodations. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. Mittau is the capital. This country is now a province of Ruſſia.

Coursborn, Kent, in Cranbrook pariſh.

Court, Cornwall, E. of Grampound.

Court and Coraghcen, in Limerick, Munſter. *Court Ferry*, 6 miles from Limerick and 100 from Dublin.

Courtenhall, S. of Northampton. *Courtfield*, Wilts, near Weſtbury. *Court Lodge*, Kent, SW. of Rocheſter.

Court Mac Sherry, in Cork, Munſter, near a bay that affords great plenty and variety of fiſh.

COURTRAY, or CORTRYCK, a ſtrong town, in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Lys, 12 miles nearly E. of Ypres. It is noted for it's manufactures of woollen cloths, diaper and damaſk table linen.

COUTANCES, an ancient town, in the dept. of the Channel, with manufactures of woollen and linen. The inhabitants are about 5000. It is ſituated about 6 miles from the ſea-coaſt, 20 miles nearly N. of Avranches.

Couthorpe, Linc. 2 miles S. of Louth.

COUTRAS, a large town in the dept. of Gironde, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Ille and Dronne, 20 miles NE. of Bourdeaux.

Cowarn, Great and *Little*, Herefordſh. SW. of Bromyard. *Cowbach*, or *Colbach*, Shropſhire, near Biſhop's Caſtle. *Cowberley*, Glouceſterſhire, SE. of Cheltenham. *Cowbet*, Lincolnſ. near Spalding. *Cowborn*, Yorkſ. SE. of Richmond.

COWBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganſhire, with broad, paved ſtreets, where the Eaſter quarter-ſeſſions for the county are held. It ſtands low, in a fertile ſoil, near the ſea, 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 176 of London. A well ſupplied market on Tueſday.

Cowcomb, Glouceſ. in Hampton pariſh. *Cowdale*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Cowden*, Kent, SW. of Penſhurſt. *Cowden*, Dorſetſ. N. of Charminſter. *Cowdham*, Kent, between Wetterham and Paul's Cray. *Cowding*, Suſſex, on the coaſt, near Pevenſey. *Cowdridge*, Hants, SW. of Biſhop's Waltham. *Cowdry*, Suſſex, near Midhurſt. *Cowen*, a river in Carmarthenſ.

COWES, EAST and WEST, a ſea-port on the N. coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, divided by the river Meden, or Medina. It is a place of good trade, reſorted to by merchant ſhips waiting for convoy, paſſage-boats to and from Portſmouth, Southampton, &c. and the ſtation of the packet, with the mail from the iſland to London. It is 8 miles SW. of Portſmouth.

Cowey Stakes, Surry, near Lalam, the place where Julius Cæſar paſſed the Thames, though the Britons had planted ſtakes to hinder it, both on the bank and ford.

Cowford, Suſſex, between Horſham a Woodmancoat. *Cowgarth*, Weſtmo near Winandermere, an old ſeat, with a cient trees about it, the boughs of one which ſpread out to ſuch an extent, th ſeveral hundreds of perſons might fi ſhelter under it. *Cowgrove*, Dorſetſhi near Kingſton Hall. *Cowhill*, or *Cow* Glouceſ. in Thornbury pariſh. *Cowbo* Yorkſ. W. Riding. near Ramſgill. *C Honiborn*, Glouceſ. 4 miles from Eveſha *Cowick*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Snai *Cowick*, Devonſhire, 1 mile from Exet *Cowley*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale. *Cowl* Glouceſterſ. NE. of Berkeley. *Cowl* Glouceſterſ. near Birdlip Hills. *Cowl* Middl. SE. of Uxbridge. *Cowley*, Her on the borders of Worceſterſ. *Cowl* Staffordſ. NW. of Penkridge. *Cowl* Worceſ. N. of Malvern Chaſe. *Cowl* Yorkſhire, W. Riding, near Thorncl *Cowley*, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Cow Deans*, and *Rogers*, Glouceſ. both n Northleach. *Cowley Temple*, Oxford *Cowling*, Kent, SE. of Cliff, bel Gravesend. *Cowling*, Suffolk, 6 mi SE. of Newmarket. *Cowlinghead*, Yor W. Riding, near Bedal. *Cowlin* Glouceſ. near Chedworth. *Cowlne*, *Edwin's*, Glouceſterſhire, N. of Fairfo *Cowlow*, Derbyſh. in the High Pe *Cowplandbeck brig*, Weſtmorl. betw Standford Moor and Ormſide Hall. *Co plin*, Northumb. near Langton. *Coup* Northumb. between Newcaſtle and Ne biggin. *Corupon*, Durham, near Ho *Cowsfield*, Wilts, between Downeton Stockbridge. *Cowshill*, Norfolk, near I conthorp. *Cowthorp*, Oxf. near Banbu *Cowthorpe*, Yorkſ. NW. of Barnel *Cowton Long, N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. NW. Northallerton. *Coxall*, Hereſ. near L terdine. *Coxden*, Dorſetſ N. of Axm ſter. *Coxheath*, Kent, S. of Maidſto *Coxwell, Great* and *Little*, Berks, SW. Farringdon. *Coxwold*, Yorkſ. SE. Thirſk.

Coyd Kernew, Monmouthſ. SW. Newport Haven. *Coyty*, Glamorganſhi near Aberaven.

COZUMEL, an iſland of Mexico, n the E. coaſt of Yucatan, inhabited by original natives. It is 40 miles long, a from 3 to 12 wide, and abounds w fruits, pulſe, cattle, and fowls. Lat. 40. N.

Crabbet, Suſſ. 3 miles W. of E. Gr ſtead. *Crab Hall*, NW. of Cheſter.

CRACATOA, the ſouthernmoſt of groupe of iſlands in the entrance of Straits of Sunda, about 9 miles in c cumference. In the inland parts

grou

ground is elevated, riſing, on all ſides, gradually from the ſea. It is entirely covered with trees, except a few ſpots, which the natives have cleared for rice-fields. It's coral reefs afford ſmall turtle in abundance, but other refreſhments are ſcarce. It is thinly inhabited. It's water is excellent, but not plentiful, and on the S. end is a remarkably high, peaked hill, Lat. 8. 6. S. lon. 105. 36. E.

Crakford, Lancaſh. between Cartmel and Ulverſton. *Crackington*, Cornwall, N. of Otterham.

CRACOW, formerly the capital of Poland, and now capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, is ſituated on the Viſtula, which is here broad and ſhallow. The city and ſuburbs occupy a vaſt tract of ground, yet contain ſcarcely 16,000 inhabitants. The great ſquare is ſpacious and well built; the houſes were once richly furniſhed and well inhabited, but are now either untenanted, or in a ſtate of decay. Many of the ſtreets are ſpacious and handſome; but almoſt every building bears ſtriking marks of ruined grandeur. The regalia were preſerved here, and in the cathedral moſt of the ſovereigns of Poland have been interred. They were alſo crowned here for nearly five centuries. It has a univerſity, now much decayed, and is 130 miles SSW. of Warſaw. Lat. 50. 8. N. lon. 20. 16. E.

Cradendine, Camb. 1 mile from Ely. *Cradley*, Hereford. between Acton Beauchamp and Cowley. *Cradley*, Shropſh. and partly in Worceſ. near Hales Owen.

Craghwell Bridge, in Galway, Connaught. *Craigbally*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Craigtown*, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

CRAIL, a town and pariſh in Fifeſhire, 8 miles SE. of St. Andrews.

CRAINBURG, a town and mountain of Carniola, ſituated on the Save.

Craiſter, Northumb. S. of Dunſtanburgh Caſtle. *Crake*, Yorkſ. near Northallerton. *Crake Hall*, Yorkſ. near Bedal. *Crakemarſh*, Staff. *Crakenthorp*, Weſtm. near Appleby. *Crakow*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Settle. *Craline*, Northumb. *Cramlington*, between York and New Malton. *Cranbourn*, Hants, near Sutton. *Cramlington*, Northumberland.

CRAMMOND WATER, or the ALMOND, a river of Edinburghſhire. It's fertile banks are adorned with villages and country ſeats.

Cramond is a pariſh in the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, with a very extenſive iron manufacture.

Cranage, Cheſhire, near Brereton.

*CRANBOURN, a town of Dorſetſhire, well watered with ſtreams. In the chaſe, which is ſo by preſcription, having never been a foreſt, there are 6 lodges, and formerly were 81 it extends almoſt to Saliſbury. It is 38 miles NE. of Dorcheſter, and 94 SW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Cranbourn Lodge, a large, well-built houſe, with an extenſive, beautiful proſpect, 1 mile from Windſor.

*CRANBROOK, a large town in Kent, 13 miles SE. of Maidſtone, and 50 SE. of London. Market on Saturdays.

Crandon Long, Bucks, on the Tame.

CRANENBURG, a town of Cleves.

Cranesford, Suff. near Framlingham. *Cranesley*, Northamp. SW. of Kettering. *Craneſtreet*, Hunting. near Hitchinbrook. *Cranfield*, Bedf. 6 miles NW. of Amphill. *Cranford*, Dorſetſ. between Winborn Minſter and Blandford. *Cranford*, Northam. between Kettering and Thrapſton. *Cranforth*, near Lancaſter.

CRANCANORE, a town of Cochin, on the coaſt of Malabar, with an irregular fortreſs built by the Portugueſe. It was lately ſubject to the Dutch, and is 24 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lat. 10. 23. N. lon. 75. 58. E.

Cranham, near Glouceſter. *Cranham Hall*, Eſſex, near Hornchurch. *Cranhill*, Berks, near Chidley. *Cranley*, Surry, 8 miles from Dorking. *Cranmer*, Somerſ. near Whatley. *Cranmow*, Leic, 2 miles NE. of Harborough. *Cranwick*, Norf. between Brandon Ferry and Swaffham. *Cranworth*, Norf. 2 miles W. of Hingham. *Craſthole*, or *Craſthyle*, Cornwall, between Milbrooke and Lowe. *Craſwell*, Herefordſhire, near Hay.

Cratelow, in Clare, Munſter.

Cratfield, Suffolk, near Haleſworth. *Cratborn*, Yorkſhire, near Yarum.

CRATO, a town in Portugueſe Eſtremadura, 10 miles W. of Portalegre.

Craven, Yorkſ. a ſtony tract, about the ſource of the river Are. *Craven*, ſome hills in the N. of Staffordſhire. *Craven Hill*, Middl. W. of Paddington. *Crawcrack*, Durh. between Bywell Caſtle and Newcaſtle. *Crawdundale Waith*, Weſtm. near Whelp Caſtle. *Crawhurſt*, Suſſex, NW. of Haſtings. *Crawle*, Suſſ. W. of Penſhurſt. *Crawley*, Bedf. N. of Woburn. *Crawley*, Hants, near Stockbridge. *Crawley*, Suſſex, 6 miles E. by N. of Horſham. *Crawley*, or *Craglow*, a river in Derbyſ. *Crawſton*, Leic, W. of Hallaton. *Crawſton*, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick. *Cray*, a river in Brecknockſ. *Cray*, a river in Kent, which falls into the Darent below Dartford. *Crayford*, has a market on

Tuesday; *Cray, Foots*; *Cray, St. Mary's*, has a market on Wednesday; *Cray, North*, and *Cray, Paul's*, Kent; places all on or near the river Cray, or Crouch. *Creack*, Yorks. N. Riding, in the Forest of Galtres. *Creack, N.* and *S.* Norf. *Cream Hall*, Middl. near Islington. *Crecomb*, Devons. between Bampton and Chimleigh.

CRECY, or CRECY EN PONTHIEU, a village in the dept. of Somme, famous for a great victory obtained over the French, by Edward III. August 26th, 1346, wherein the latter were defeated with great slaughter, 30,000 foot being left dead in the field, besides the horse; among whom were the King of Bohemia, the Count of Flanders, 8 other sovereign princes, 80 bannerets, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen, 4000 men at arms, with the Duke of Alençon, and other great men, the flower of the French nobility. The English army was drawn up in 3 lines; the first consisted of 800 men at arms, 4000 English archers, and 600 Welsh foot, commanded by Edward prince of Wales, assisted by the earls of Warwick, Oxford, &c. The second line, composed of 800 men at arms, 4000 halberdiers, and 2400 archers, was led by the earls of Arundel and Northampton. The third line, or body of reserve, in which were 700 men at arms, 5300 bilmen, and 6000 archers, was ranged along the summit of a hill, and conducted by the king in person, attended by the lords Mowbray, Mortimer, and others. The army of the French consisted of more than 120,000 men. Crecy is about 10 miles N. of Abbeville.

CRECY, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Marne, 8 miles S. of Meaux.

CRECY SUR SERRE, a town in the dept. of the Aisne, 8 miles N. of Laon.

Credal, Dorsetsh. near Aldershot.

CREDAN HEAD and BAY, at the mouth of Waterford Harbour, Munster.

Credenhill, Heref. 1 mile from Kenchester. *Creddy*, a river in Devonshire, falling into the Ex near Exeter.

CREDITON, or KIRTON, a town in Devonshire, with a considerable manufacture of serges; formerly the see of a bishop, removed to Exeter, in 1050. The cathedral, a magnificent structure, 200 feet in length, is still standing. It is seated between two hills, on the river Creddy, 9 miles NW. of Exeter, and 181 W. by N. of London. Market on Sat.

Creech, E. and *W. Grange*, and *Barrow*, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck Isle. *Creech, St. Michael's*, Somersets. NE. of Taunton, *Creed*, Cornwall, SW. of Grampound, *Creedy*, Devonshire, N. of Crediton.

Creely, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Creetown, a sea-port of Kirkudbrighshire, on the E. side of Wigtown Bay.

Creggs, in Galway, Connaught. *Cr gan*, in King's County, Leinster.

CREIFF, a town of Perthshire, seat on the river Earn, 20 miles W. of Pert It's annual fair for cattle is one of t greatest in Scotland.

CREIL, a town in the dept. of Oi seated on the river Oise, 6 miles NW. Senlis; and a town in the dept. of Vendee.

Creilege, Nott. near Rufford. *Crek way*, Dorsets. N. of Weymouth.

CREMA, the capital of Cremasco, small, but fertile, territory of Venice, i sulated in the Milanese. It is well-bui populous, and commercial. Lat. 45. 2 N. lon. 9. 50. E.

CREMIEU, a town in the dept. of Ise 18 miles E. of Lyons, and 1 from t Rhone.

CREMNITZ, a town in Upper Hunga famous for it's silver mines. It is 56 mi N. of Gran.

CREMONA, the capital of the Crem nese, a territory of Milan, having Mant on the E. and the Bressan on the N. T principal streets are broad and straig and there are some small squares. T country about it is fertile, produci wine, fruits, honey, flax, &c. Here i university, of no great celebrity. It seated on the Oglio, near the Po, 30 mi NW. of Parma.

CREMPE, a town of Holstein, 4 mil N. of Gluckstadt.

CRESCENTINO, a town of the Verc leis, Piedmont, situated on the Po. It 20 miles NE. of Turin.

Cresden, Yorks. 11 miles from Doncast

CRESPY, a town in the dept. of Oi 12 miles S. of Compeigne.

Cressall, Essex, 3 miles W. of Waldre *Cressedge*, Shrops. SW. of Wrekin H *Cressing*, Essex, near Braintree. *Cressin ham*, Lanc. in Loynsdale. *Cressingha Great* and *Little*, Norf. 3 miles from Wa ton. *Cressingham Temple*, Essex, near t White and Black Notleys. *Cressio* Bucks, in the Vale of Aylesbury. *Cres well*, Staffords. in Sandon manor.

CRESSY. See CRECY.

CREST, a town in the dept. of Drom situated on the river Drome, 15 miles S of Valence; also a town in the dept. Puy de Dome.

Creswell, Derbys. near Holbeck. *Cr tingham*, Suffolk, SE. of Debenham. *Cr tings*, Suffolk, SE. of Stow. *Cretingsour* Hunt, near Great and Little Stoughto

Creto

Creta, Lincolnſ. near Bitham. *Creton*, 5 miles from Northampton.

CREVECOEUR, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the Schreldt, 5 miles S. of Cambray; alſo a town in the dept. of Calvados; and a town and fortreſs of Holland, ſituated at the conflux of the Dommel and the Meuſe.

CREUSE, a department of France, ſo named, from a river which riſes about 8 miles S. of Felletin, croſſes the depts. of Creuſe and Indre, ſeparates the depts. of Indre and Loire, and of Vienne, and falls into the river Vienne, about 5 miles E. of La Have. Gueret is the capital.

CREUTZBERG, a town of Heſſe Homberg, Upper Rhine; a town of Brieg, Sileſia; a town of Narangen, Pruſſia; and a town of Eilenach, Upper Saxony.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Sponheim, in the palatinate, circle of Upper Rhine, ſituated on the Nahe. The ancient kings of the Franks had a palace here. It is 6 miles S. of Bingen, and 30 WNW. of Worms.

Crew, Cheſhire, on the river Walwan, *Crew*, Cheſh. on the Dee, NW. of Malpas. *Crewenbale*, Warw. near Henley.

*CREWKERNE, a town of Somerſetſhire, containing about 3000 inhabitants. Here are ſome manufactures of dowlas, lil cloth, gut web, and ſtockings. It is ſeated on a branch of the Parret, on the confines of Dorſetſhire, 132 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Crich, Derbyſh. between Alfreton and Wirkſworth. *Crichbill*, Somerſ. SW. of Horſe Selwood. *Crichill More*, and *Crichill Great*, Dorſetſh. near Wichampton. *Crichill, Long*, Dorſetſ. near Morechurch. *Crichill, Little*, Dorſetſ. near St. Giles's Wimborn. *Crick*, Monm. SW. of Chepſtow. *Crick*, Northamp. SE. of Daventry. *Cricket*, Shropſ. SW. of Ellesmere. *Cricket Malherb*, Somerſ. near Ilminſter. *Cricket Thomas*, Somerſ. E. of Chard.

CRICKHOWEL, a town of Brecknockſhire, much reſorted to by invalids, for the purpoſe of drinking goats milk and whey. Here are the ruins of a caſtle, which appears to have been formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength. It is ſeated on the river Uſk, 13 miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Market on Thurſday.

CRICKLADE, a town of Wilts, containing about 250 houſes. It is ſeated on the Thames, (and the Thames and Severn Canal now comes up to the town,) 25 miles SW. of Oxford, and 83 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Crickley, near Gloucester.

CRICKLIETH, a decayed town of Carnarvonſhire, 21 miles S. of Carnarvon. Near it are the remains of a very ſtrong caſtle. Market on Wedneſday.

Crickſey, Eſſex, near Walfleet. *Crigmere*, Cornw. NW. of Padſtow. *Crimble Paſſage*, is the ferry, for man and horſe, over the lower part of the Hamoaze, from Devonſhire into Cornwall.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, a peninſula of Aſia, bounded on the N. by part of the diſtrict of Taurida, (a diviſion of the Ruſſian government of Ekaterinoſlav,) and on the other parts by the Black Sea and the Sea of Aſoph. It is divided into two parts by mountains which run E. and W. The N. diviſion is fit for paſturage only; in the S. part the valleys are remarkably fertile, and the climate extremely mild. The lower hills, extending from Theodoſia to the E. extremity of the country, are principally uſed in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. The Tartar inhabitants are eſtimated at 70,000. Achmeſted was made the capital in 1785. Beſides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is, near Sebaſtapol, one of the moſt capacious and ſecure harbours in the world. This country is in ſome maps called Taurica, from it's having been the ancient Taurica Cherſoneſus.

Crimplesham, Norf. E. of Downham. *Cringleford*, near Norwich. *Cripton*, Dorſetſ. near Came, E. of Monkton. *Criſleton*, and *Criſleton Row*, near Cheſter. *Criſſingham Magna*, Norf. 5 miles S. of Swaffham. *Crixhall*, Kent, near Wingham.

Croagh Burgeſs, in Limerick, Munſter. *Croagh Patrick*, a high mountain in Mayo, Connaught.

CROATIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Hungary; on the E. and SE. by Hungary and Sclavonia; on the S. by Sclavonia and Boſnia, and on the W. by Morlachia. The Auſtrian Croatia is about 130 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. Turkiſh Croatia is about 40 miles long and 20 wide. In the middle ages they had kings of their own; but in the 11th century, Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the king of Hungary.

Crocadon, Cornw. N of Trematon Caſtle. *Crock*, a river near Cheſter. *Crockern Tor*, Devonſ. a hill in Dartmore Foreſt, where is held a court of ſtanneries. *Crocker's Moor*, Dorſet. in Corſcomb pariſh. *Crockerton*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Crockham Bear*, Somerſ. near Curry Mallet. *Crockham Hill*, Somerſetſ. on the Avon, below Briſtol. *Crockham Studley*, Somerſetſ. near Stokegomer. *Crockleford*, Eſſex,

Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Crocklow*, Northumberl. E. of Woller. *Crockſdon Abbey*, Staff. NW. of Uttoxeter. *Crockſted*, Suſſ. near Waldern. *Crock-way*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of Maiden Newton. *Croft Caſtle*, Heref. NW. of Leominſter. *Croft*, Leic. E. of Hinckley. *Croſton*, Cumb. S. of Orton. *Croſton*, Lancaſ. below Biſpham. *Croſton*, Shropſ. S. of Didleſbury. *Croſton*, Hants, SW. of Fareham. *Croſton*, Yorkſ. near Wakefield. *Croſton Hacket*, Worc. near King's Norton. *Croſton, St.* Suff. SE. of Flixton.

Croghan, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Croglin, Cumb. E. of Armanthwait.

CROJA, a town of Albania, anciently the capital and reſidence of the Albanian kings. It was uſed by the famous Scanderburg as a fortreſs and place of arms, from whence he continually haraſſed the Turks; but when the latter became maſters of Albania, they deſtroyed the fortifications.

Croke, Weſtmorland, W. of Kendal. *Croke*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Croke Dale*, Cumb. near Wigton. *Croke Hall*, near Durham, on the Wear. *Crokenwell*, Devonſ. N. of Teignton. *Crokham*, Hants, NE. of Odiham.

CROMACK WATER, a romantic lake of Cumb. on the Cocker, between Buttermere and Lowes Water. It is 4 miles in length, nearly half a mile in breadth, in ſome places very deep, and contains 3 little iſlands, one of which is a rock.

Cromal Abbots, Glouc. near Acton. *Cromal Ligons*, Glouceſ. between Glouceſter and Briſtol.

CROMARTY, a tolerably fertile, and, of late years, well-cultivated county of Scotland, comprehending part of a peninſula, on the ſouth coaſt of the Frith, to which it gives name. On the S. and W. it is bounded by Roſsſhire; and on the E. by the Frith of Murray. It is 12 miles long from E. to W. and about 3 miles in it's greateſt breadth. It's capital,

CROMARTY, has a manufacture of hempen cloth, which employs about 200 perſons, and a conſiderable coaſting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fiſh, and ſkins. It is ſituated at or near the entrance of the Frith of Cromarty, the moſt ſafe, extenſive, and commodious bay, or harbour, of Scotland, and one of the fineſt in Europe, or the world. This truly excellent, but much neglected harbour, the *Portus Salutis* of the Romans, is about 22 miles in length, and, in ſome parts, 4 in breadth; the entrance is narrow and bold; being formed by two huge, lofty rocks, which project into the ſea till they approach within a mile of each other, and, therefore, defend this fine bay completely from winds and ſtorms. Theſe rocky promontories, or iſlands, thus approaching each other and having, alſo, a ſimilar appearance, are called by the natives, *The Sooters of Cromarty*, which, in the Scottiſh language means wooers, or lovers. Such, in fact, is the vaſt extent of ſea-room in this bay and ſuch it's length, depth, and breadth that almoſt the whole Britiſh navy might ride with ſafety within it; and the ſtate of the ſhore, or anchorage ground, on both ſides, for ſeveral miles up, is ſo favourable and ſmooth, that were a veſſel driven from her cables and caſt aſhore, there would be little or no damage incurred. In violent eaſterly winds, when no veſſel can venture to look into any port of the E. coaſt of Scotland, from the Frith of Forth northwards, all veſſels, thus ſituated, flock into this bay. It will appear of ſtill greater importance when it is known, that from Wick, in Caithneſs, to this frith, a diſtance of 60 miles, the ſhore is bold, rocky, and utterly unadmiſſible to ſea-veſſels of any ſize the waters of Dornoch excepted; which however, are of no great utility to navigation, by reaſon of ſhallows and quick ſands.

Crome Abbitots, *Crome Earls*, and *Crome Hill*, between Worceſter and Upton. *Cromer*, Herts, 3 miles W. of Buntingford.

CROMER, a town of Norfolk, on the ſea-coaſt, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen. It was once much larger, but a conſiderable part of it has been gradually ſwallowed up by the ſea. Market on Saturday.

Cromford, 14 miles NNW. of Derby on the Derwent; here is an extenſive cotton manufactory, eſtabliſhed by the late Sir R. Arkwright. *Cromhall*, Glouc. 5 miles from Berkeley. *Cromiſh Giffard*, Oxf. near Wallingford. *Cromiſh Buttery*, Oxf. NE. of Cromiſh Giffard.

Cromlin, 3 miles SW. of Dublin.

CRONACH, a town of Bamberg, Franconia.

CRONBORG, a fortreſs of Zealand, ſituated on a point of land, on the W. coaſt of the Sound, a little E. of Elſinore, and oppoſite to Helſingborg, in Sweden. The late unfortunate Queen Matilda was imprisoned here, before ſhe was removed to Zell. Adjoining to a palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden, called Hamlet's Gardens, ſuppoſed to be the ſpot where the murder of that king was committed.

Cronebane, a rich copper mine, near Arklow, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

CRONENBURG, a town of Blankenheim, Treves.

Crongſton

Crogflon, Derbyſ. SW. of Bakewell. *Croak Hill*, Shropſ. NE. of Church Stretton. *Croakley*, Northumb. near Ebcheſter.

Crocrew, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, ſituated on the Iſland of Retuſari, on the E. of the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles W. of Peterſburg. It's harbour is the ſtation of the Ruſſian fleet, having great magazines of naval ſtores, and numerous docks and yards for building and careening ſhips of the line. It was founded by Peter I. improved by his daughter Elizabeth, and completed by the late empreſs. The number of inhabitants is about 6000. Lat. 59. 58. N. lon. 29. 56. E.

CRONSTAT, or BRASSAU, a town of Tranſylvania, near the borders of Wallachia.

Crookham Hill, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter.

CROOKHAVEN, a ſea-port of Cork, Munſter, 2 leagues NW. of Cape Clear.

Crookſtan, Higher and *Lower*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile S. of Maiden Norton.

Crook's Town, in Cork, Munſter.

Crome, Yorkſ. between Kilham and New Malton. *Cropbill*, or *Cropwell Biſhop*, and *Cropwell Butler*, Nott. between Bingham and Stanton. *Cropredy*, Oxf. 3 miles N. of Banbury on the Cherwell. *Cropſton*, Leic. SW. of Mountſorrel. *Cropthorn*, Worc. between Perſhore and Eveſham. *Cropton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NE. of Kirkby Moreſide. *Croſby, Great* and *Little*, Lanc. near Liverpool. *Croſby*, Cumb. between Workington and Solway Frith. *Croſby*, Cumb. SW. of Brampton. *Croſby*, Linc. SW. of Burton Stather. *Croſby Garret*, Weſtmorl. W. of Kirkby Steven. *Croſby Ravenſworth*, Weſtm. SE. of Shap.

CROSCOMB, a town of Somerſetſhire, near Wells; ſome cloth is made here, but the chief manufacture is that of ſtockings. Market on Tueſday.

Croſrake, Weſtmorl. E. of Can river, below Kendal. *Croſenſide*, Northumb. S. of Otterburn. *Croſhall*, Lanc. near Ormſkirk. *Croſland*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Aldmondſbury. *Croſmere*, Shropſ. NW. of Wem.

Croſs, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Croſs*, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Croſs, St. Hants, near Wincheſter, a rich hoſpital for decayed gentlemen.

Croſs a Keel, in Meath, Leinſter, 54 miles from Dublin.

Croſs Brook, Herts, near Waltham Croſs.

Croſsdoney, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Croſsley, Herts, near Caſhiobury.

CROSSEN, a town and duchy of the New Marche, Brandenburg, ſituated on the Oder.

Croſs Fells, a ridge of mountains in the E. of Cumberland.

Croſs Ferry, in Derry, Ulſter, 19 miles from Dublin. *Croſs Haven*, a creek on the W. ſide of Cork Harbour. *Croſs Iſland*, one of the Copland Iſles. *Croſs Keys*, in Kildare, Leinſter, 10 miles from Dublin. *Croſs Keys*, in Meath, Leinſter, 37 miles from Dublin. *Croſsmolyna*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Croſs Roads*, in Carlow, Leinſter. *Croſs Roads*, in Cavan, Ulſter, 50 miles from Dublin. *Croſs Roads*, in Cavan, Ulſter, near Florence-Court. *Croſs Roads*, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Croſs Roads*, in Down, Ulſter.

Croſtermond, Weſtmorl. S. of Penrith, near Ulles Water. *Croſthwate*, Weſtmorl. NW. of Kendal. *Croſtwick*, Norf. E. of N. Walſham. *Croſtwaite*, Cumb. the pariſh wherein Keſwick ſtands.

CROTONA, a town in Calabria Ultra.

CROTOY, LE, a decayed ſea-port in the dept. of the Somme, ſeated on the river Somme, 10 miles NW. of Abbeville.

CROUCH BAY, Eſſex, near Walfleet, famous for it's oyſters. It contains four little iſlands.

Croughton, Cheſh. on the canal between the Dee and Merſey. *Croughton*, Northamp. NW. of Brackley. *Crowan*, Cornw. 3 miles N. of Helſton. *Crowchfield*, Herts. N. of Hemel Hempſted. *Crowd Hill*, Hants, W. of Biſhop's Waltham. *Crowdon*, Camb. E. of the Hatleys. *Crowell*, Oxf. 2 miles NW. of Stokenchurch. *Crowfield*, Suff. NW. of Ipſwich. *Crowborough*, Suſſex. *Crowcomb*, Somerſ. 8 miles N. of Taunton. *Crowberſt*, Suſſex, near Battel.

CROWLAND, a town of Lincolnſhire, in the Fens, approachable only by narrow cauſeways. It has 3 ſtreets, ſeparated from each other by water courſes, whoſe banks are ſupported by piles, and ſet with willow trees. The chief trade is in fiſh and wild fowl, which are in great plenty in the adjacent pools and marſhes. It was formerly celebrated for it's abbey of black monks, a noble ſtructure, founded by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, of which nothing now remains except the N. aiſle, which is uſed as the pariſh church. It is ſeated in an iſland of the ſame name, (called Crowland, from it's ſoil, *cruda terra*, which ſignifies raw, or muddy, land) 11 miles N. of Peterborough, and 93 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Crowle, Linc. in the Iſle of Axholm. *Crowle*, 4 miles E. of Worceſter. *Crowley*, Bucks, NE. of Newport. *Crown Key*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Crows Hall*, Suffolk, 1 mile SE. of Debenham.

Crows

Crows Neſt, near Worceſter. *Crowthorpe*, Norf. near Wymondham. *Croxton*, Cheſh. W. of Northwich. *Croxby*, Lincolnſ. near Thongcaſter. *Croxdale*, Durh. on the Wear, oppoſite Branſpeth, *Croxhall*, Derbyſ. 7 miles from Lichfield. *Croxſton*, Hants, W. of Whitchurch. *Croxtath*, Lanc. N. of Liverpool. *Croxton*, Norf. near Thetford. *Croxton*, Norf. SE. of Walſingham. *Croxton*, Camb. 2 miles E. of St. Neot's. *Croxton*, Cheſh. N. of Middlewich. *Croxton*, Line. NE. of Glandford Bridge. *Croxton Abbey*, Staff. near Checkley. *Croxton Kyriel*, Leiceſ. NE. of Saltby. *Croxton South*, Linc. SW. of Aſhby Folville.

*CROYDON, a town in Surry, the manor of which has belonged, ever ſince the conqueſt, to the archbiſhops of Canterbury, who had a venerable palace here, ſince the year 1278, alienated and ſold by authority of parliament, in 1780; and now, or lately, employed for a cotton manufacture. A new one, alſo, is to be built, in a more healthy ſituation, at Park Hill Farm, about half a mile from Croydon. It is ſituated near the ſource of the Wandel, 9 miles S. of London. Market on Saturday, chiefly for corn, oats, and oatmeal. It's ſecond fair, Sept. 21, is much frequented by young perſons of both ſexes from London, for walnuts.

CROYLAND. See CROWLAND.

Cruck End, Midd. between Highgate and Hornſey. *Cruckbarrow Hill*, a mile from Worceſter. *Cruck Mele* and *Cruckton*, Shropſ. SW. of Shrewſbury. *Cruddwell*, Wilts, W. of Cricklade.

Crumlin, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Crumſall, Lanc. near Cheſham. *Crumwell*, Nott. N. of Newark. *Crumwell*, Yorkſ. E. of Halifax. *Crumwell*, Devonſ. near Plymouth. *Crundal*, Kent, near Wye. *Crundel*, Hants, E. of Odiham.

Cruſheen, in Clare, Munſter

Crutum, Northumb. in Wooler lordſhip.

Crwys's Merchard, Devonſ. W. of Tiverton.

CRUXHAVEN. See CUXHAVEN.

Cryde, Devonſ. between St. Ann's Chapel and Ilfracomb. *Cryſald*, Warw. in Stonely parish.

CUBA, or ALCUBA, a town in Alentejo.

CUBA, a Weſt India iſland, near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, about 720 miles in length, and 70 in it's mean breadth, ſubject to the Spaniards. Round the coaſt are many convenient harbours; and ſeveral forts or mines among the mountains. Here are large forests abounding with game, and extenſive paſtures, which feed large flocks and herds of horned cattle, ſheep, and hogs, originally brought from Europe, and which now run wild. The hills run through the iſland from E. to W. and from theſe fall many rivulets which run to the N. and S. The land is generally level near the coaſt. The produce is that of ſugar-canes, ginger, long pepper, caſſia, wild cinnamon, excellent tobacco, called by the Spaniards, cigarro, aloes, maſtic, caſſia fiſtula, manioc, maiz, cocoa, and ſome coffee. Here are cedar trees ſo large, that canoes made of the trunk will hold 50 men; alſo oaks, firs, palm, cotton trees, ebony, and mahogany. Havannah is the capital, where the galleons rendezvous that return annually to Spain.

CUBACUA, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Cumana, Terra Firma, between the Iſland of Margaritta and the continent.

CUBAN, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which riſes in Mount Caucaſus, and running NW. empties itſelf, by two mouths, into the Sea of Aſoph and the Black Sea.

CUBAN, or CUBAN TARTARY, a country of Aſia, S. of the river Don, and E. of the Sea of Aſoph, ſubject to the Ruſſians. It is now part of the diſtrict of Taurida.

Cubberley, Glouc. 4 miles from Cheltenham. *Cubbington*, near Warwick. *Cubley*, Derbyſ. 6 miles S. of Aſhburn. *Cubley*, Cornw. near Tregony. *Cubley*, Derbyſ. between Boylſton and Rawſton. *Cublington*, Bucks, near Whitchurch. *Cuckamſley Hill*, Berks, SE. of Wantage. *Cuckerton*, Glouc. near Tetbury.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Suſſex, 13 miles NW. of Lewes, and 40 S. of London. Market on Friday.

Cucklington, Somerſ. SE. of Wincanton. *Cuckmere*, a river and haven of Suſſex. *Cuckſton*, Kent, SW. of Rocheſter.

CUDDALORE, a town in the Carnatic on the coaſt of Coromandel, 15 miles SSW of Pondicherry. It is ſubject to the Engliſh.

CUDDAPA, a town and province of Hindooſtan, ſurrounded by Golconda, the Carnatic, and Mytore, and ceded to the Nizam of the Deccan by Tippoo Sultan. Lat. 14. 8. N. lon. 78. 48. E.

Cuddenton, Bucks, S. of the Winchingtons. *Cudderſton*, Yorkſ. near Barnard Caſtle. *Cuddeſdem*, 5 miles E. of Oxford. *Cuddly*, 1 mile E. of Worceſter. *Cuddweerk*, Somerſ. near Crewkherne. *Cudley*, Glouc. 5 miles from Deap. *Cubelgate*, Herts, N. of Enfield Chace.

CUENZA, or CONÇA, a town of New Caſtile, ſituated between two ſmall ſtreams, which form the Xucar; and a town and juriſdiction,

jurisdiction, containing 14 parishes, of Quito, in Terra Firma.

CUJAVIA, a province of Poland, on the Vistula. Waldislaw was the capital. It is now subject to Prussia.

Culbone, Somers. SW. of Porlock Bay.

Culduth, a river in Pembrokeshire.

CUL DE SAC, a bay on the W. coast of the island of St. Lucia; and a bay on the SE. coast of the island of Martinico.—It is also a general term for a bay in the West India islands.

CULEMBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, situated on the Leck, 16 miles N. of Bois le Duc.

Culford, Suff. N. of Bury. *Culgath*, Cumb. near Newbiggen.

CULIACAN, a town, river, and province of Mexico, SE. of the Gulf of California. The province of Culiacan is 200 miles long and 90 broad. Lat. 24. 22. N. lon. 10. 3. W.

Culherton, Glouc. in Rodmarton parish. *Cullacomb*, Devons. near Tavistock. *Cullum*, Oxf. near Abingdon. *Cullan*, *St. Pawe*, Cornw. W. of Columb Magna.

CULLEN, a parish, rivulet, and royal burgh of Banffshire.

Cullenagh, in Queen's County; *Cullencrin*, in King's County; *Cullihill*, in Queen's County; and *Cullivore*, in Longford, all in Leinster.

Cullford, Devons. near Axmouth. *Cullford*, Dorset. near Upway. *Cullinworth*, York. NW. of Bradford. *Culliton Rawleigh*, Devons. W. of Sidmouth.

CULLITON, a town of Devonshire, 17 miles nearly E. of Exeter, and 159 SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Culloden Muir, a wide heath, 3 miles E. of Inverness, where the Duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the Highland rebels, April 16, 1746.

Cullville, in Armagh, Ulster.

CULLUMPTON. See COLLUMPTON.

CULM, a town and palatinate of Polish Prussia, 18 miles NNW. of Thorn.

CULMBACH, the second town in the principality of Bayreuth, situated on the Main, 15 miles NNW. of Bayreuth.

Culme David, Devons. near Church Stempton.

CULMENSEE, or CHELMSA, a town of Culm.

Culmerton, Shrops. near Ludlow.

Culmore, on the coast of Loughfoyle, 4 miles N. of Londonderry.

Culmstock, Devonshire, S. of Wellington.

Culmullin, in Meath; Leinster.

CULPEPPER, a county of Virginia.

Culpho, Suff. W. of Woodbridge.

CULROSS, a town of Perthshire, situated on the Forth.

Culsworth, Northamp. 5 miles from Brackley.

CUMA, a small island in the bay of Naples.

CUMANA, formerly called NEW CORDOVA, a town, with a deep, commodious road; and province of Terra Firma, situated between the provinces of Caraccas and Paria. Lat. 10. 12. N.

CUMBACH, a town of Bolislaw, Bohemia.

CUMBERLAND, a maritime county of England, bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith; on the N. by Scotland; on the E. by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland; and on the SW. and S. by the sea and Lancashire. It is 58 miles in length from SW. to NE. and it's greatest breadth, from E. to W. is about 45 miles. It contains 1 city, 15 market towns, and 58 parishes. The air is cool; the mountains are large and lofty, feeding numerous flocks of sheep; and the valleys and plains are well cultivated. From the coal-pits on the coast, Ireland is principally supplied with fuel; this trade constantly requiring a great number of ships and mariners. The property here, both in lands and shipping, is more equally divided than in most other countries. Besides the coal mines, there are others of lead, copper, blue slates for covering the roofs of houses, lapis calaminaris, and of black lead, a mineral almost peculiar to this county, and produced here in quantities sufficient to supply all Europe. This county, and the adjoining one of Westmorland, are celebrated for their lakes, and the beautiful romantic scenery, which their banks, and the adjacent country, exhibit. They have often afforded subjects for the pen and pencil, and a visit to the lakes has of late become a fashionable tour. See BORRODALE, BUTTERMERE, &c.

CUMBERLAND, a county of New Jersey; a town of Virginia; and a town of Rhode Island.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, about 20 miles in circumference, near the coast of Georgia. Lat. 31. N.

CUMBRAY, GREATER and LESS, islands in the mouth of the Clyde, E. of the Isle of Bute On the latter is a lighthouse.

CUMMINGTON, a township of New Hampshire.

Cundall, York. N. Riding, NW. of Ealingwould. *Cundicott*, Glouces. N. of Stow in the Would. *Cundon*, Durham, E. of Bishop Auckland. *Cune*, a river in Warwickshire.

Warwickſhire. *Cuneſby*, Linc. SE. of Tatterſhall. *Cunningarth*, Northumberl. N. of Bothnal Caſtle.

Cunningham, the N. diviſion of Ayrſh.

Cunſall, Staff. E. of Bagna. *Cunſcough*, Lanc. SE. of Ormſkirk. *Cunſley*, Durh. W. of Darlington. *Cunvil*, a river in Merionethſhire.

*CUPAR, the county town of Fifeſhire, beautifully ſituated on the Eden. Here the *Thanes of Fife* held their courts from the earlieſt times. Alſo a town of Angus.

CURAÇOA, a W. India Iſland, ſubject to the Dutch, 25 miles in length and 12 in breadth. The principal town is of the ſame name, and has a good harbour. The principal articles of commerce are ſugar, ſkins, and ſalt, and the inhabitants have long carried on a ſmuggling trade with the Spaniards. The iſland is barren, and dependent on the rains for water; yet the Dutch have built, on the ſouthern coaſt, one of the largeſt, and by far the moſt elegant and cleanly town, called St. Barbara, in the W. Indies. The harbour is naturally one of the worſt in America; yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect. Lat. 12. 6. N. lon. 68. 20. W.

Curbeal, Cornw. near Plymouth Dock. *Curbear*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Curborow*, Staff. NE. of Lichfield.

CURDISTAN, a country of Aſia, partly lying in Armenia, and partly in Perſia. The inhabitants are a mixture of Chriſtians, Mahometans, and Idolaters; they offer cocks, &c. in ſacrifice to the devil, and like the Arabs, partly live in towns and villages, and partly rove about with tents, ſubſiſting chiefly by plunder. They are called Curds, and are not ſubject to either the Turks or Perſians.

Curdley, Lancaſ. W. of Warrington. *Curdworth*, Warw. near Water Orton.

CURIA MARIA, an iſland on the SE. coaſt of Arabia, 40 miles long and 16 broad. Lat. 17. 20. N. lon. 55. 25. E.

Curidge Berks, near Chevely.

CURISCH HAFF, or THE GULF OF COURLAND, a lake, or gulf of Pruſſia, wide to the S. and narrow towards the N. It is ſeparated from the Baltic by the CURISH NERUNG, a tongue of land, extending 50 or 60 miles, from Memel to Labiaw.

Curlew, mountains in the county of Sligo, in Connaught, 17 miles S. of Sligo. *Curragh*, an extenſive common, of fine land, in Kildare, Leinſter, about 30 miles from Dublin, celebrated for horſe-races. *Curragha*, in Meath, Leinſter. *Curraghbeg-land*, in Cork, Munſter. *Curraghmore*, in Waterford, Munſter, 4 miles SE. of Carrick. *Curraghroe*, mountains of Tyrone, in Ulſter, 15 miles SW. of Strabane *Curran*, in Derry, Ulſter. *Currans*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Curras and Maun*, in Cork, Munſter.

Curriton, Devonſ. SE. of Lifton. *Curry*, Cornw. between Helſton and the Lizard Point. *Curry, Eaſt*, Somerſ. 1 mile from Langport. *Curry Weſt*, Somerſetſ W. of Curry Revel.

Curryglaſs, in Cork, Munſter.

Curry Mallet, Somerſ. N. of Abbot's Leigh, *Curry Revel*, Som. near Langport

CURZOLA, CORZOLA, or CORSIOLA a town and woody iſland, lately of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia; the latter is 30 miles long and 8 broad. Lat. 43 17. N.

CURZOLARI, five ſmall, rocky iſlands about 12 miles E. of Cephalonia.

CUSCO, a large city of Peru, formerly the reſidence of the Incas. It is built in a ſquare form, and in it's centre is the beſt market in all Spaniſh America. Four large ſtreets, perfectly ſtraight, meet in the ſquare, and ſtreams of water run thro' the town. The number of the inhabitants is about 50,000, of which three-fourths are of the original Americans. It is 290 miles SE. of Lima. Lat. 13. 9. S. lon. 71. 0. W.

Cuſher, a river of Down, Ulſter.

Cuſop, a river of Heref. *Cuſſe Hall*, Eſſex, NW. of Heningham Sible.

CUSSOC, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne.

CUSSET, a town in the dept. of Allier, 25 miles nearly S. of Moulins.

Cuſſington, Somerſ. NE. of Bridgewater. *Cuſtock*, Somerſetſ. on the coaſt, near Weſton upon Moor.

CUSTRIN, a town in the New Marche, Brandenburg, ſituated on the Oder, 48 miles E. of Berlin.

Cuſtworth, Cornw. near Columb Magna.

CUTATIS, a town, the principal place of Imiretta.

CUTCH, a territory of Hindooſtan, ſituated along the E. branch of the Indus, and the N. coaſt of the Gulf of Cutch, and bounded on the N. by Agimere. It is overrun with hills, woods, and ſandy wilds, and is governed by a rajah of it's own. The chief town is Boodge Boodge.

Cutcomb, Somerſetſ. between Dulverton and Minehead. *Cuthbert*, Cornw. SW. of Little Columb. *Cuttayle*, Cornw. W. of Taviſtock. *Cutteſdean*, or *Cutſdean*, Worceſ. ſurrounded by Glouceſ. *Cutteſden*, Glouceſ. between Morton in Marſh and Winchcomb. *Cuxham*, Oxf. E. of Dorcheſter.

CUXHAVEN,

CUXHAVEN, a ſea-port of Bremen, ſituated on the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weſer.

CUYOS, CUPLO, or CHIQUITO, a territory of Buenos Ayres, bounded by Tucuman on the N. and on the S. and W. by Chili.

CYPRUS, an iſland in the Mediterranean, between the coaſt of Syria, and that of Caramania, ſubject to the Turks. The ſoil is fertile, but ſubject to long droughts, and there are numerous ſprings, but no rivers. The Cypriots are, in general, tall and well made; many of them live to a very advanced age: their women have fine eyes, but, in other reſpects, are far from being beautiful; they do not, however, degenerate from their anceſtors, as votaries of that goddeſs, whoſe favourite habitation this iſle was ſuppoſed to be. It abounds with game, and great numbers of ortolans, boiled and pickled in vinegar, are annually exported. The chief produce is cotton, ſilk, and wines: the annual amount of the former, is from 3 to 5000 bales, that of the ſilk is about 25,000; and the wines amount to near 40,000 gallons. The other exports are wool, nutmegs, turpentine, madder, kermes, opium, coloquintida, ſalt, umber, green earth, and a ſmall quantity of cochineal. Nicoſia is the metropolis of the iſland.

CZASLAU, a town and circle of Bohemia. In the church of the former is the tomb of Ziſca, the celebrated general of the Huſſites. It is 42 miles ESE. of Prague.

CZENSTOCHOW, in Cracovia, Poland.

CZERNICK, or CZIRNITZ, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Auſtria. Here is a remarkable tract of land, 15 miles in length and 5 in breadth, which, in ſummer, produces excellent graſs and corn, but in winter is overflowed, yields fiſh, and is called the Czirnitzer Sea. It is 28 miles SE. of Laubach.

CZERSKO, a town of Maſſovia, Poland.

CZONGRODT, a town and territory of Hungary.

DABUL, a town and harbour of Hindoſtan, trading in pepper and ſalt, ſituated on the coaſt of Concan, 75 miles nearly S. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 72. 42. E.

DACCA, a city of Bengal, once the capital, ſituated in the E. quarter, on a branch of the Ganges, which has a ready communication with all the other channels of that river, and the Burrampooter. It is the third city of Bengal in extent and population, and the capital of a diſtrict. It has large manufactories of the fineſt muſlins and ſilks, and cotton is produced within the province. The country round Dacca, lying low, is covered with perpetual verdure during the dry months, and is not ſubject to ſuch violent heats as Moorſhedabad, Patna, and other places. It is 130 miles NE. of Calcutta. Lat. 23. 43. N. lon. 90. 30. E.

DACHAU, a town in the duchy of Bavaria, 10 miles NW. of Munich.

DACHSTEIN, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, 8 miles W. of Straſburg.

Dacre Caſtle, Cumb. at the confluence of the Dacor and the Eden, S. of Penrith,

Dacombe, Devonſ. near the Keſwells.

Dadſington, Leic. NW. of Hinckley.

DAFAR, or DALFAR, a ſea-port of Hadramaut, exporting chiefly olibanum; and a town of Yemen, 130 miles S. of Mecca.

Dagenham, Eſſex, on the Thames, 9 miles from London.

DAGHESTAN, a mountainous tract of Aſia, W. of the Caſpian Sea, N. of Schirvau, and NE. of Georgia. It is inhabited by Tartars, ſubject to Ruſſia, and included in the government of Caucaſus.

DAGHO, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Baltic, on the NW. coaſt of Livonia, about 20 miles in circumference.

Daglingworth, Glouc. 3 miles NW. of Cirenceſter.

DAGNO, a town of Albania, ſituated on the Drino.

Dagworth, Suff. NW. of Stow.

DAHL, a fine river of Sweden, which runs through the provinces of Dalecarlia and Geſtricia, and empties itſelf into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 4 leagues ESE. of Geffle.

DAHOMY, a country of Guinea, E. of the Slave Coaſt, and about 70 miles from the ſea, called alſo FOUIN, and ſuppoſed to reach from the ſea-coaſt 150, or 200, miles inland. The government is perfect deſpotiſm; yet, in the country, ſtrangers, are the leaſt expoſed to inſults, and reſide there in ſecurity and tranquillity. The king of Dahomy maintains a conſiderable

ſtanding

ſtanding army, among whom are ſeveral hundreds of women, immured within his palace, that are trained to the uſe of arms, under a female general. The capital is Abomey, in lat. 9. 50. N. and lon. 3. 30 E.

Dailesford, Worceſ. N. of Adelſthorp, in Glouceſ. *Daile Town*, Yorkſ. SE. of Thirſk.

DALACA, or DAHHLAK, an Abyſſinian iſland, in the Red Sea, in about the 16th deg. of N. lat.

Dale Caſtle, Northumb. near Whitcheſter. *Dalsby Caſtle*, Shropſ. NE. of Wrekin Hill. *Dalbury*, W. of Derby, *Dalby*, Linc. N. of Spilsby. *Dalby*, Yorkſ. SW. of New Malton. *Dalby, Stacomb*, Leic. SW. of Melton Mowbray. *Dalby Parva*, Leic. near Stoppleford. *Dalby on the Woulds*, Leic. *Dalden*, Durh. near Eaſington. *Dale*, E. of Derby.

DALEBORG, a town, the capital of Dalia, ſituated on the W. ſide of Lake Wenner.

DALECARLIA, a river and province of Sweden, near Norway. The latter is about 80 leagues in length, and from 15 to 40 in breadth; and is ſurrounded by Helſingland, Geſtricia, Weſtmanland, Wermeland, and Norway. It is mountainous, yet has fertile paſtures, and abounds in mines of copper, iron, and ſilver, ſome of which are of a prodigious depth. The inhabitants are a plain, hardy, warlike race. The principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp.

Dale Main, Cumb. near Dacor Caſtle. *Dale Garth*, Cumb. near Eſkdale.

DALEM, a town of Limburg, Weſtphalia, 15 miles NNW. of Juliers.

DALENBURG, a town of Lunenburg Zell, Lower Saxony.

Dalham, Suff. near Newmarket.

DALIA, a province of W. Gothland, between the Wenner Lake and the government of Bahus. It is about 28 leagues in length, and 13 in breadth.

Dalinglo, Suff. near Wickham. *Dalin Grig*, Suſſex, W. of Aſhdown Foreſt. *Dalington*, Suſſex, between it's Foreſt and Battel. *Dalington*, W. of Northampton.

DALKEITH, a pariſh and town in Mid Lothian, ſeated on the Eſk, 6 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

Dalkeith Houſe, is the principal ſeat of the Duke of Buccleugh. The preſent magnificent palace was built about the beginning of the 18th century, on the ſpot formerly occupied by Dalkeith Caſtle, built on a perpendicular rock of great height, and inacceſſible on all ſides except the E. where it was defended by a foſſe.

Dalkey, a village on the S. ſide of Dublin Bay, about 7 miles from the city. Near it is Dalkey Iſland, a fertile ſpot, 18 acres; in the channel, between which and the main land, ſhips of the greatest burthen may ſafely ride at anchor, in 5 fathoms water, at the loweſt tides.

Dallington, Nott. near Normanton.

DALMATIA, written in old coins and inſcriptions, DELMATIA, a province of Europe, bounded on the N. and NW. by Boſnia and Croatia; on the E. by Servia, and on the S. and W. by the Adriatic. Spalatro is the capital of the part late held by the Venetians; Herzegovina, or that part by the Turks; and Raguſa, the capital of the republic of the ſame name. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and cattle: it's mountains contain valuable minerals, and it's rivers, which have a long courſe, are generally navigable. The language and cuſtoms are Sclavonian. The part held by the Venetians has been late annexed to the dominions of the houſe of Auſtria.

Dalſton, Cumb. S. of Carliſle.

DALTON, a town in Lancaſhire, ſeated on the ſpring head of a river, in a champaign country, near the Dudden Sand. It is 16 miles NW. of Lancaſter, and 27 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dalton, Yorkſ. near Barnard Caſtle. *Dalton*, Yorkſ. near Huthersfield. *Dalton*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Dalton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Topcliff. *Dalton*, Dorſetſ. 8 miles from Pool. *Dalton N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. near Pocklington. *Dalwood*, near Dorcheſter. *Dalwood*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles from Stockland. *Dalwood*, Devonſ. W. of Axminſter.

Daly's Bridge, in Cavan, Ulſter.

DAM, a town of Groningen, ſituated in the Ommelands, on the river Damſter, 12 miles NE. of Groningen, and having communication with that city by a canal. It is the capital of a country called *Fivelinga*, which comprehends 45 villages.

DAM, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania with manufactures of ſteel, 5 miles E. of Stettin; alſo a town of Munſter, Weſtphalia.

DAMAR, a town of Oman, and a town of Yemen; both in Arabia.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, a very ancient city of Syria, and the capital of a pachalic, is built in the form of an oblong ſquare. Streams of clear water run across the plain of Damaſcus, which fertilize the gardens, ſupply the public fountains, and run into every houſe. The caravanſeras have long galleries, ſupported by marble pillars, ſurrounding a large court. The private

private houſes, which are built of wood, have their fronts inwards, incloſing a court, and preſenting a dead wall to the ſtreets, although often richly adorned within. The caſtle is like a little town, having it's own ſtreets and houſes. The moſques are ſuperb and numerous. The ſtraight ſtreet, which runs acroſs the city and ſuburbs, in a direct line, has ſhops on each ſide, where all ſorts of merchandiſe are ſold. The gardens and orchards extend ſeveral miles round, and are embelliſhed with ſummer-houſes, turrets, fountains, caſcades, and ſtreams of water. A manufactory of cutlery is carried on here. Damaſcus ſtands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, extolled by the Arabs, who ſpeak of it with enthuſiaſm, as the beſt watered, and the moſt delicious of all Syria, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants, of whom 15,000 are Chriſtians. It is 112 miles NNE. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 33. 45. N. lon. 37. 0. E.

DAMAUN, a ſea-port of the Paiſhwah, Hindooſtan, ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is ſituated at the E. entrance of the Gulf of Cambay, 50 miles S. of Surat.

DAMBEA, an extenſive lake of Abyſſinia, containing many fertile iſlands, and abundance of fiſh and river horſes. It is 100 miles from the ſource of the Nile; the country of Dambea, on the N. of the lake, being flat, is ſubject to inundations.

Damerham, Wilts; on the borders of Dorſetſhire.

DAMIETTA, a ſea-port town of Egypt, ſituated on the eaſtern branch of the Nile, about 7½ miles from its mouth, in the moſt fruitful part of Egypt. The number of inhabitants is about 80,000; they manufacture fine linen of all colours; napkins fringed with ſilk, &c. &c. Multitudes of boats and ſmall veſſels fill the port or road, which, however, is very defective and diſadvantageous to trade, being every where totally expoſed. It is a place of great trade, and is 84 miles NNE. of Cairo.

DAMIANO, ST. a town of Montſerrat.

DAMME, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the canal between Bruges and Sluys.

DAMME. See DAM.

DAMMARTIN, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne; and a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe.

DAMVILLIERS, a town in the dept. of the Meuſe, 12 miles N. of Verdun.

DANBURY, a town of Connecticut.

DANCASH. See DONCALI.

Danbury, Eſſex, on a hill, 5 miles E. of Chelmsford; it's ſpire ſerves as a ſea-mark. *Danby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Cleveland and Blackmore Foreſt. *Danby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NE. of Midlam. *Danby upon Whiſk*, Yorkſhire, near Northallerton. *Dancer's Hill*, Middleſex, W. of Enfield Chaſe. *Dane*, a river in Cheſhire. *Dane-Court*, Kent, in Chilham pariſh. *Dane End*, or *Dane Street End*, Herts, S. of the Walden's. *Dane Furlong*, Herts, near Hexton. *Dane Iech*, Cheſh. SE. of Congleton. *Dane John*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Danes Bank*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Temple Brewer. *Danes Moor*, Northamp. 3 miles NE. of Banbury.

DANGER, ISLES OF, three iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Commodore Byron, in June, 1765. They are very populous, but ſurrounded with dangerous rocks. Lat. 10. 15. S. lon. 169. 28. W.

Dangon, in Cork, Munſter.

Daniels, Herts, near Sandon. *Daniſh Camp*, a circular intrenched mount, about 4 miles NE. of Northampton.

DANNEBERG, a town and county of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, on the river Jetze, near the Elbe.

Danny, Suſſ. SW. of Dichling. *Danſon*, Kent, SE. of Welland. *Dantborp*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Dantiſh*, Dorſetſ. E. of the Vale of White Hart. *Dantrey*, Hunt. E. of Whittleſey Meer. *Dantſey*, Wilts, near Malmſbury.

DANTZICK, a large, rich, and commercial town, in Pruſſian Pomerania, with a fine harbour, and a univerſity. The houſes are 6 or 7 ſtories high, and the granaries, containing vaſt quantities of corn and naval ſtores, to which the ſhips lie cloſe, are ſtill higher. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants, though there died of the plague, in 1709, above 30,000 perſons. It is now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, having been annexed to his dominions in 1793. It is ſeated on the weſtern bank of the Viſtula, about 4 miles from the Baltic, 68 miles WSW. of Konigſburg, and 160 NW. by N. of Warſaw. Lat. 54. 22. N. lon. 18. 38. E.

DANUBE, towards the mouth called ISTER, by the ancients, a river of Europe, riſing in, and running through, the circle of Suabia, paſſing by Ulm, then through Bavaria and Auſtria, paſſing by Ratiſbon, Paſſau, and Vienna: it then enters Hungary, paſſing on to Preſburg, Buda, and Belgrade, after which it divides Bulgaria from Morlachia and Moldavia, falling into the Black Sea, by ſeveral channels, in the province of Beſſarabia. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm; receives ſeveral large rivers as it paſſes along; is ſo

deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and their enemies have had men of war on it; yet there are cataracts on it, both above and below Buda, which prevent it's being navigable either way in that part.

Darynn, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

DARABGERD, a town of Farſiſtan, Perſia, with a conſiderable manufacture of glaſs. Near it is found ſalt of various colours, red, white, black, and green. It is 116 miles ESE. of Schiras.

DARAH, or DRAS, a country of Africa, bounded on the E. and S. by Zahara, on the W. by Sus, and on the N. by Morocco, Gerula, and Tafilet. It takes it's name from the river Darah, which paſſes through it, riſing in the Greater Atlas, and running into the Atlantic near Cape Non.

Darby Weſt, Lanc. NE. of Liverpool.

DARDA, a town of Lower Hungary.

DARDANELLES, two caſtles, (built by Mahomet IV. in 1658) one on each ſide of the Strait of Gallipoli, anciently the Helleſpont, between the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora. The ſtrait is 33 miles long, in the broadeſt part it is a mile and a half acroſs, and in the narroweſt half a mile. At the entrance, where guarded by the caſtles, it is about 2 miles over.

Dardiſtown Bridge, in Meath, Leinſter. 19 miles from Dublin.

Darely, Cheſh. near Olton.

DAREL HAMARA, a town of Fez.

Darent, Kent, on the river Darent, or Darwent, between the Crays and Graveſend. *Dares Hall*, Northumberl. SW. of Eland Hall, *Darfield*, Yorkſ. between Barneſley and Doncaſter.

Dargle, a romantic vale, or glen, in the county of Wicklow, about 10 miles from Dublin. The lofty mountains on each ſide are clothed with trees down to the edge of the river, which noiſily rumbles from rock to rock in the bottom, forming many caſcades; and the views from the eminences are grand and beautiful.

DARIEN, an iſthmus, or narrow country which joins N. and S. America, having the Atlantic on the NE. and the Pacific on the SW. It extends about 360 miles in length, and from 48 to 135 in breadth. It is generally conſidered as a province of Terra Firma, though it ſeems to be a part of N. America, and is of great importance to the Spaniards, as the wealth of Peru is brought annually to Panama and Porto Bello, and thence exported to Europe. Here are many high mountains, and the low grounds are frequently overflowed with the heavy rains. The natives build their houſes with hurdles, plaiſtere over with earth, and have plantations alor the banks of the rivers. The girls pic and ſpin cotton, and the women weave i and the men fabricate very neat baſke with canes, reeds, or palmetto-leaves dy of ſeveral colours. Polygamy is allow among them.

DARIEN, a large river of the provin of Darien, which empties itſelf into t Gulf of Darien, in the Spaniſh Main, lat. 8. 40. N.

DARIEN, a town of Georgia, in America.

Darien's Bridge, in Cavan, Ulſter.

*DARKING, a town of Surry, noted f corn and fowls. The cuſtom of borou Engliſh prevails in this manor. It ſeated in a healthy air, on a ſoft, ſan rock, near the river Mole, 23 miles SV of London. Market on Saturday; and large fair on May 23, for lambs.

Darlaſton, Shropſ. near Prees. *Darlaſto* Staff. near Stone. It communicates wi all the late inland navigations. *Darlto* Nott. NE. of Tuxford. *Darley*, ne Derby. *Darley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NV of Ripley. *Darley Abbey*, N. of Derb *Darley Hall*, Derbyſ. SE. of Bakewe *Darliſton*, or *Dalſton*, Middl. in Hackne

*DARLINGTON, a neat, thriving tow in the county of Durham, noted for i manufactures of huckabacks, 10 quarte wide, diapers, ſtuffs, &c. Some fine nens are alſo made here, the Skerne wate being famous for bleaching. It has a ſp cious market-place, and handſome churc A curious water machine for grinding o tical glaſſes, and another for ſpinning nen yarn, have been invented and erect here. Darlington is ſeated on the riv Skerne, which falls into the Tees, 3 or miles below the town, 18 miles S. of Du ham, and 236 N. by W. of Londo Market on Monday.

DARLINGTON, a county of S. Carolin

DARMSTADT, the capital of the lan graviate of Heſſe Darmſtadt, in the cir of the Upper Rhine. It has a conſiſtor a criminal court, a college, a court of a peals, &c. It is ſeated on a river of t ſame name, 18 miles ESE. of Mentz.

Darnall, Cheſhire, SW. of Middlewic *Darnbroke*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Pe nygent Hill. *Darnall*, a river in Radnor which runs into the Wye above Rayad Gowy. *Darnford*, Wilts, N. of Old S rum.

DAROCA, a town of Arragon, ſituat on the Xiloca, 38 miles SSW. of Sar goſſa.

Darrington

Darrington, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Weſtbridge. *Darſham*, Suffolk, W. of Dunwich. *Dartington*, Devonſ. N. of Totneſs.

*DARTFORD, a town in Kent, ſeated on the river Darent, near it's influx into the Thames, which is a harbour for barges, 2 miles W. of Graveſend, and 16 E. by S. of London. It is full of inns and public houſes, from it's being a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Canterbury. Market, chiefly for corn, on Saturday.

*DARTMOUTH, a town of Devonſhire, with a ſafe haven, capable of ſheltering 500 ſail of ſhips. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Dart, which river riſes at the foot of Dartmoor hills, (an extenſive mooriſh tract, feeding great numbers of black cattle,) and after paſſing Totneſs, where it is navigable for ſmall veſſels, is joined by the Harebourn, 7 miles above it's fall into Dartmouth Haven. The town, which is about a mile long, ſtands on the ſide of a craggy hill, with ſtreets very irregular, ſometimes two or three, one above another: yet the houſes are generally very high. The harbour is defended by three caſtles, beſides forts and block-houſes; and here is a large quay, with a ſpacious ſtreet before it, inhabited by ſome conſiderable merchants. Dartmouth has a conſiderable trade to Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. and to Newfoundland, as well as a ſhare in the coaſting traffic. It's pilchard and foreign fiſheries employ near 3000 men. It is 30 miles nearly S. of Exeter, and 204 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday for corn and proviſions; and one almoſt every day for fiſh.

Darrow, or *Yarrow*, a river in Lancaſ. which runs into the Dowlas, near Crafton. *Darton*, Yorkſ. near Barneſley. *Darvel*, Suſſex, near Battel. *Darun Wood*, Suſſex, NW. of Battel. *Darwen Cote*, Durham, a Chopwell manor. *Darwerdes*, Eſſex, NW. of Braintree. *Darwen Chapel*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Darwen Chapel*, Lanc. SE. of Blackburn.

DASSEN EYLAND, or BEER ISLAND, one of the three ſmall iſlands lying between the Cape of Good Hope and Saldanha Bay, ſo called from the great number of deer, which were firſt brought here in 1601. There are alſo ſheep, whoſe tails weigh 19 pounds apiece. Lat. 33. 25. S. lon. 17. 56 E.

Daſſet Area, or *Parva*; and *Daſſet Magna*, or *Magna*, Warw. E. of Edge Hill. *Daſſet*, or *Daſſhill*, Warw. between Hill and the river Tame. *Datchet*, Bucks, near Windſor. *Datchworth*, Herts, between Ware and Stevenage. *Datford*, Bucks, in Stow pariſh. *Dauderby*, Linc. S. of Horncaſtle. *Davenham*, Cheſh. 2 miles S. of Northwich. *Davenport*, Cheſh. W. of Congleton.

*DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, a town of Northamptonſhire, with many good inns, being a great thoroughfare, on the road from London to Cheſter. It's principal trade is making whips. It is 10 miles W. of Northampton, and 72 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Dau Gledhen, or *Two Swords*, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which riſes S. of Fiſgard, paſſes by Haverfordweſt, &c. and falls into Milford Haven.

*DAVID'S, ST. anciently called MENEW, or MENEVIA, a town of Pembrokeſhire, formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop, and metropolis of the Britiſh church. It contains about 1200 inhabitants, and is ſeated on a barren ſoil, on the river Ilen, 22 miles NW. of Pembroke, and 225 W. by N. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

DAVID'S, ST. or TEGAPATNAM, an Engliſh ſettlement, on the Coaſt of Coromandel, 15 miles S. of Pondicherry. Lat. 12. 5. N. lon. 80. 35. W.

Davidſtow, Cornw. NE. of Camelford.

DAVIS' STRAITS, an arm of the ſea, ſeparating Greenland from Labradore, and other parts of N. America. It was diſcovered by Captain Davis in 1585. Lat. 60. to 80. N.

Daulting, Somerſ. between Cranmer and Shipton Mallet. *Daulton*, Durh. SW. of Hartlepool.

DAUN, a town of Stiria.

DAUPHIN, a ſmall iſland, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Mobile. Lon. 88. 10. W.

DAUPHINY, a ci-devant province of France, now forming the departments of Drome, Iſere, and Upper Alps.

Davington, Kent, 1 mile from Feverſham. *Dawley*, Midd. near Drayton and Hounſlow. *Dawley, Great* and *Little*, Shropſ. SE. of Wrekin Hill. *Dawling Field*, Norf. S. of Cockthorp. *Dawling Wood*, Norf. NW. of Caſton. *Dawliſh*, Somerſ. SE. of Ilminſter. *Dawliſh*, Devonſ. between Torbay and Star Croſs. *Dawlton*, Northumb. between Hexham and Morpeth. *Dawney Court*, Berks, near Eton Wick. *Dawſ Green*, Surry, near Darking. *Dawton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Eriholme.

DAX. See ACQS.

Daye, St. Cornw. W. of Truro.

Dead, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Aniſer, or Nevern, near Neuport. *Deadman's Head*, a cape in

Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, or LAKE ASPHALTITES, in Paleſtine, abounding in bitumen; it contains no verdure on it's banks, nor fiſh in it's waters. The cauſe which deprives it of vegetable and animal life, is the extreme ſaltneſs of the water, which is infinitely ſtronger than that of the ſea. It is not true, however, that it's exhalations deſtroy birds flying over it, as it is very common to ſee ſwallows ſkimming along it's ſurface. Fragments of ſulphur and bitumen, and mines of foſſil ſalt, are found in the mountains, which extend along the ſhore. The Jordan runs into it, without any viſible diſcharge for it's waters.

*DEAL, a ſea-port in Kent. Here are about 1000 houſes, and 4500 inhabitants, who are chiefly ſupported by the reſort of mariners hither from the Downs. It is 7 miles S. by E. of Sandwich, and 72 E. by S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

DEAN, GREAT DEAN, or MICHEL DEAN, a town of Glouceſterſhire, in the Foreſt of Dean, 11 miles W. of Glouceſter, and 112 WSW. of London. The Foreſt comprehends that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the ſhires of Monmouth and Hereford. It contains 4 market towns and 23 pariſhes, is fertile in paſture and tillage, produces fine oaks, abounds in orchards, and has rich mines of iron and coal. A few ſolitary deer ſtill run wild in it's receſſes. Market on Monday.

Dean, Little, Glouceſ. 3 miles SE. of Great Dean. *Dean*, a river of Leic. and Nott. running into the Trent at Newark. *Dean*, Cumberl. 3 miles SW. of Cockermouth. *Dean*, Hants, E. of Overton. *Dean*, Hants, at the entrance of Portſmouth Harbour. *Dean*, Kent, near Chalk. *Dean*, Kent, near Wingham. *Dean*, Lanc. W. of Bolton. *Dean*, Middl. in Ryſlip. *Dean*, Northamp. 3 miles from Rockingham. *Dean, Eaſt*, Hants, NW. of Rumſey. *Dean, Eaſt*, Suſſex, near Horſham. *Dean, Eaſt*, Suſſex, between Seaford and Pevenſey Haven. *Dean Farm*, Oxf. near Euſton. *Dean Hall*, Nott. in Caunton pariſh. *Dean Nether*, and Dean *Over*, Huntingdonſ. *Dean Park*, Shropſ. bordering on Worceſterſhire. *Dean Prior*, Devonſh. between Aſhburton and Brent. *Dean's Court*, Dorſetſ. near Winbourn. *Dean's Court*, Kent, near Appledore. *Dean's Court*, Kent, in Weſtwell pariſh. *Dean Thorp*, Northamptonſ. near King's Cliff. *Dean, Weſt*, Wilts, E. of Saliſbury. *Dean, Weſt*, Suſſex, near Midhurſt. *Dean, Weſt*, Suſſex, NW. of Eaſt Dean. *Debach*, Suffolk, between Debenham and Woodbridge. *Debden*, Eſſex, near Audley End. *Debdon*, Hants, in New Foreſt near Southampton Bay. *Deben*, a river in Suffolk, flowing into a long narrow arm of the ſea at Woodbridge.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, ſituated near the head of the river Deben, 24 miles E. of Bury, and 84 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

DEBRECZIN, a town of Hungary, 60 miles WNW. of Coloſvar.

DECCAN, THE, an extenſive tract of country, in Hither India, which contains the provinces of Candeiſh, Dowlatabad, Viſapour, Golconda, and the W. part of Berar. Candeiſh, Viſiapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are ſubject to the Mahrattas, the dominions of the Nizam Ally, Soubah of the Deccan, (without including the ceſſions of Tippoo Sultan in 1792, viz. Kopaul, Cuddapah, and Gangecotta, all ſuppoſed to be 430 miles long, from NW. to SE. and 300 broad. By the death of his brother, in 1780, he became poſſeſſed of the diſtricts of Adoni and Rachore, and of the Guntoor Circar. His capital is Hydrabad.

DECIZE, an ancient town in the dep. of Nievre, ſeated on an iſland formed by the Loire, 16 miles SE. of Nevers.

DECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria, ſituated near the Danube, 28 miles NW. of Paſſau.

Decombs, St. Somerſetſ. near Watchet.

DEDDINGTON, a town of Oxfordſhire, ſeated on a riſing ground, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 70 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dedingham, Northumb. near Woller.

DEDHAM, a town of Maſſachuſetts.

DEDHAM, a town of Eſſex, conſiſting of about 400 lofty houſes. It is ſituate on the river Stour, which ſeparates it from Suffolk, 6 miles NNE. of Colcheſter, and 58 NE. of London. Market on Tueſday.

DEE, a river of N. Wales and Cheſhire, which riſes near Pimble Meer, in Merionethſhire, croſſes the county of Denbigh, ſeparating it from Cheſhire, and runs into the Iriſh Channel about 15 miles NW. of Cheſter, and to which city it is navigable from near Elleſmere in Shropſhire. At Cheſter the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, which run acroſs the bed of the river, and cauſes a kind of caſcade; from hence it flows to the ſea, a broad, ſandy eſtuary, dividing Cheſhire from Flintſhire. By embankments, however, made here of late years, much land has been gained from the tide, and a narrower, but deeper channel, fits

for irrigation, has been formed from Chester, half way to the ſea.

Dee, a river of Aberdeenſhire, which runs into the German Ocean at Aberdeen.

Dee, a river of Kirkcudbrightſhire, which runs into Solway Frith, 5 miles below Kirkcudbright.

Deepdale, Rutland, W. of Uppingham.

Deepden, Surry, between Dorking and Bookworth, a ſeat of the Duke of Norfolk, noted for a wild ſort of cherries, which grow hereabouts in great plenty.

DEEPING, MARKET, an old, ill-built, dirty town, of Lincolnſhire, ſeated on the river Welland, in a deep, marſhy country, 6 miles E. of Stamford, and 90 N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Deeping, E. and *W.* Line. near Deeping.

DEERFIELD, a town and river of Maſſachuſets, which laſt runs into the Connecticut.

DEERHAM. See DEREHAM.

Deerhurſt, Glouceſterſh. 3 miles S. of Tewkſbury, ſubject to frequent inundations from the Severn. *Defford*, Worceſ. on the Severn. *Deinton*, Glouceſ. 8 miles from Briſtol and 7 from Bath.

DEINSE, a town in the ci-devant county of Flanders, ſituated on the river Lys, 9 miles SW. of Ghent.

Delacres, or *Delvecroſs Abbey*, Staffordſ. NE. of Leek. *Delaly*, Northumb. in Tindale. *Delaney Caſtle*, Shropſ. near Wrekin Hill. *Delamere Foreſt*, NE. of Cheſter.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Pennſylvania; on the E. by Delaware River and Bay; and on the S. and W. by Maryland. It is about 90 miles long, and 20 broad; and, in 1790, the inhabitants were computed at 59,094. In many parts it is unhealthy, being ſeated in a peninſula, where the land is low and flat, which occaſions the waters to ſtagnate, and ſubjects the inhabitants to intermittent fevers. It is divided into the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex.

DELAWARE, a river of N. America, which riſes near the Katſkill Mountains, in the State of New York, and in it's courſe ſeparates the ſtate of Pennſylvania from thoſe of New York and New Jerſey, and a few miles below Philadelphia, ſeparates the ſtate of Delaware from Jerſey, till it loſes itſelf in Delaware Bay. From the mouth of the Bay to Philadelphia, a courſe of 118 miles, it is navigable all the way for large veſſels.

DELAWARE, a bay of N. America, which is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay Hook. It is ſo wide in ſome parts, that a ſhip in the middle of it can ſcarcely be ſeen from the ſhore, and the Capes Henlopen and May are 18 miles apart.

Delas, or *Dulas*, a river in Brecknockſhire, which runs into the Irwen, or Yron, below Longmarſh. *Delbridge*, Devonſ. SE. of Chimleigh.

DELFT, a well-built town of Holland, with canals in the ſtreets, planted on each ſide with trees. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is defended againſt inundations by 3 dykes. Vaſt quantities of fine glazed earthen ware are made here, known by the name of Delft wares. It is ſeated on a canal called the Schie, 8 miles NW. of Rotterdam, and 30 SSW. of Amſterdam.

DELFZUYL, a ſea-port of Groningen, ſituated in the Ompelands, at the mouth of the river Damſter, 15 miles NE. of Groningen.

DELICHI, a river of Albania, anciently Acheron, feigned by the poets to be a river of hell.

DELHI, a province of Hindooſtan, bounded on the W. by Moultan: on the NW. by Lahore; on the E. by the countries of Thibet and Oude; and on the S. by Agra and Agimere. The natural fertility of the ſoil of this province, and the mildneſs of it's climate, are ſuch as to favour the moſt numerous population; yet, having been the ſeat of continual wars for more than 70 years paſt, it is almoſt depopulated; the lands lie waſte, and the inhabitants provide only the bare means of ſubſiſtence leſt they ſhould attract the notice of thoſe whoſe trade is pillage. It is about 165 miles in length and 140 in breadth.

DELHI, the capital of the province of Delhi, was once a large, rich, and populous city, and the capital of the Mogul empire. But, in 1739, when Nadir Shah, or Kouli Khan, invaded Hindooſtan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the maſſacres and calamities that followed: 200,000 of the inhabitants periſhed by the ſword: and plunder, to the amount of 60,000,000l. ſterling, was collected and carried away. They endured ſimilar diſaſters on the ſubſequent invaſions of Abdalla, king of Candahar; ſo that, ſince the decline and downfal of the Mogul empire, the population is extremely low. The late reſidence of the Mogul is a magnificent palace, built of red ſtone, about 1000 ells in length and 602 in breadth, and which coſt 10,500,000 rupees. Lat. 28. 37. N. lon. 77. 40. E.

DELMENHORST, a town in Weſtphalia, containing 1 church, about 237 houſes, and 1400 inhabitants, capital of a ſmall county, ſubject to the kings of Denmark. It is ſituated on the river Delme, 7 miles SW. of Bremen.

DELMONT, or TALSPERG, a town in the biſhoprick of Baſil, circle of Upper Rhine.

DELOS, or DILI, an iſland in the Archipelago, formerly celebrated for the temple of Apollo, and the oracle contained in it, but now covered with ruins and uninhabited. Lat. 37. 22. N. lon. 25. 28. E.

DELPHOS, a town, or rather village, of Livadia, occupying part of the ſite of the ancient Delphi.

DELTA, the name of a fertile tract of Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, between the branches of the Nile, from it's ſuppoſed reſemblance to the Greek letter ſo called. It is alſo applied to the mouths of the Ganges, Ava, and other rivers.

Delves, Staffordſhire, near Uttoxeter. *Dembleby*, Linc. NW. of Folkingham.

DEMER, a river which riſes in the biſhoprick of Liege, and runs into the Scheldt, between Antwerp and Dendermond.

DEMERARY, a river and ſettlement in Surinam, lately ſubject to the Dutch. The former is navigable for merchant veſſels 30 miles up the country. The ſettlement is formed on the banks of the river, where the inhabitants cultivate ſugar, cotton, and coffee. Demerary forms one government with Iſſequibo. The two diſtricts contain about 3000 whites, and 40,000 ſlaves. This ſettlement was taken by the Britiſh troops, under General Abercrombie, May 2, 1796. Lat. 6. 40. N. lon. 37. 45. W.

Demiſton Caſtle, Berks, NW. of Newbury.

DEMMIN, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, ſituated on the Pene, 26 miles S. of Stralſund.

DENAIN, a town in the dept. of the North, 5 miles SW. of Valenciennes.

Denberry, Devonſh. SW. of Newton Buſhel. *Denbighs*, Surry, one mile from Dorking.

*DENBIGH, the county-town of Denbighſhire, well built and populous, ſituated on the ſummit of a rock, ſloping on every ſide but one, on a branch of the river Clwyd. It has a conſiderable manufacture of gloves and ſhoes, which are ſent to London for exportation. It is 27 miles W. of Cheſter, and 208 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the W. by Carnarvenſhire from which it is for the moſt part ſeparated by the river Conway; on the N. and NE. by the Iriſh Sea and Flintſhire; on the E. by Flintſhire, Cheſhire, and Shropſhire and on the S. by Merionethſhire and Montgomeryſhire. It extends from NW. to SE. 39 miles, and from N. to S. in it's broadeſt part, it is 17 miles; but in general it is much leſs. It is divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 4 market towns and 57 pariſhes. The ſoil is various, the Vale of Clwyd being remarkably pleaſant and fertile, which is not the caſe with the E. part of the county, and the W. is, in general manner, barren. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The products of this county are chiefly corn, cheeſe, cattle, lead, and coal. Among the hills are found ſmall-pillars, with inſcriptions which no one hitherto has been able to read; as alſo ſtones, called Druid ſtones.

Denby, Derbyſ. SW. of Codnor Caſtle. *Denby*, Yorkſ. SW. of Doncaſter. *Denby Grange*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Kirkheaton pariſh. *Denchworth*, N. and S. Berks between the Vale of White Horſe and Abingdon.

DENDERMOND, or TERMOND, a ſtrong town of the ci-devant Auſtrian Flanders ſurrounded by marſhes and fine meadows which the inhabitants can lay under water. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheldt, 14 miles E. of Ghent and 16 W. of Mechlin.

Denevey Caſtle, Carmarthenſhire, near Llandilovawr, *Denford*, Northamptonſh. near Thrapſton.

DENGY, the chief town of Dengy hundred, Eſſex, between Oſith Iſland and the ſea.

Dengy Marſh, Kent, between Lyd and Dengyneſs. *Dengyneſs*, or *Dungyneſs*, Kent, a promontory between the harbour of Romney and Rye. *Denham*, Buck. near Uxbridge, *Denham*, Suff. between Newmarket and Bury. *Denham Hill*, Suff. near Eye. *Denhill*, Kent, between Barham Downs and Wingham. *Denholm*, Lanc. SW. of Manchester. *Denholm Park*, Yorkſ. N. of Halifax. *Denington*, Suffolk 3 miles and a half from Framlingham.

DENIA, a maritime town of Valencia trading in raiſins and almonds. The entrance into the harbour is difficult and dangerous. Lat. 38. 50. N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the N. and E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by Germany and the Baltic. The country is generally flat, and the air is rende

ed foggy by the ſeas and lakes; but, the weather being changeable, it is purified by frequent breezes. Denmark, properly ſo called, conſiſts of Jutland and the Iſlands of Zealand and Funen, with the little iſles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, and the duchies of Holſtein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorſt, in Germany, beſides Iceland, and the other Daniſh ſettlements abroad. The revenues are computed at 1,400,000l. a year, which ariſe from the crown lands and duties, and the tolls paid by veſſels paſſing between the Baltic and German Ocean. There is no large river in Denmark, but numerous lakes and channels of the ſea, by which it is interſected. In the ſummer the heat is great, and the days are long; but the winter continues 7 or 8 months. The commodities are corn, pulſe, horſes, and large beeves, together with the produce of their manufactures. The exports exceed the imports to the amount of 55,000 crowns a year. Copenhagen is the capital.

Denmead, Hants, SE. of Buſh Waltham. *Denmer Bridge*, Cornw. NW. of Bodmin. *Dennis, St.* Cornwall, 5 miles NW. of Leſtwithiel.

DENNY, a town and pariſh of Stirlingſhire.

Denny Abbey, Camb. NE. of Cottenham. *Denny Lodge*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Denny Iſland*, Monm. in the Severn, oppoſite to Gold Cliff. *Denſhanger*, Northamp. near Paſſenham. *Denſton*, Staff. near Crockſdon. *Denſton*, Suffolk, between Barnardiſton and Debden. *Dent*, a river of Weſtmorland, which runs into the Lune. *Dent*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Craven. In 1664, two inhabitants of this place, father and ſon, were witneſſes on a trial at York aſſizes, the ſon being 100 years of age, and the father nearly 140. *Dentdelion*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. *Dent Hill*, Cumb. W. of Copeland Foreſt. *Denton*, Cumb. NE. of Brampton. *Denton*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Denton*, Huntingdonſ. S. of Seilton. *Denton*, Kent, NE. of Elham. *Denton*, Kent, SE. of Graveſend. *Denton*, Lanc. 3 miles from Stockport. *Denton*, Linc. S. of Grantham. *Denton*, Norf. between Harleſton and Bungay. *Denton*, Northamp. between Oulney and Northampton. *Denton*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Denton*, Oxf. in Cuddeſdon pariſh. *Denton*, Suſſ. near Newhaven, *Denton Hall*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Otley. *Denver*, Norfolk, near Downham. *Denwick*, Northumb. near Alnwick.

DENY'S, ST, a town in the dept. of Paris, famous for it's ci-devant Benedictine abbey, and for it's magnificent church, built by King Dagobert, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings, of the Conſtable Gueſclin, and of Marſhal Turenne. It is ſeated on the river Crould, near the Seine, 5 miles N. of Paris. Alſo a town in the reſpective departments of the Aude, of Loiret, of the Channel, and two in the dept. of the Mayenne.

Depden, Suffolk, SW. of Bury. *Depedale*, Weſtmorland. *Depedale*, Yorkſ. in W. Riding, N. of the river Wharf. *Depeham*, Norfolk, SW. of Windham.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, anciently called WEST GREENWICH, divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It is chiefly remarkable for it's noble dockyard, which includes a wet dock of two acres, and another of an acre and a half, with extenſive ſtorehouſes, and immenſe quantities of timber, &c. for the uſe of the navy. It is ſeated on the Thames, about 3¼ miles from London.

Deptford, Wilts, near Warminſter.

DERBENT, a city of Schirivan, in Perſia, with a harbour, ſituated on the W. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, in lat. 42. 8. N. It is the reſidence of a khan.

Derberk, a river in Nottinghamſhire.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyſhire, is large and well built, with a ſpacious market-place and handſome townhouſe. In 1734, a machine was erected here by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of ſilk, the model of which he brought from Italy. It was the firſt of it's kind erected in England; and it's operations are to wind, double, and twiſt the ſilk, ſo as to render it fit for weaving. Here are alſo manufactories of ſilk, cotton, and worſted ſtockings, and of elegant porcelain, which laſt is in high eſtimation. Derbyſhire and foreign marbles are wrought here in vaſes, urns, columns, and other ornamental articles, and the lapidary and jewellery branches are executed with great neatneſs. The malting buſineſs, and a pottery of queen's earthenware are alſo carried on here. The number of inhabitants in it's five pariſhes is eſtimated at 8593. It is ſeated on the river Derwent, which is navigable to the Trent, 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 120 NW. by N. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Friday.

DERBYSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and NW. by Cheſhire and Staffordſhire; on the N. by Yorkſhire; on the E. by Nottinghamſhire; and on the S. and SE. by Leiceſterſhire and a point of Warwickſhire. It extends nearly 56 miles in length from N. to S. and 34 from

E. to W. where broadest; but in the S. part it is not above 6. It is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 10 market-towns, and 106 parishes. The N. and W. parts are mountainous and stony, and subject to frequent rains; and the air is sharp and cold. The S. and E. parts are fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. The bleak mountains in the Peak abound in the best lead, with marble, alabaster, millstones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent.

Derford Forest, Heref. near Wigmore.

Deregreth, in Waterford, Munster.

*DEREHAM, EAST, or MARKET DEREHAM, a town in Norfolk, 11 miles NW. of Norwich, and 100 NNE. of London. It's market, which is noted for woollen yarn, is on Friday.

Dereham, West, Norfolk, E. of Downham. *Dereham*, Cumberl. on the river Elne, near it's mouth.

Derg, a river of Donegal, Ulster.

Derg Bridge. See *Castle Derg*.

Derham, Glouces. E. of Pucklechurch.

Derikelagh, a small lake in Down, Ulster. *Derilin*, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Dermisden, Suffolk, SE. of Needham. *Dernthorp*, Nott. a hamlet of Collingham.

DEROTE, a town of Egypt, situated in an island formed by the canal between Cairo and Rosetta. Lat. 30. 40. N.

DERPT, DORPAT, or DORPT, a town of Livonia, 116 miles NNE. of Riga.

Derrilin, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Derrington, W. of Stafford. *Derrington*, Norfolk, near Castle Acre.

DERRY, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, 32 miles in length and 30 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Donegal; on the N. by Lough Foyle and the Ocean; on the E. and SE. by Antrim and Lough Neagh; and on the S. and SW. by Tyrone. It contains 31 parishes, in which are about 25,000 houses and 125,000 inhabitants, and is a fruitful champaign country. The linen manufacture flourishes in every part of the country, it's yearly trade being averaged at 116,720l.

*DERRY, or LONDONDERRY, the capital of the county of Derry, is a modern city, built principally by a company of London adventurers, in the reign of James I. It consists chiefly of two streets, which cross one another; an exchange is built in the centre; here is a fine market-place, and the harbour is bordered with a quay. It is surrounded with a strong wall, and has four castles by the side of the river. It is seated on the river Mourn, near it's mouth, over which there is a wooden bridge, upwards of 1000 feet in length, 5 miles S. of the Lake or Bay of Lough Foyle, and 104 NW. of Dublin.

Derrybryan, in Galway, Connaught, nearly 89 miles from Dublin. *Derrygonelly*, in Waterford, Munster. *Derwock*, in Antrim, Ulster, 120 miles from Dublin.

DERWENT, a river of Derbyshire, which rises in the High Peak, and passing through the county, falls into the Trent 8 miles ESE. from Derby.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkshire, which rises in the N. Riding, and running S. falls into the Ouse 5 miles SE. of Selby.

DERWENT, a river of Durham, flowing through a romantic tract of country and falling into the Tyne, a little above Newcastle; near which, on it's banks, are some capital iron works.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland which rises in Borrowdale, and flowing through Derwent Water and Bassing thwaite Water, passes by Cockermouth, and falls into the Irish Sea at Workington.

Dery, or *Defry*, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Avon near Kenmire Abbey.

Desart, in Kilkenny, Leinster. *Desart Church*, in Derry, Ulster, *Desart Martin*, in Derry, Ulster.

Desborough, Northamp. between Kettering and Harborough.

DESEADA, or CAPE DESIRE, on the SW. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan, from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 52. 52. S. lon. 7[illegible] 45. W.

DESEADA, or DESIDERATA, one of the Caribbee Islands, about 10 miles long and 4 broad, 4 leagues E of Guadaloupe. It is subject to the French. Lat. 16. 3[illegible] N. lon. 61. 15. W.

Desert, in Waterford, Munster.

Desford, NW. of Leicester Forest.

DUSEAU, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt Dessau. It is situated on the Muldau, near its union with the Elbe, 28 miles SE. of Magdeburg.

Desunny, a river in Merionethshire which runs into the Irish Channel near Sarraburgh Point. *Detchin*, Northum. SW. of Holy Island. *Detchick*, or *Dedick Hall*, Derbys. NE. of Wirksworth.

DETHMOLD, a town of Lippe, Westphalia.

Detling, Kent, near Maidstone.

DETROIT, a town of N. America, on the W. side of the strait or river, betwe[illegible]

Lal

Lake St. Clare and Lake Erie. Lat. 42. 22. N. lon. 83. 22. W.

DETTINGEN, a village of Hanau, on the E. ſide of the Maine, circle of Lower Rhine, where the Earl of Stair gained a victory over the French, in 1743. George II. who was preſent in the action, diſplayed great perſonal courage, expoſing himſelf to a ſevere fire of cannon as well as muſquetry, and encouraging the troops by his preſence and example. It is 9 miles S. of Hanau.

Deter, a river of Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Tivy at Llandiſſil.

DEVA, a ſea-port of Guipuſcoa, on the Bay of Biſcay, 15 miles W. of St. Sebaſtian.

DEVELTO. See ZAGORIA.

DEVENTER, a large and populous ſea-port, the capital of Overyſſel, ſituated in the diſtrict called Zallant, on the river Iſſel, 46 miles E. of Amſterdam.

Deverel Brixton, *Deverel Hill*, *Deverel Kingſton*, *Deverel Longbridge*, and *Deverel Monkſton*, Wilts, all S. and SE. of Longleat, on a rill called Dever, that runs under ground, like the Mole, in Surry.

Deverux, 7 miles S. of Hereford. *Devington*, *Little*, or *Devington Court*, Kent, near Feverſham.

DEVIZES, a large, ancient, and populous town of Wilts, with very conſiderable manufactures, particularly of ſerges, kerſeymeres, druggets, and broad cloth; the malting and brewing buſineſs is carried on pretty extenſively, and the market is abundantly ſupplied with corn, wool, oxen, and all ſorts of cattle. It is ſeated on a rivulet, which riſes near the caſtle, (once one of the ſtrongeſt in England) and runs into the Avon near Bromham, 24 miles NW. of Saliſbury, and 83 W. of London. Markets on Monday and Thurſday. Fairs on Feb. 13, Holy Thurſday, June 13, July 5, and Oct. 20, which laſt holds ſix days.

Devizes Wick, Wilts, near Devizes.

Devniſh Iſland, in Lough Erne, 3 miles from Enniſkillin, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Devon, a turbulent river in the counties of Perth and Clackmannan, which riſes in the Ochill Hills, paſſes through the Vale of Glendovan to the Rumbling Bridge, &c. where it forms a ſcenery, wild, tremendous, and romantic, beyond deſcription, and falls into the Forth, 4 miles W. of Clackmannan.

DEVONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Cornwall; on the N. by the Briſtol Channel; on the E. by Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire; and on the S. by the Engliſh Channel. In extent it is the ſecond county in England, being 69 miles long from N. to S. and 60 broad from E. to W. It is divided into 33 hundreds, containing 40 market towns, 394 pariſhes, and about 340,000 inhabitants. The air is mild and healthful, and the ſoil remarkably fertile, except on the mountains and moors. On the coaſt is found a peculiarly rich ſand, of ſingular ſervice to the huſbandman, as it renders the moſt barren parts fertile, and, as it were, impregnates the glebe. Fruit trees abound here, particularly apples, of which great quantities of cyder are made, and taken to ſea, being found very ſerviceable in hot climates. In the SW. parts are great quantities of marble, and in many places, marble rocks are found to be the baſis of the high roads. The ſea-coaſts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other ſalt-water fiſh. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Ex, Teigne, Touridge, and Dart.

DEUX PONTS, or ZWEYBRUCKEN, a diſtrict and it's capital, circle of Lower Rhine, ſurrounded by Alſace, Lorrain, Treves, and the Lower Palatinate. The town of Deux Ponts is ſituated on the Ealbach, 46 miles W. of Manheim.

Dewchurch, *Great* and *Little*, Heref. SW. of Aconbury. *Dewes*, Eſſex, near Chigwell. *Dewlas*, Heref. between Golden Vale and Monm. *Dewliſh*, or *Deveſliſh*, Dorſetſ. on a river of the ſame name, near Sturminſter. *Dewloe*, Cornw. near E. and W. Loe. *Dewsbury*, Yorkſ. at the foot of a hill, W. of Wakefield. *Dewſton*, Monm. between Llanvair and Caldicot. *Dewſwell*, S. of Hereford. *Dexboro*, Devonſ. N. of Houlſworthy.

DIARBECK, DIARBEKIR, or KARA AMID, part of the ancient Meſopotamia, a province of Turkey in Aſia, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. In its capital, Diarbekir, a large town on the W. bank of the Tigris, the Chriſtians are above 20,000 in number. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of red Turkey leather, and of linen and red cotton cloths. It is 150 miles NE. of Aleppo. Lat. 37. 18. N. lon. 39. 40. E.

Dibdin; ſee *Deepden*. *Dichborn*, Northumb. W. of the Carletons. *Dichbridge* Wilts, between Chippenham and Bath. *Dich End*, Northumb. in Woller lordſhip. *Diche Marſh*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between the rivers Don and Aire. *Dich Hampton*, Wilts, between Wilton and Burcomb. *Dichiat*, Somerſ. W. of Bruton. *Dichley*, Oxf. 4 miles NW. of Woodſtock. *Dichling*, Suſſex, 6 miles NW. of Lewes.

DICK,

DICK, a town of S. Carolina.

Dickleborough, Norf. near Diſs. *Dickleſton*, Glouc. in Alderton pariſh.

DICKSON, a town of N. Carolina.

Didbrook, Glouc. 3 miles from Winchcombe. *Diddeſbury*, Lancaſ. near Manchester. *Diddington*, Hunt. near Bugden. *Diddington*, Warwickſ. a hamlet of Hampton in Arden. *Didlethorp*, Linc. N. of Butterwick. *Didleſbury*, Shropſ. S. of Munſlow. *Diddleſton Chap*, Shropſ. between Elleſmere and Denbighſhire. *Didley*, Herefordſ. near Dewchurch. *Didling*, Suſſex, S. of Midhurſt. *Diddlington*, Dorſetſ. a tything to Chalbury. *Didlington*, Norf. S. of Swaffham. *Didlington*, Norf. near Walcot. *Didmerton*, Glouc. 6 miles from Tetbury.

DIE, a town in the depart. of Drome, ſeated on the river Drome, 24 miles SE. of Valence.

DIEPHOLT, a town and county of Weſtphalia, bounded by the county of Hoya on the N. by Munſter on the W. and by Oſnaburg on the S, about 8 leagues in length and 4 in breadth. The country is full of briers, ſmall underwood, and moraſſes, and the inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by breeding cattle. The town of Diepholt is 30 miles SSW. of Bremen.

DIEPPE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, with a tolerable harbour, formed by the river Bethune, an old caſtle, and two piers. Packet boats paſs between this place and Brighthelmſtone, in time of peace. The principal trade conſiſts in fiſh, ivory, toys, and laces. In the year 1694, this town was bombarded by an Engliſh ſquadron, under Commodore Benbow, and the greater part of it burnt down. It is 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 132 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 55. N. lon. 1. 9. E.

DIESSENHOFFEN, a town of Zurich.

DIEST, a town in the late Auſtrian Brabant, with manufactures of cloth and ſtockings. It is ſituated on the river Demer, 12 miles NE. of Louvain.

DIETZ, NASSAU, a town and country in the circle of Upper Rhine, ſituated on the Lahn, 25 miles N. of Mentz.

DIEUSE, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, remarkable for it's ſalt-water-wells. It is ſeated on the river Seille, 20 miles NE. of Nanci.

DIEZ, ST. a town in the department of Voſges, ſeated on the Meurthe, 31 miles SE. of Luneville.

Digby, Lincolnſ. W. of Witham Ferry. *Diggeſworth*, Northumb. in Bothnal lordſhip. *Dighton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, N. of Skipwith. *Dighton*, Yorkſ. N. of Northallerton. *Dighton, N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. of Wetherby.

DIGHTON, a town of Maſſachuſets.

DIGNANT, a town of Venetian Iſtria.

DIGNE, a town in the depart. of the Lower Alps, noted for it's hot baths. It is ſeated on the river Bleone, 30 miles by W. of Embrun.

Digſwell, Herts, near Welling. *Digſwell*, Herts, in Aſhwell pariſh.

DIJON, a large city in the dept. of C d'Or, capital of the ci devant Burgun containing 25,000 inhabitants. T ſtreets are broad, well paved, and ſtraig and the ſquares and public ſtructures gant. It was formerly the capital of Dijonois, and is ſeated in a delight plain, which produces excellent wine, miles SE. of Paris.

Dike, Linc. near Bourn. *Dike*, Glouceſ. NW. of Winchcombe. *Dike* Norfolk, near Wurſted. *Dilborn*, St W. of Cheadle.

DILLA, MOUNT, a promontory on coaſt of Malabar, 24 miles NNW. Tellichery.

DILLENBURG, NASSAU, a town country of Weſtphalia, ſituated on Dille.

DILLINGEN, a town of Augſbu Suabia, ſituated near the Danube, 24 m NE. of Ulm.

Dillington, Somerſ. near Ilminſter. *lington*, Norf. 1 mile from Market D ham. *Dilſton*, Northumb. 2 miles f Hexham. *Dilſton*, Cumb. the bottom the Croſs Fells. *Dilton Marſh*, Wilts miles N. of Warminſter. *Dilwin*, G and *Little*, Heref. near Penridge. *worth*, Lanc. in Rocheſter pariſh. *milton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Dimm* Glouceſ. 11 miles from Mitchel Dean.

DEMOTUC, or DEMOTICA, a town Romania, ſituated near the Maritſch, miles S. of Adrianople.

Dimſdale, Staffordſ. near Newcaſtle.

DINANT, a town in the dept. of North Coaſt. The inhabitants are ab 4000, who have manufactures of linen thread. It is 17 miles SW. of St. Mal

DINANT, a town of Liege, ſitua near the Maeſe, 12 miles S. of Namur.

DINASMOUTHY, a town of Merione ſhire, 18 miles S. of Bala, and 196 N of London. Market on Friday.

Dinchurch, Kent, in Romney Ma *Dinder*, 1 mile from Hereford. *Din* Somerſetſ. near Wells. *Dingeſlow*, S of Monmouth.

DINGELFINGEN, a town of Bava ſituated on the Iſſer, 40 miles W. of Paſ

DINGLE, a ſea-port of Kerry, in Munſter. Several of the houſes are built in the Spaniſh faſhion, with ranges of ſtone balcony windows, this place having been formerly frequented by merchants of that nation, who came to fiſh on the coaſt, and traded with the inhabitants. It is ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, 79 miles SW. of Limerick, and 166 of Dublin.

Dingley, Northamptonſh. 2 miles from Market Harborough.

DINGWALL, a town of Roſsſhire, much enlarged and improved of late years. It is ſeated on the Frith of Cromarty, 14 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Some linen is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood.

Dinham, Monm. SW. of Chepſtow.

Diniſh Iſland, in Kerry, Munſter, in the river Kenmare.

DINKELSBUHL, a free and imperial town of Suabia, ſituated near the river Wernitz, 37 miles SW of Nuremburg. Here is a manufactory of cloth and reaping hooks.

Dinſdale, Upper and *Lower*, SW. of Yarum, on each ſide of the Tees. *Dinthill*, Shropſ. SW. of Shrewſbury. *Dinting*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Dinton*, Wilts, W. of Wilton. *Dionet, St.* Hants, between Redbridge and Biſhop Waltham. *Dipford*, Devonſ. S. of Brent. *Dipford*, Devonſhire, NE. of Bampton. *Dipnall*, Hants, near Farnham. *Dirtley*, Yorkſ. near Whitby. *Dirtpeth*, Durham, at the bottom of Langden Foreſt.

Diſert, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

Diſforth, Yorkſ. NE. of Rippon. *Diſhley Thorp*, Leiceſ. near Loughborough. *Diſy*, Cheſ 5 miles from Stockport.

*DISS, a town of Norfolk, containing about 600 good houſes. It is a neat, flouriſhing town, the ſtreets are well paved, wide, and clean; and at the W. end of it is a large muddy mere, or lake, where eels are caught. Here are manufactories of yarn, ſail-cloth, ſtockings, ſtays, and linen cloth. It is ſeated on the river Waveney, 13 miles SSW. of Norwich, and 92 NNE. of London. Market on Friday.

Diſſington, Cumb. 4 miles E. of Whitehaven. *Diſſington, N.* and *S.* Northumb. near Pontelaud. *Ditchford*, Worceſ. near Campden. *Ditteſham*, Devonſhire, N. of Dartmouth. *Ditton*, Lanc. between Liverpool and Warrington. *Ditton*, Kent. E. of Malling. *Ditton* and it's *Park*, Bucks, 2 miles from Windſor. *Ditton*, Wilts, W. of Wilton. *Ditton, Thames*, Surry, nearly oppoſite to Hampton Court. *Ditton, Long*, Surry, SE. of Thames Ditton, 2 miles from Kingſton. *Ditton, Fen*, on the Cam, 3 miles N. of Cambridge. *Ditton Wood*, Camb. SE. of Newmarket Heath.

DIU, an iſland at the W. of the Gulf of Cambay, on the S. coaſt of Guzerat, ſubject to the Portugueſe. On it is a large town of the ſame name, built chiefly of freeſtone and marble. It's trade, once conſiderable, is now almoſt entirely removed to Surat. The iſland is 3 miles long and 1 broad, with a good harbour at Diu. It is 180 miles W. by S. of Surat, and 200 NW. by N. of Bombay. The moſt weſtern part of Diu, or Dius head, is in lat. 20. 43. N. lon. 69. 52. E.

Diver, a river in Wiltſhire, which runs into the Nadir at Biſhopſtraw.

DIXAN, a town of Abyſſinia, built on the top of a conical hill, round which the road winds ſpirally, till it ends among the houſes. The inhabitants are Moors and Chriſtians, whoſe chief trade is ſelling children for ſlaves. Lat. 14. 57. N. lon. 40. 7. E.

DIXMUDE, a town in the ci-devant Auſtrian Flanders, celebrated for its excellent butter. It is ſituated on the river Yperlee, 14 miles N. of Ypres.

Dixton, NE. of Monmouth, on the Wye. *Dixton*, Glouceſ. near Tewkeſbury.

DIZIER, ST. a town in the dept. of Upper Marne, 15 miles SE. of Vitri le François. The road between theſe two towns, levelled and planted with trees, forms one of the pleaſanteſt walks in France.

DNIEPER, anciently BORISTHENES, a large river of Europe, riſing in the government of Tyer, or Tweer, and falling into the Black Sea, about 10 miles below Ockzakow. It flows entirely through the Ruſſian dominions, through it's whole courſe of above 800 miles; during which it's navigation is only once interrupted by a ſeries of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for 40 miles. They are paſſed however, in ſpring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks.

DNIESTER, a fine river of Europe, which riſes in Red Ruſſia, or Galicia, and paſſing by Choczim, Bender, &c. falls into the Black Sea at Akerman, between the mouths of the Danube and Dnieper.

Doagh, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Dobham, Yorkſh. N. Riding, at the mouth of the Tees.

DOBLEN, a town of Courland, 6 miles NE. of Mittau.

DOBRZIN, a town and diſtrict of Great Poland, ſituated on the Viſtula.

Docker, Lanc. in Loynſdale. *Docking*, Norf. NE. of Sharnburn. *Docklow*, Heref. between Bromyard and Leominſter.

DOCKUM,

DOCKUM, a town of W. Friesland, situated in the county of Oftergoo, on the river Ee, with a good harbour, 10 miles NE. of Leewarden.

DODBROOK, a town of Devonshire, 15 miles SW. of Dartmouth, and 219 WSW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Dodcot, Chesh. near Namptwich. *Doddershall*, Bucks, in Quainton parish. *Dodderscomb Leigh*, Devonf. SW. of Exeter. *Doddinghurst*, Essex, between Burntwood and Billericay. *Doddington*, Cumb. in the Isle of Ely. *Doddington*, Chesh. 3 miles from Namptwich. *Doddington*, Glouces. near Pucklechurch. *Doddington*, Kent, between Lenham and Feversham. *Doddington*, SW. of Lincoln. *Doddington*, Shropf in N. Bradford hundred. *Doddington*, Shropshire, near Longnor, S. of Shrewsbury. *Doddington*, Somerf. between Bridgewater and Quantock. *Dodenhale*, Warw. near Polesworth. *Doderhill*, Worc. N. of Droitwich. *Dodford*, Northamp. SE. of Daventry. *Dodford*, Worc. 2 miles from Bromsgrove. *Dodingham*, Worc. near Knightwick. *Dedington*, Northamp. near Wellingborough. *Dodington*, Northumberl. in Glendale Ward. *Dodleston*, SW. of Chester. *Dodsley*, Staff. W. of Uttoxeter. *Dodwel*, Warw. in Drayton parish. *Dodworth*, Yorkf. SW. of Barnesley.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Flanders, situated on the Scheldt, opposite Fort Lillo.

DOESBURG, a rich, populous town, of Zutphen, situated between the river Yssel and a morass, 10 miles SSW. of Zutphen.

DOGADO, a territory of the ci-devant Venice, on the sea coast of Italy; including the lagunes, or islands, in which the city of Venice lies, with the canals of Venice and Marano.

Dogdyke Ferry, Linc. over the Witham. near Tattershall. *Dogs, Isle of*, Midd. opposite Greenwich. *Dogsbead*, Herts, W. of the Pelhams. *Dogmeals, St.* Pembrokef. 6 miles NE. of Newport. *Dogmersfield*, Hants, near Odiham.

Dog's Nose Point, in Cork Harbour.

Doier, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Munnow below Elston bridge. *Dointon*; see *Deinton*. *Dokynton*, Chesh. NW. of Malpas.

DOL, a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, containing about 1200 houses, 18 miles SE. of St. Maloes.

Dolbarden, Carnarv. near Snowden.

DOLCE AQUA, a town of Nice.

DOLCIGNO, a sea-port of Albania, situated at the mouth of the Drin.

DOLE, a large and populous town in the depart. of Jura, seated on the river Doubs, 25 miles WSW. of Besançon.

DOLEGELLY, a town of Merionethshire, seated in a vale, on the river Avon at the foot of the great mountain Cadir Idris. It has a manufacture of cotton and coarse, undyed woollen cloths, for exportation. It is 31 miles NW. of Montgomery, and 205 NW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

DOLLART BAY, a gulf or bay in the German Ocean, which separates E. Friesland from Groningen.

Dolton, Devonf. 6 miles SE. of Torrington. *Dolwyddelen*, Carnarvonf. near Bangor.

DOMALIZE, a town of Pilsen, Bohemia, seated on the rivulet Cadburz.

Dome, Mos, Isle of Wight.

DOMFRONT, a town in the dept. of Orne, seated on a craggy rock, divided by a large cleft from the summit to the base, through which flows the little river Varenne, 31 miles WNW. of Alençon.

DOMINGO, ST. or HISPANIOLA, the richest of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies. It is 350 miles in length and 150 in breadth; and the climate, though hot, is healthy, except to new comers. The country is uncommonly fruitful, and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, woods, and rivers; it is also well stocked with fruit trees, and produces coffee, sugar, indigo, tobacco, salt, cotton, ginger, gums, wax, honey, and drugs. It's coasts and rivers are well supplied with fish and turtles; and the animals brought here from Europe have multiplied prodigiously, supplying provisions, hides, and tallow. There are also mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spaniards have held the eastern part of this island, including about two thirds of the cultivable soil, upwards of three centuries; yet, from the indolence of the people, they had only 14,000 blacks, or mulattoes, of which 7 or 800 are slaves, and no plantation of consequence, the colony even costing their government 250,000 dollars annually, while the exports from the French or western part, prior to the present war, exceeded in value those of all the British Islands in the West Indies, taken together. In 1788 the population, &c. of the French part of this invaluable island stood thus: 30,831 white inhabitants, besides troops, 24,848 mulattoes and free negroes, 434,429 slaves, 793 sugar estates, 3150 indigo ditto, 789 cotton plantations, 3117 coffee estates, 54 cocoa ditto, 520 water-mills, 1639 cattle mills, 46,823 mules, 36,782 horses, 243,682 head of cattle, &c. and all this within the space of 70 years, as it could only be said to be a colony since 1718 when

when the throne of Spain was ſecured to the Duke of Anjou. The whole of the iſland, by the treaty of 1795, has been ceded to the French. It lies between Jamaica and Porto Rico.

DOMINGO, ST. a large city, capital of the late Spaniſh part of the Iſland of St. Domingo. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and ſtraight as a line. Ten of theſe run from N. to S. and ten others from E. to W. The greateſt part of the houſes firſt built, are of a ſort of marble found in the neighbourhood, and in the ſtyle of the ancient towns of Spain and Italy. It is ſeated on a navigable river, and has an excellent port, or harbour, magnificent in every reſpect, being a real, natural baſon, with a great number of careenings for the veſſels that can get at them. There is a rock, however, at the entrance, which will only admit veſſels drawing 18 or 20 feet water. This rock, it is ſaid, might be eaſily removed. Lat. 18. 20. N. lon. 70. 10. W.

Dominic, St. Cornw. N. of Saltaſh.

DOMINICA, an Engliſh Weſt-India iſland, about 29 miles in length and 16 in breadth. It yields coffee, indigo, ginger, and other articles of Weſt-Indian produce, but the ſoil, being thin, is more adapted to the rearing of cotton than ſugar. In the woods are innumerable ſwarms of bees, which produce great quantities of wax and honey, and the iſland is well ſupplied with rivulets of water. It is divided into ten pariſhes. The only towns of note are Charlotte Town, or Rouſſeau, on the SW. ſide of the iſland, and Portſmouth, at the head of Prince Rupert's Bay. From January 5, 1787, to January 5, 1788, the exports amounted to the value of 302,987l. 15s. There is no conſiderable bay or harbour, but the anchorage round the coaſt is commodious and ſafe, and ſhips find ſhelter under it's capes. It lies about half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico. Lat. 15. 32. N. lon. 61. 23. W.

DOMINICA, one of the Mendoza, or Marqueſas Iſlands.

DOMITZ a town and fortreſs of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Lower Saxony.

DOMMEL, a river of Brabant, which receives the Aa at Bois le Duc, and afterwards forms, with the rivers Meuſe and Wahal, the iſland of Bommel.

DOMO D'OSCELLO, or DOSSOLA, a town of Piedmont, in the Valley of Oſſola.

DOMREMY LA PUCELLE, a village in the dept. of Meuſe, 9 miles E. of Bar le Duc. It was the birth-place of Joan d'Arc, the celebrated Maid of Orleans.

Don, a river of Yorkſhire, which riſes near Barneſley, and paſſing by Sheffield, Rotheram, Doncaſter, and Thorne, falls into the Aire near Snaith.

Don, a river of Aberdeenſhire, which riſes about 4 miles N. of Caſtle Braemar, and falls into the German Ocean at New Aberdeen.

DON, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which ſeparates it partially from Aſia. It riſes near Epiphan, in the government of Tula, and falls by 3 ſtreams into the Sea of Aſoph. It has ſo many windings and ſhoals, that it is ſcarcely navigable.

*DONAGHADEE, a ſea-port of Down, in Ulſter, about 7 leagues W. of Port Patrick, in Scotland, between which two places four elegant packet-boats now regularly carry the mails and paſſengers. It is 15 miles E. of Belfaſt, and 94 NE. of Dublin.

Donaghcloney, in Down, Ulſter. *Donaghcloney*, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Donaghady Church*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Donaghmore*, in Cork, Munſter. *Donaghmore*, in Queen's County, Leinſter. *Donaghmore*, in Down, Ulſter. *Donaghmore*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Donaghmore*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, near Dungannon. *Donaghmore*, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Donaghmore*, in Meath, Leinſter, with a river of the ſame name. *Donaghy*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter. *Donaſſe*, in Clare, Munſter. *Donara*, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

DONAT, ST. a fort in Dutch Flanders, near Sluys.

DONAWERT, a town of Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the Wernitz, near it's junction with the Danube, 18 miles N. of Augſburg.

*DONCASTER, a ſpacious, populous town, in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Don, in the great road between London and York. It is a conſiderable wool-market, and here are manufactures of ſtockings, petticoats, knit waiſtcoats, gloves, and leather caps. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 160 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

DONCHERY, a town in the dept. of Ardennes, ſeated on the river Meuſe, 3 miles W. of Sedan.

DONEGAL, a county of Ulſter, in Ireland, 68 miles in length, and about 36 in breadth, bounded on the W. and N. by the ocean; on the E. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone; and on the S. by Fermanagh and the Bay of Donegal. It contains 42 pariſhes, 23,531 houſes, and 140,000 inhabitants. The country is hilly and boggy, with rich valleys between the mountains, and has ſeveral excellent harbours,

harbours. The linen trade carried on here is pretty extenſive. It's capital,

DONEGAL, is ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, at the mouth of the river Eſk, 9 miles NNE. of Ballyſhannon, and 111 NW. of Dublin.

DONEGAL, 3 towns of Pennſylvania.

*DONERAILE, a town of Cork, ſeated on the river Awbeg. Near it are quarries of beautiful, variegated marble. It is 19 miles NW. of Cork, and 113 SW. of Dublin.

DONESCHINGEN, a town of Suabia, where the Prince of Furſtenburg has a palace, in the court-yard of which is a ſpring, ſaid to be the ſource of the river Danube. It is 13 miles NNW. of Schaffhauſen.

Donet, Upper and *Lower*, Wilts, S. of Wardour Caſtle.

DONGALI, a country of Abyſſinia, on the coaſt of the Red Sea. It's chief productions are ſalt and honey. It is governed by a prince, nominally tributary to the Negus, or Emperor of Abyſſinia. Baglar is the principal town.

Don Hill, in Waterford, Munſter.

Doniert of Abdick, Somerſetſ. W. of Ilminſter.

DONKALI. See DONGALI.

Donkeſwick, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter,

Donmore, in Galway, Connaught.

Donnington, Somerſetſ. near Crewkern. *Donnington*, Glouceſ. in Stow pariſh, *Donnington*, Northumb. in Eland manor.

Donnybrook, *SE.* and *Donnycarney*, *NE.* both within 2 miles of Dublin. *Donore*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Donough*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Donyford, Somerſ. near Quantock. *Donyland*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Donzate*, or *Donyat*, Somerſetſ. near S. Petherton.

DONZY, a town in the dept. of Nievre, 22 miles N. of Nevers; and a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire.

DOOAB, or DOABAH, a fertile tract of land, in Hindooſtan, between the rivers Ganges and Jumna, moſtly ſubject to the Nabob of Oude.

Doobally, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Doon, a river which iſſues from Loch Doon, a lake in Ayrſhire, and falls into the Frith of Clyde, near the town of Ayr.

DORAT, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 25 miles N. of Limoges.

*DORCHESTER, the county-town of Dorſetſhire, is an ancient, neat, and remarkably well-built, well-paved town, with ſome manufactures of broad cloth and ſerges; but chiefly noted for it's excellent ſtrong beer, which forms a very conſiderable branch of trade, both here and at Cerne; as alſo for the numerous ſheep in it's vicinity. It is nearly ſurrounded by fine terrace-walks, planted with rows of limes and ſycamores, and is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Frome, 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by S. of London. Market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

Dorcheſter, Oxf. 10 miles SE. of Oxford, and 49 WNW. of London.

DORDOGNE, a department in France, part of the province of Perigord, bounded on the NE. by the dept. of Upper Vienne, and on the S. by the dept. of Lot and Garonne. It receives it's name from a river which riſes in the dept. of Puy de Dome, and falls into the Garonne between Blaye and Bourdeaux.

Dordon, Warw. near Poleſworth. *Dore* Derbyſ. in Dronsfield pariſh. *Dorman's Well*, Middl. W. of Hanwell. *Dormeſton*, Worceſ. SW. of Inkbarrow. *Dormington*, Herefordſ. near Lugwardine. *Dorne* Worceſterſ. in Blockley pariſh. *Dorney* Bucks, on the Thames, W. of Eaton *Dornford*, Huntingdonſ. near Cheſterton, was once a city.

DORNOCK, the county-town of Sutherland, ſituated at the entrance of a fine frith, of the ſame name. It is a ſmall place, moſtly in ruins. About 9 miles above Dornock Ferry, at Inverſhin, is a waterfall and ſalmon-leap, where the fiſh that fail in the leap are caught in baſkets on their fall. Dornock is about 24 miles nearly N. of Inverneſs.

DORPT. See DERPT.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England bounded on the W. by Devonſhire and Somerſetſ.; on the N. and NW. by Wilts and Somerſetſ.; on the E. by Hants and part of the Engliſh Channel; and on the S. by the Engliſh Channel. It extends 54 miles in length from E. to W. and 36 in breadth from N. to S. where broadeſt. It is divided into 34 hundreds, which contain 22 towns and 248 pariſhes, and the inhabitants are eſtimated at 89,000. The air is ſharp on the hills, but mild and pleaſant in the valleys and near the coaſt. The ſoil is rich and fertile, but from the Hampſhire border to Blandford, there is an extenſive, heathy common. The northern part of the county, anciently overſpread with foreſts, affords excellent paſture for black cattle; while the ſouthern downs, divided from it by a ridge of chalk hills, feed vaſt numbers of ſheep, highly eſteemed for their wool and fleſh; and game alſo abound here. It it's noted for its woollen, thread, and netting manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. It's other commodities, beſides corn, cattle, wool,

wool, fish, and the beſt hemp in the Britiſh dominions, are Portland ſtone, pipe clay, and a ſort of marble, or Purbeck ſtone. It's principal rivers are the Stour, Frome, and Piddle.

Dorſington, Glouc. 4 miles from Stratford. *Dorſington, Little*, Glouc. in Welford pariſh; and *Dorſington*, in Warw. though belonging to the ſame pariſh. *Dorſton Caſtle*, Heref.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a town of Holland, ſituated on an iſland formed by the rivers Meuſe, Merwe, Rhine, and Linge. In 1421, an inundation of the ſea ſwallowed up 70 villages and 100,000 people. They ſpin fine linen thread here; it is noted for it's ſalmon fiſhery, and for Rhenish wine, and the floats of timber brought here from Germany down the Rhine. It is 10 miles SE. of Rotterdam, and 37 SW. of Amſterdam.

DORTMUND, a ſmall imperial town of Mark, in Weſtphalia, ſituated on the river Embs, 25 miles SSW. of Munſter.

Doſmerry Pool, Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Leſkard. It is on the top of a hill, about a mile in circuit, is fed by no viſible means, is no where above a fathom and a half deep, and breeds no fiſh but eels. *Dotbill*, Shropſ. in S. Bradford hundred. *Dotton*, Bucks, near Aſhenden.

DOUAY, a conſiderable city in the dept. of the North, long celebrated for it's Engliſh college, to which the Roman Catholics of that nation were generally ſent for education. It's principal trade conſiſts in making and vending of worſted camlets. In the centre of the city is a ſpacious ſquare. It was taken by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in 1710, after a ſiege which laſted from the 5th of May to the 26th of June. It is ſeated on the river Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 miles NW. of Cambray.

DOUBS, a department of France, bounded on the E. by Switzerland, and on the SW. by the dept. of the Jura; it is ſo named from a river which paſſes through it, riſing at the foot of Mount Jura, and waſhing St. Hypolite, Beſançon, Dole, &c. loſes itſelf in the Saone, near Verdun.

Dove Dale, a romantic ſpot, in Derbyſ. in the neighbourhood of Aſhborn. Here the river Dove, which riſes in the Peak, and falls into the Trent near Burton, runs into a chaſm between precipitous rocks.

DOUE', a ſmall town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, with a manufacture of druggets and tammies. Near it are the remains of an amphitheatre, cut out of the ſolid rock; by ſome ſuppoſed to be Roman, and by others, the remains of a palace of the ancient kings of Aquitaine.

Doveburn, Linc. W. of Spalding.

*DOVER, a ſea-port of Kent, ſituated in a valley, between high cliffs, near the Straits of Dover, which is 20 miles acroſs. It is the ſtation of the packet boats that, in time of peace, paſs to and from Calais. Hence, in clear weather, is a proſpect of Calais and the coaſt of France. The harbour is apt to be choked up with ſands, but it is cleared by letting off the river upon it, through ſluices, at low water. Dover is 15 miles SE. of Canterbury, and 72 of London. Lat. 51. 8. N. lon. 1. 23. E. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

DOVER, a town of the county of Kent, and ſtate of Delaware, in N. America, the ſeat of government, trading chiefly in corn, with Philadelphia. It is ſituated on John's Creek, a few miles from the Delaware, 56 miles S. of Philadelphia. Alſo a town of Stafford county, New Hampſhire; and a town in York county, Pennſylvania.

Dovercourt, Eſſex, the mother church of Harwich. *Doverdale*, Worceſ. NW. of Droitwich. *Doveridge*, Derbyſ. on the Dove, 2 miles from Uttoxeter. *Dovers*, Surry, SE. of Ryegate.

*DOUGLAS, a town and pariſh of Lanerkſhire, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, that falls into the Clyde. Near it is Douglas Caſtle, for many ages the reſidence of the dukes of Hamilton. The ancient caſtle was burnt about 40 years ago, but an elegant, new ſeat is built on it's ſite. It is 8 miles S of Lanerk.

DOUGLAS, a ſea-port of the Iſle of Man, nearly at the ſame diſtance from the Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh ſhores. It is the beſt harbour in the iſland; and there is a large export of herrings. It's trade and number of inhabitants have greatly increaſed within the laſt 50 years. Lat. 54. 12. N. lon. 4. 20. W.

DOUGLAS, a town of Connecticut.

Douglas, in Cork, Munſter. Here is a manufacture of ſail-cloth; it is 126 miles from Dublin. *Douglas Bridge*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Doulough's, St.* 4 miles from Dublin.

Doulton, Devonſ. between the Towridge and King's Aſhe. *Dounley*, Suſſex, N. of Chicheſter. *Dovole*, a river in Northumb. running into the Tyne by Dilſton.

DOURAK, a town of Chuſiſtan, Perſia, ſeated near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, and remarkable for growing reeds, of which pens are made.

DOURDAN, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, with a manufactory of ſilk and worſted ſtockings. It is ſeated on the river Orge, 25 miles SW. of Paris.

DOURLACH,

DOURLACH, a town of Suabia, capital of the margraviate of Baden Dourlach. It is ſeated on the Greſſen, 12 miles S. of Philipſburg.

DOURLENS, or DOULENS, a town in the dept. of Somme, ſeated on the river Authie, 15 miles N. of Amiens.

DOURO, or DUERO, a river which riſes near Agreda, in Old Caſtile, and paſſing through Leon and Portugal, falls into the ocean at Oporto.

Douthwaite, Cumb. between Keſwick and the Ulleſwater. *Dovy*, or *Tavy*, a river in Merionethſ. Montgomeryſ. and Cardiganſ. dividing N. from S. Wales, and running into the Iriſh Channel at Aberdawy. *Dow*, a river in Yorkſ. which runs into the Hodgebrook, near Edſton. *Doward Hill*, Hereſ. in Whitchurch pariſh. *Dowbridge*, Northamp. where the Avon enters Warwickſhire. *Dowdſwell*, Glouc. at the ſource of the Chilt, 9 miles NE. of Glouceſter. *Dowdſwell, Upper*, Glouc. on the edge of the Cotteſwold Hills, 12 miles from Glouceſter. *Dowerfield*, Dorſetſ. between E. Baglake and Longbridge. *Dowes Anney*, Glouc. 2 miles from Cricklade. *Dowſby*, Linc. NE. of Fokingham. *Doweſdale*, Linc. between Croyland and Wiſbeach. *Douglas*, Lanc. NW. of Wigan, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Ribble.

Dowlas Head, a promontory on the coaſt of Kerry, Munſter. Near it are ſeveral large caves, one of which has it's entrance ſo low as hardly to admit of a boat with a man ſtanding up in it; but, further in, the roof is as high as that of a Gothic cathedral; and, when a perſon ſpeaks in it, the voice is ſo reverberated from the ſides and top as to make a very loud noiſe.

DOWLATABAD, a town and fortreſs in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, 15 miles from Aurungabad, which is the capital of the province of Dowlatabad, or Amednagur. Near it are the pagodas of Ellora, moſt of which are cut out of the natural rock. For 2 leagues together little is to be ſeen but pagodas; in which are thouſand of figures, which appear, from their ſculpture, to be of early Hindoo origin. Lat. 19. 55. N. lon. 76. 0. E.

Dowles, Shropſ. NW. of Bewdley.

DOWN, a large, rich, and populous county of Ulſter, in Ireland, about 40 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, containing 72 pariſhes. It is bounded on the W. by Armagh; on the NW. by Antrim; on the S. by Carlingford Bay and Louth; it's other borders are bounded by the Bay of Carrickfergus and the Iriſh Channel. The number of houſes computed at 36,636, and of inhabitants at 204,5c It is a fertile country, though partly cumbered by bogs. It abounds in blea greens, and is full of neat habitatio with an orchard to almoſt every cottag In the rougher parts of the country, th breed a great number of horſes. Th is a canal from Newry to the South Ban and ſo into Lough Neagh. From this l to Belfaſt, another canal has been lat cut, at the expence of the marquis of B faſt; and the river Lagan, which ſepara Down from Antrim, is alſo made navig ble. It's trade, in the linen manufactu is averaged at 151,960l. annually. I chief town is Downpatrick; a ſmall tow with a linen manufacture, near which a the remains of an old cathedral, remar able for the tomb of St. Patrick, t founder. It is ſeated at the SE. corn of Lough Coin, on the river Newry, miles W. of Strangford Bay, and 74 N of Dublin.

Down, a village in Perthſhire.

Downderry, in Cork, Munſter. *Dow neen*, in Cork, Munſter; here and at Tr long, about a mile W. of Roſſcarberr are two remarkable apertures in t ground, 80 yards deep, and each abo 300 yards from the cliffs, in both whi the ſea flows by ſubterraneous paſſage Theſe cavities are called E. and W. Po laduff.

Downe, Kent, between Weſterham a Bromley. *Downe*, Eſſex, between Ha low and Hatfield Broad Oak. *Dow End*, Somerſetſhire, NE. of Bridgewate *Down End*, Glouceſ. in Forthampton p riſh. *Down End*, Glouceſ. in Mangot field pariſh. *Down, Small*, Kent, N. Sandown Caſtle. *Downe, St. Mary*, D vonſ. near Exeter.

Downgate Rock, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 1 miles from Dublin. *Downhills*, in A magh, Ulſter, 117 miles from Dublin.

*DOWNHAM MARKET, a town Norfolk, noted for the great quantities butter that are brought hither, and ſent Cambridge up the Ouſe, whence it is co veyed in the Cambridge waggons to Lo don, and generally known there by t name of Cambridge butter. It is ſeate on the river Ouſe, 11 miles nearly S. Lynn, and 86 N. by E. of London. Ma ket on Saturday.

Downham, Camb. near Ely. *Down ham*, Eſſex, NE. of Billericay, *Down ham*, Lancaſ. S. of Giſborn. *Downha* Suff. NE. of Brandon. *Downham*, York N. Riding, SE. of Richmond. *Down ham*, Northumb. S. of Warkcaſtle. *Down*

ſey

ſa, Shropſ. between Purſlow and Biſhop's Caſtle. *Down Hatherley*, 4 miles from Gloucester. *Down Huſband*, Hants, 2 miles from Andover. *Downland*, Devonſ. between Hatherly and King's Aſhe.

DOWNPATRICK. See DOWN.

Downs, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

DOWNS, THE, a road on the coaſt of Kent, about 6 miles long, between the N. and S. Foreland, where fleets frequently rendezvous. See GOODWIN SANDS.

Downs Hay, Dorſetſh. in Purbeck Iſle, near Worth and Affington.

DOWNTON, a town of Wilts, with a trade in malting, paper-making, tanning, and lace-making. It is ſeated on the river Avon, 6 miles SE. of Saliſbury, and 84 WSW. of London. Market on Friday.

Downton, Herefordſh. W. of Ringwood Chace. *Downton*, Shropſ. E. of Shrewſbury. *Downton*, Suſſ. between Wollavington and Barlavington. *Downe*, Heref. on the river Droyer. *Downeriſh*, Devonſh. N. of Crediton. *Doxford*, Northumb. near Dunſtaburgh Caſtle. *Doynton*, Glouc. W. of Marſhfield. *Dracot*, Staff. between Cheadle and Uttoxeter. *Dracot*, Oxfordſ. between Tame and Oxford. *Dragon Hill*, Berks, near Aſhbury Park.

DRAGONERA, a town of Capitanata, Naples: and a ſmall, uncultivated iſland, near the W. coaſt of Majorca.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town in the dept. of Var, containing about 9000 inhabitants. It is 12 miles nearly N. of Frejus.

Drakelow, Derb. on the Trent, near Repton. *Drakenedge*, Warw. in Nether Whitacre.

DRAS. See DARAH.

Draton, Shropſ. E. of Priors Leigh. *Dratton*, Shropſ. N. of Acton Burnel.

DRAVE, a conſiderable river which riſes in the Tyrol, on the confines of Saltzburg, and croſſing Carinthia, and ſeparating Hungary from Croatia, and the NW. part of Sclavonia, falls into the Danube, about 15 miles below Eſſeck.

Draughton, Northamp. W. of Ketteringe. *Draughton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Skipton upon Craven. *Drawdykes*, Cumb. between Stanwyke and Rawcliff. *Drax*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SE. of Barnſley. *Drax*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Snaith. *Draycot*, Wilts, between Pewſey and Martenſall Hill. *Draycot*, Wilts, N. of Chippenham. *Draycot*, Worceſ. near Campden.

DRAYTON, a town of Shropſhire, ſeated on the river Tern, a part of which ſerves as a boundary between this county and Staffordſhire, 17 miles NE. of Shrewſbury, and 154 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Drayton, Leic. SE. of Hallaton. *Drayton*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Drayton*, Warwickſ. W. of Stratford upon Avon. *Drayton*, Norf. NW. of Norwich. *Drayton*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Thrapſton. *Drayton*, Oxf. NW. of Banbury. *Drayton*, Oxf. N. of Dorcheſter. *Drayton*, Midd. between Caſtlebear and Hanwell. *Drayton*, Hants, near Portſmouth. *Drayton*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Drayton Baſſet*, Staffordſ. near Tamworth. *Drayton Beauchamp*, Bucks, near Tring. *Drayton, Dry*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Drayton, Eaſt*, Midd. near Hanwell. *Drayton, Eaſt*, Nott. between Tuxford and Riſwell. *Drayton Fenny*, Camb. SE. of St. Ives. *Drayton Parſlow*, Bucks, between Winſlow and Woburn. *Drayton, Weſt*, Midd. near Cowley. *Drayton, Weſt*, Nott. NW. of Tuxford. *Drenford*, Hants, near Biſhop's Waltham.

DRESDEN, capital of the electorate of Saxony, and one of the handſomeſt cities in Germany. It is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Elbe and Weſeritz, and divided into the Old and New Town, which are joined together by a bridge, 685 paces long, and Frederickſtadt. Old Dreſden, or Neuſtadt, owes it's origin to a chateau built by Charlemagne, in 808. The houſes are built of freeſtone, and generally of the ſame height; the ſtreets are broad and well paved, the ſquares ſpacious, and the palaces and public buildings elegant and numerous. Here are extenſive barracks, the menagerie, china manufacture, &c. The library, cabinets, gardens, &c. of the elector are extenſive and curious. Here is alſo a college, or univerſity. Lat. 51. 10. N lon. 13. 50. E.

DREUX, a town in the depart. of Eure and Loir, which has a conſiderable manufacture in cloth for the army. It is ſeated on the river Blaiſe, 48 miles WSW. of Paris.

Dribeck, Weſtmorland, S. of Appleby, *Driby*, Linc. near Wainfleet. *Driffew*, Cornw. SW. of Penzance.

DRIESSEN, or DRESNO, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Marche, ſeated on the Warta, 20 miles NNE. of Schwerin.

Driffield, Great and *Little*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, 6 miles from Kilham, in the road from Beverley. *Driffields*, Glouc. 4 miles SE. of Cirenceſter. *Drigg*, Cumb. NW. of Ravenglaſs. *Drighlington*, Yorkſ. 4 miles from Leeds.

Drimber, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Drimaleague*, in Cork, Munſter.

DRIN, a river which riſes in the SW. part of Servia, and running from S. to N. diſcharges itſelf into the Save, 32 miles W. of Sabatz.

Dringhouſe, in the ſuburbs of York. *Dringo*, Yorkſ. near Ouram, in Holdernels. *Dringſton*, Suffolk, near Wulpet. *Drington*, Dorſetſ. in Broad Windſor.

DRINO, BIANCA, or WHITE, and DRINO, NERO, or BLACK, two rivers of European Turkey, which riſe on the borders of Dalmatia, and uniting their ſtreams fall into the Adriatic at the Gulf of Drino, about 8 miles SW. of Aleſſio.

*DROGHEDA, a large, populous, well-built, and increaſing town of Louth, in Leinſter. It has an excellent harbour, and trades in Engliſh coals, corn, and other heavy goods. It is ſeated on the Boyne, 5 miles W. of the Iriſh Channel, and 23 N. of Dublin.

DROITWICH, a town of Worceſterſhire, ſeated on the river Salwarp, is of great note for it's ſalt-pits, from which they obtain about 700,000 buſhels of ſalt annually. A canal from hence to the Severn, about 3 miles from Worceſter, was finiſhed in 1771. It is 6 miles ENE. of Worceſter, and 118 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Dromagh, and *Dromalegue*, in Cork, Munſter. *Dromaragh*, in Down, Ulſter. *Dromcaſhel*, in Louth, Leinſter.

DROME, a dept. of France, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Rhone: it is ſo called from a river of the ſame name, which croſſes it, and falls into the Rhone 11 miles S. of Valence, the capital.

Dromilly, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Dromkeen*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Dromon*, in Limerick, Munſter.

Dromonby, Yorkſ. N. Riding, S. of Stokeſley.

*DROMORE, a town of Down, in Ulſter, ſtanding on both ſides of the river Lagan, over which there is a bridge. It is 66 miles from Dublin.

Dromore, in Clare, Munſter. *Dromore*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Dromore*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Dromy*, in Cork, Munſter.

DRONERO, a town of Saluzzo, Piedmont, ſeated on the Maira, over which it has a bridge of prodigious height.

DRONFIELD, a town of Derbyſhire, ſituated among the mountains, at the edge of the Peak, in a fine healthy air, 6 miles S. of Sheffield, and 155 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

DRONTHEIM, a conſiderable town of Norway, formerly it's capital, and the uſual reſidence of it's kings. It is now capital of a government of the ſame name, has a good harbour, well frequented, but not capable of receiving large veſſels, on account of rocks at the entrance, and carries on a great trade. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea and lofty mountains, and is ſituated on a bay, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Nidder, 270 miles NW. of Stockholm. Lat. 63. 26. N. lon. 10. 38. E.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway, N. of Bergen, extending nearly 500 miles in length, along the coaſt of the North Sea, and parted by mountains from Sweden.

Droumalagree, in Cork, Munſter.

DROWNED LANDS, a tract of country in the ſtate of New York, W. of Hudſon's River, in Orange County, on the borders of Jerſey. They contain 40 or 50,000 acres. The waters, which deſcend from the ſurrounding hills, being ſlowly diſcharged by the river into which they run, cover theſe meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile; but they expoſe the inhabitants to intermittents. The river Wallkill, which paſſes through this tract, and falls into Hudſon River, is, in the ſpring, plentifully ſtored with large eels.

Droxford, Hants, near Biſhop's Waltham. *Droylſden*, Lanc. near Mancheſter.

Drum, in Monaghan, Ulſter, between 2 ſmall loughs. *Drumadoon*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Drumahare*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Drumana*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Drumanagillibeg*, in Cork, Munſter. *Drumaſnave*, in Leitrim, Connaught, 72 miles from Dublin. *Drumbane*, in Down, Ulſter. *Drumboe*, a hill in Down, Ulſter.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Monaghan, in Ulſter, about 10 miles W. of Dundalk.

Drumbridge, in Meath, Leinſter. *Drumcallagher*, in Cork, Munſter. *Drumcannon*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Drumcondra*, in Cavan, Ulſter. *Drumcondra*, within 2 miles NE. of Dublin. *Drumcong*, in Galway, Connaught. *Drumcullacher*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Drumdeer*, in Cork, Munſter, near Doneraile; here is a red and grey marble quarry. *Drumglaſs*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, near Dungannon, *Drumgoolan*, in Down, Ulſter. *Drumirork*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Drumlaghded Hill*, in Donegal, Ulſter.

DRUMLANRIG, a town of Dumfrieſſhire, in the diſtrict of Nithſdale, remarkable for a wood of Oak 6 miles in length. In the Duke of Queenſberry's park there yet remains a few of the wild cattle which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland. They are milk white, except their noſes, ears, and the orbits of their eyes, which are black. Their form is elegant, they have

have a ſpirited wildneſs in their looks, and when they run, inſtead of going in the clumſy cow-gallop, they bound like deer. Drumlanrig is ſeated on the river Nith, 11 miles N. of Dumfries.

Drumliſh, in Longford, Leinſter. *Drumloch*, near Dromore, in Down, Ulſter.

Drummond, a village of Roſsſhire.

Drummore Church, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Drumpate* and *Drumod*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Drumquin*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Drumſhanbo* and *Drumſna*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Drungand Hills*; ſee *Cabir-conroony*.

Drurwick, Suſſ. 5 miles SW. of Horſham. *Druriche*, Northumb. E. of Witherington Caſtle. *Druryd*, a river in Merionethſhire.

DRUSENHEIM, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, ſeated on the river Moter, near it's influx into the Rhine, 5 miles SE. of Haguenau.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibianus, governed by particular princes, called Emirs. They are very friendly to Europeans, worſhip the images of ſaints like Roman Catholics, yet obſerve the faſt of Rammedan, and offer their devotions both in Mahometan moſques and Chriſtian churches. Some of them admit circumciſion, but others reject it. They are a ſtrong and robuſt people, of an active, enterpriſing character, and accuſtomed, from their infancy, to fatigues and hardſhips. Their language is pure Arabic.

Druſtwyn, Carmarthenſ. *Druxton*, Heref. between Morehampton and Aconbury.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, is a large, handſome, and populous city, ſeated on the river Liffey or Anna Liffey. The appearance of this metropolis, the Bay of Dublin, and the ſurrounding country, on approaching them from the ſea, is grand and beautiful; after paſſing the Iſle of Lambay, and that of Ireland's Eye, which is ſmall, being a lofty and groteſque-looking rock, and the craggy mountain of Howth, in coming from the north; or, after paſſing the rocky cliffs of Bray, in approaching from the ſouth, the extenſive Bay of Dublin opens on the view; on the left are ſeen the hills and mountains of Wicklow; on the right, the gently riſing ſhores of Clontarf; the city, on a riſing ground, at the extremity of the bay, and at ſeveral miles diſtance, with domes and ſpires, terminates the view. The Caſſoon, a beautiful pharos, or light-houſe, 4 or 5 miles from the city, ſeems, like another Eddyſtone light-houſe, to riſe out of the ſea; from this, however, there is a broad and firm wall, or pier, nearly completed, reaching to Ringſend, to which the city is now nearly extended. On the N. ſide of the wall is the harbour where veſſels lie ſafe at anchor with an open ſea to the N. On the S. ſide of the wall, near the town, are wharfs principally uſed for bathing; and between theſe and the oppoſite ſhore is an extenſive and ſmooth ſtrand, which is dry at low water; there is a wharf alſo on the N. ſide of the river, for the purpoſe of bathing, and elegant baths on both ſides of the water. From Ringſend upwards, through the whole city, the river is embanked with quays on both ſides; as theſe are open nearly through their whole extent, they form beautiful walks of very extenſive range. The docks laid out on each ſide of the river, are ſufficiently capacious to hold ſeveral thouſands of veſſels. The ſtreets of Dublin are pretty regular, and well paved, the ſquares ſpacious and elegant, and the public buildings ſuperb. The town is ſupplied with water by means of pipes. A circular road, about 10 or 12 miles in length, encompaſſes the city, and the country around it is pleaſant. There is not yet in Ireland, as in England, a parochial proviſion for the poor; but there are, throughout the country, inſtitutions for their relief, ſupported by voluntary contributions. Of this ſort is the Houſe of Induſtry in Dublin. The trade of Dublin is extenſive, and ſince the emancipation of the country from the dominion of Great Britain, it has increaſed ſurpriſingly, and is ſtill improving; but the bar at the entrance of the harbour renders the approach of large veſſels difficult and dangerous. Some improvements, however, are projecting to remedy this great defect. Lat. 53. 23. N. lon. 6. 17. W.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, in Leinſter, 25 miles in length and 16 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Meath, on the E. by the Iriſh Channel, on the S. by Wicklow, and on the W. by Meath and Kildare. The ſoil is rich and fertile in corn and paſture. It contains 107 pariſhes, 20 of which are in the city of Dublin, 4 market towns, and about 26,000 houſes.

DUBLIN, a town of N. Carolina.

Dubmill, Cumb. between Newton in Ardale and the ſea.

DUCK CREEK, a town in the ſtate of Delaware, which carries on a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia. It is 12 miles NW. of Dover.

Duckenfield, Cheſh. near Aſhton under Line. *Ducklington*, Oxf. SE. of Witney. *Duckmanton*, Derbyſ. E. of Cheſterfield.

Duckpool, Cornw. in the NW. *Ducoats*, Midd. W. of Tottenham High Croſs. *Dudbridge*, Glouc. in Stanley King's pariſh. *Dudcot*, Berks, NW. of Wallingford. *Dudden*, Cheſh. SE. of Tarven. *Dudden*, a river of Lanc. running into the ſea below Dqulton, at Dudden Sands, NW. of the county. *Duddleſwell*, Suſſex, between Cuckfield and Aſhdown Foreſt.

DUDLEY, a town of Worceſterſhire, inſulated in Staffordſhire, containing about 2000 families, moſt of whom are employed in the manufacture of nails and other iron wares. It is 10 miles W. of Birmingham, 16 E. of Bridgenorth, and 120 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dudman Point, Cornw. between Porthilly and Portluny. *Dudmaſton*, Shropſ. S. of Bridgenorth. *Dudſton*, Warw. near Birmingham. *Dudſwell*, Herts, E. of Tring.

DUERSTEDEWYCK, a town of Utrecht.

Duffield, or *Dunfield*, on the Derwent, N. of Derby. *Duffrin*, Glamorganſhire. *Duffrile*, Shropſ. near Maſhbrook the Lower. *Dufton*, Weſtm. N. of Appleby. *Dufton*, or *Doughton*, Glouceſ. near Tetbury. *Dugdale*, Warw. near Nuneaton. *Duggleby*, Yorkſ. SE. of New Malton.

DUISBURG, a town of Cleves, Weſtphalia, with manufactures of iron and cloth. It is ſituated near the E. bank of the Rhine, 14 miles N. of Duſſeldorp.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, WNW. of the Iſles of Danger, E. of New Guinea, and N of the Friendly Iſles, was diſcovered by Commodore Byron, in 1765. It is uninhabited; except by land-crabs and by ſea-fowl, which laſt were ſo unacquainted with man, as not to fear any miſchief from him, permitting the ſeamen to come ſo near them as to knock them down. Lat. 8. 0. S. lon. 172. 30. W.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLARD, in the S. Pacific Ocean, between Lord Howe's Group, and the SE. point of New Ireland, is about 10 miles long, of moderate height, and flat, and ſo fertile as to repreſent a perfect garden. The huts of the natives are made of bamboo, with fences before them, within which the ground is well cleared and trodden. In the incloſures, the plantain, banana, yam, ſugar-cane, &c. are cultivated: beſide theſe, the iſland produces beetle-nuts, mangoes, bread-fruit, guavas, and ſome nutmeg-trees. The animals are dogs, hogs, and poultry. The natives are ſtout, of a light copper colour, and go without clothes: noné are ſeen with their hair of it's natural colour; they dreſs it with greaſe and powder. They chew the beetle, and uſe it with the chenam and a leaf, as practiſed in the E. Indies by which their mouths appear red, and their teeth, in time, become black. The only muſical inſtrument among them is compoſed of ſeveral hollow reeds, of different lengths, faſtened together, like the ſyrinx of the ancients. Their canoes are neatly made, and have an outrigger. Lat. 4. 7. S. lon. 152. 42. E.

Dukepull, Northumb. SW. of Hexham *Dukes*, Eſſex NE. of Great Braxted. *Dulas*, on the NE. ſide of the Iſle of Angleſey, on a bay and river of the ſame name is much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade. Near it is a red, ochery earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead ochre, and upon all the coaſt they make fern aſhes. *Dulas*, the name of ſeveral rivers in Wales; two of Carmarthenſhire one of Brecknockſ. one of Radnorſ. two of Montgomeryſ. and one of the Iſle of Angleſey.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Brunſwick ſeated on the Wipper, 15 miles E. of Gottingen. It is ſubject to the elector of Mentz.

DULEEK, a town of Meath, in Leinſter about 4 miles S. of Drogheda, and 2 from Dublin.

Dullingham, 13 miles from Cambridge SE. of Newmarket Heath.

DULMEN, a town in Munſter, Weſtphalia.

Dulo, Cornw. N. of Eaſt Looe. *Dulvarne*, Staff. NW. of Cheadle.

DULVERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire with a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth and blankets It is ſeated on the Dun brook, near it's fall into the Exe, 24 miles SE. of Barnſtaple, and 164 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dulwich, Surry, in the pariſh of Camberwell, 5 miles S. of London. Here is a college endowed for a maſter and warden 4 fellows, 6 poor men, 6 poor women, and 12 poor boys. It was founded by Edward Alleyn, a comedian in Elizabeth's reign in fulfilment, as it is ſaid, of a vow he had made on receiving a fright in perſonating one of Shakeſpeare's devils.

DUMBARNY, a pariſh of Perthſhire.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, anciently LENNOX, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Argyleſhire and Loch Long on the N. by Argyleſhire and Perthſhire on the E. by Perthſhire and Stirlingſhire and on the S. by the counties of Lanerk and Renfrew. It's greateſt length is 40 miles, it's breadth from 6 to 15. The W part of this county abounds with mountaſſes; in other parts it is fertile in corn

and paſtures; but the principal riches ariſe from the fiſheries in the lochs in and about it's coaſts. The principal of theſe is Loch Lomond. It's capital,

*DUMBARTON, is a large, ancient town, containing about 2000 inhabitants. It's principal manufacture is crown and bottle glaſs, but many of the young women are employed in the neighbouring print fields, on the banks of the Leven. Close to the river, is a caſtle built on a vaſt rock, formerly deemed impregnable. This town was erected into a royal burgh by king Alexander II. in 1221. About 1000 tons of ſhipping belong to this place, which has a harbour for large brigs, ſecure in all weathers. It is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 15 miles NW. of Glaſgow.

DUMBARTON, a town of New Hampſhire.

DUMBLAIN, a town and pariſh of Perthſhire, 4 miles N. of Stirling.

Dumbleton, Glouc. near Bekeford.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr; on the N. by the ſhires of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk; on the NE. and E. by thoſe of Selkirk and Roxburgh: and on the S. by Solway Frith and a part of Cumberland. It is about 50 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 broad. It comprehends the diſtricts of Annandale, Nithſdale, and Eſkdale. The capital of the county is

*DUMFRIES, a well-built town, ſurrounded on all ſides, at the diſtance of a few miles, by a continued chain of hills, forming, altogether, one of the grandeſt, natural amphitheatres in Britain. The number of inhabitants, at an enumeration lately taken, was 5600. They have 8 or 10 coaſting veſſels, and 2 or 3 employed in the Baltic and wine trades. It is ſeated on the river Nith, 8 miles N. of Solway Frith, and 53 SSW. of Edinburgh.

DUMFRIES, a town of Prince William County, Virginia.

Dun, a lake of Ayrſhire, and a pariſh in Angusſhire.

Dunacombe, Cornw. NE. of Duckpool.

Dunald Mill Hole, a curious, ſubterranean paſſage, 5 miles from Lancaſter, through which a large brook paſſes for about 2 miles, and appears again at Carnford.

Dunaghy, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 78 miles from Dublin: here is a celebrated ſpa.

Dunamese, a large and lofty rock, on the plain of Maryborough, affording paſture to ſheep.

Dunamona, in Mayo, Connaught.

*DUNBAR, a well-built town of Haddingtonſhire, with a good harbour, and about 18 veſſels employed in the coaſting and foreign trade, beſides 12 fiſhing boats. This town trades largely in malt and grain. Under the rock, on which are the ruins of a caſtle, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and here are vaſt baſaltic columns of red grit ſtone. It is 23 miles E. of Edinburgh.

Dunbeath, a river in Caithneſs.

Dunboyne, in Meath, Leinſter.

DUNCANNON, a town and fort of Wexford, in Leinſter, on the E. coaſt of Waterford Harbour, 6 miles ESE. of Waterford.

Dunchidiock, Devonſ. near Duddleſcomb Leigh. *Dunchurch*, Warw. 3 miles from Hillmorton. *Dunclent*, Worc. near Kidderminſter.

Duncormack, in Wexford, Leinſter.

*DUNDALK, a ſea-port and aſſize-town of Louth, in Leinſter. It conſiſts of a wide ſtreet, nearly a mile long, and ſome croſs lanes; has a good market-houſe, and carries on a manufacture of muſlins, linens, and cambrics. It is moſt advantageouſly ſituated for an extenſive inland trade, and the port is very ſafe for ſhipping. The bay, alſo, has good moorings, and abounds with fiſh. Dundalk is 18 miles N. of Drogheda, and 40 of Dublin.

*DUNDEE, a large and flouriſhing town in the ſhire of Angus, with manufactures of glaſs, coarſe linen, ſail-cloth, cordage, coloured and white thread, buckram, tanned leather, ſhoes, and hats; and here is alſo a ſugar-houſe. The houſes are built of ſtone, generally three or four ſtories high; and the principal ſtreets, with a number of leſſer ones, are all paved in the beſt manner. Trading veſſels of the largeſt burden can get into the harbour, which is ſafe, commodious, and of eaſy acceſs, with broad, extenſive piers, well adapted for the purpoſes of loading and diſcharging veſſels; and there is good room on the quay for ſhip-building, which is carried on here to a large extent. In the year 1792, there were 116 veſſels belonging to the port, navigated by 698 men: of theſe, 34 were employed in the foreign, and 78 in the coaſting trade, with 4 in the whale fiſhery. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Dundee is ſituated on the N. ſide of the Frith of Tay, 14 miles NW. of St. Andrews, and 30 N. of Edinburgh.

Dundel, Herts, near Tring. *Dundene*, Somerſ. near Sedgemoor.

Dunderow, in Cork, Munſter.

DUNDONALD, a pariſh in Ayrſhire.

Dundrum, and it's *Bay*, in Down, Ulſter. *Dundrum*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Dundrum*, 3 miles SE. of Dublin.

Dundry, Somerſ. SW. of Briſtol.

DUNEBURG, a town of Livonia, ſeated on the Dwina, 90 miles SE. of Riga.

Dunegal, a fruitful iſland in the Bay of Baltimore, in Cork, Munſter. *Dunclong*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Dunfanaby*, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Dunee, Northumb. near Berwick.

* DUNFERMLINE, a town and pariſh of Fifeſhire, with a manufacture of linen, particularly diapers. Here are the remains of a magnificent abbey and palace, in which Charles I. king of England, and the Princeſs Elizabeth his ſiſter, mother of the Princeſs Sophia, were born. The church was the burial-place of ſeveral Scottiſh monarchs. It is ſeated on a hill, commanding a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect of a part of 14 different counties, 15 miles NW. of Edinburgh.

Dunfield, N. of Derby, on the Derwent, *Dunford, Upper* and *Lower*, Yorkſ. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Dunford*, 8 miles from Cambridge.

* DUNGANNON, an ancient town of Tyrone, in Ulſter, near which are coal mines. It is ſeated on a hill, 11 miles N. of Armagh, and 72 NW. of Dublin.

* DUNGARVON, a tolerably well-built town in Waterford, Munſter. It has a good market and ſeſſion houſe, and an aqueduct has been conſtructed here, by parlimentary encouragement, for ſupplying the town with freſh water, which is brought from the river Phyniſk, at the diſtance of ſome miles. It ſupplies Dublin with fiſh and great quantities of potatoes. It is ſeated on Dungarvon Bay, with a commodious harbour, 21 miles WSW. of Waterford.

DUNGENESS, a promontory of Kent, 8 miles S. by W. of Romney. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 1. 4. E.

Dungivin, in Derry, Ulſter.

Dungleedy, or *Dowgleedy*, a river in Pembrokeſhire.

Dunglo, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Dungum, a river in Montgomeryſhire. *Dunham*, Nott. on the Trent, near Normanton. *Dunham, Great* and *Little*, Norf. NE. of Swaffham. *Dunham on the Hill*, Cheſh. W. of Delamere Foreſt. *Dunham Maſſey*, Cheſh. on the Merſey, 3 miles from Warrington. *Dunhead*, Wilts, near Shafton. *Dunholm*, Nott. 6 miles from Tuxford. *Dunholm*, between Lincoln and Market Raiſin. *Duniet*, Somerſ. SW. of Nony Caſtle. *Dunington*, Berks, N. of Sp[illegible]ham Land, on the rivulet Lambourn. *Dun[illegible]ton*, Nothumb. E. of Eland Hall.

Dunipace, a picturesque ſpot on the river Carron, in Scotland.

Dunkanally, in Donegal, Ulſter.

* DUNKELD, a town of Perthſhire, ſitu[illegible] ated amid romantic rocks and woods, u[illegible] der which rolls the majeſtic Tay, 10 mil[illegible] nearly N. of Perth. It is much reſorte[illegible] to in the ſummer months, for the benef[illegible] of goats' whey. It is the market town [illegible] the Highlands on that ſide, and carries o[illegible] a manufacture of linen. The duke [illegible] Athol has a beautiful modern ſeat here.

Dunkerrin, in King's County, Leinſte[illegible]

Dunkerron, in Kerry, Munſter.

Dunkerton, Somerſ. near Bath. *Dunk[illegible] well*, Devonſ. S. of Columſtock. *Dun[illegible] field*, Northumb. S. of Hexham. *Dunki[illegible] baigh*, Lanc. NE. of Blackburn. *Du[illegible] kirk*, Herts, W. of St. Alban's.

DUNKIRK, a conſiderable and importa[illegible] maritime town of France, in the diſtri[illegible] of Bergues, and dept. of the North, co[illegible] taining about 80,000 inhabitants. [illegible] means of a ſluice, 42 feet wide, the ba[illegible] within the town will hold 40 ſhips of t[illegible] line always floating. It is 22 miles SW[illegible] of Oſtend. Lat. 51. 2. N. lon. 2. 28. E.

Dunklyn, Worc. E. of Kidderminſter.

DUNLAVIN, a town of Wicklow, Leinſter, which has an elegant mark[illegible] houſe and ſtores. It is 20 miles W. Wicklow, and 22 from Dublin.

* DUNLEARY, a ſea-port on the S. ſi[illegible] of the Bay of Dublin, 5 miles from t[illegible] city.

Dunleckney, in Carlow, Leinſter.

* DUNLEER, a town of Louth, in Lei[illegible] ſter, 6 miles N. of Drogheda, and 30 fr[illegible] Dublin.

DUN LE ROI, a ſmall town in the de[illegible] of Cher, ſeated on the Auron, 17 mi[illegible] SSE. of Bourges.

Dunleſbire, Northumb. near Selkirk.

Dunlop, a village and pariſh of Ayrſhi[illegible] celebrated for rich and delicate cheeſe.

Dunlow, in Galway, Connaught. *Du[illegible] luce*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Dunmaereen*, Mayo, Connaught. *Dunmanway*, a v[illegible] lage, in Cork, Munſter, 12 miles W. Bandon, where the linen manufactur[illegible] carried on.

DUNMANUS, a large, deep bay, on [illegible] SW. coaſt of Ireland, ſeparated from t[illegible] of Bantry by a narrow point of land. [illegible] is very eaſy to enter, and very ſafe wh[illegible] entered, yet there are no inhabitants n[illegible] it to give it importance. It's mouth, entrance, lies in lat. 51. 20. N. lon. 42. W.

Dunmore, in Galway, Connaught. *Du[illegible] more Head*, in Kerry, Munſter, the m[illegible] weſtern point of Europe. *Dunm[illegible] Cave*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter, contains number of figures of a cryſtalline ſubſtan[illegible] ſcarce

ſcarcely leſs curious than thoſe of Antiparos.

*DUNMOW, GREAT, a town of Eſſex, with a manufacture of baize. In the reign of Henry III. the Lord Fitzwalter inſtituted a cuſtom here, which is ſtill the tenure of the manor, that whatever married man did not repent of his marriage, or quarrel with his wife, in a year and a day afterwards, ſhould go to the priory, and receive from the lord a gammon, or flitch of bacon, provided he ſwore to the truth of it. Some old records here, mention ſeveral that have claimed and received this reward: and it has been received ſo lately as ſince the 1750, by a weaver and his wife, of Coggeſhall. It has been *demanded* more recently, but the demand is now evaded, from the ceremony being attended with conſiderable expence to the lord of the manor. It is ſituated on the Chelmer, 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 40 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dunmow, Little, E. of Great Dunmow.

Dunnemanagh, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

DUSNET, a town of Caithneſs.

Dunningley, Yorkſ. NW. of Wakefield.

DUNNINGTON, a dirty, ill-built town of Lincolnſhire, noted for a large trade in hemp and hempſeed: it is alſo a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to Bolton and the Waſhes. It is 11 miles WSW. of Boſton, and 111 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Dunnington, Caſtle and *Park*, Leic. by the Trent, in the moſt northern borders of the county, and 7 miles from Derby. *Dunnington*, Heref. S. of Ledbury. *Dunnington*, Shropſ. W. of Wrekin Hill. *Dunnington*, Shropſ. E. of Broſeley. *Dunnington*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Dunnington*, Suſſ. 4 miles from Chicheſter. *Dunnington upon Bane*, Linc. between Wragby and Louth. *Dunningworth*, Suff. SW. of Saxmundham. *Dunny*, Glouc. in Miniſterworth pariſh.

DUNNOSE, a cape on the SE. part of the Iſle of Wight. Lat. 50. 33. N. lon. 1. 11. W.

Dunnoter, or *Dunotyr*, a village of Kincardineſhire, near which are the remains of a caſtle, ſituated on a perpendicular rock, near the ſea, level on the top, and ſeveral acres in extent, and almoſt ſeparated from the land by a very deep chaſm. By this romantic ſituation, it forms one of the moſt majeſtic ruins in the kingdom.

Dunraven Houſe, Glamorganſ. ſtands on a high rocky headland, projecting a conſiderable diſtance into the ſea, many parts of which have the appearance of religious antiquity rather than of a caſtle. It is 9 miles SE. of Cowbridge.

Dunrobin Caſtle, in Sutherland, the ſeat of the counteſs of Sutherland, on an eminence near the ſea, 15 miles nearly N. of Cromarty.

Dunsborn Abbots, Glouceſ. N of Cirenceſter. *Dunsborn Rouſe*, Glouc. S. of Cirenceſter. *Dunsbrook*, a river in Devonſ. *Dunsby*, Linc. SE. of Folkingham. *Dunſby Hall*, Linc. 3 miles NW. of Sleaford; here are chalybeate ſprings. *Dunſden*, Oxf. a hamlet of Binfield.

*DUNSE, a town in Berwickſhire, with a good market, and 4 conſiderable fairs for horſes, ſheep, and black cattle, in March, June, Auguſt, and November. It is ſituated between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, 12 miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed.

Dunſfold, Surry, E. of Haſlemere. *Dunsford*, Devonſ. between Biſhop's Cheriton and Doddeſcomb Leigh. *Dunsford, Upper* and *Lower*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SE. of Boroughbridge.

*DUNSHAGLIN, a town in Meath, Leinſter, 14 miles from Dublin.

Dunſink, 2½ miles W. of Dublin. On a riſing ground here, is an aſtronomical obſervatory pertaining to the college of Dublin.

Dunſmore, a river of Staff. running into the Churnet at Leek. *Dunſland*, Devonſ. W. of Black Torrington. *Dunſley*, Yorkſ. near Whitby. *Dunſley*, Herts, near Berkhamſted. *Dunſley Nether*, Durh. SE. of Darlington, and W. of the Tees, oppoſite to *Dunſley Over*, Yorkſ. which is E. of the Tees. *Dunſmore Heath*, Warw between Coventry and Daventry.

*DUNSTABLE, a populous town of Bedfordſhire, with ſeveral good inns, as it is a great thoroughfare, ſtanding on the great road between London and the N. and NW. counties. It is noted for elegant baſkets, hats, &c. made of ſtraw, which are conſiderable, and even articles of exportation. The larks taken hereabouts, are ſaid to be the largeſt and beſt in the kingdom. It is ſeated on a dry, chalky eminence, near the Chiltern Hills, 17 miles nearly S. of Bedford, and 34 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Dunſtable, Staff. W. of Burton upon Trent.

DUNSTER, a town of Somerſetſhire, conſiſting of about 400 houſes, with a manufacture of kerſeys. It ſtands on a low ground, 20 miles NW. of Taunton, and 158 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Dunſton, Staff. N. of Penkridge. *Dunſton*, Derbyſ. NW. of Cheſterfield. *Dunſton*,

ſton, SE. of Lincoln. *Dunſton*, S. of Norwich. *Dunſton*, Northumb. on the Tyne, in Embleton pariſh. *Dunſton*, Northumb. near Dunſtaburgh Caſtle. *Dunſton*, Staff. between Checkley and Ellaſton. *Dunſton*, Weſtmorl. N. of Appleby. *Dunterley*, Northumb. S. of the Tyne, near Lee Hall. *Dunterton*, Devonſ. between Milton Abbey and Launceſton. *Duntesbourn Abbots*, *Duntesbourn Rous*, and *Duntesbourn Lyre*, 3 adjacent pariſhes, about 12 miles from Glouceſter. *Duntiſhe*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile N. of Buckland Abbas. *Dunton*, Bedf. SE. of Biggleſwade. *Dunton*, Bucks, SE. of Winſlow. *Dunton*, Eſſex, NW. of Hornden. *Dunton*, Warwickſ. N. of Coleſhill. *Dunton*, Norf. NW. of Fakenham. *Dunton Baſſet*, Leic. near Lutterworth. *Dunum*, Northumb. in Wark barony. *Dunville*, Glouc. in Kempford pariſh.

DUNWICH, an antient town of Suffolk, ſeated on the top of a looſe cliff. It was once large and populous, and an epiſcopal ſee, but here are now only the remains of a town, all but two pariſhes being ſwallowed up by the ſea. The principal buſineſs here is fiſhing for herrings, mackarel, &c. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 99 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

DURANCE, a river of France, which riſes on the borders of Piedmont, paſſes by or near Embrun, Pertuis, Cavaillon, &c and falls into the Rhone a little below Avignon.

Durance, Middl. between Enfield and Waltham Chaſe.

DORANGO, a town of Biſcay, about 12 miles E. of Bilboa; and a town of New Biſcay, in Mexico.

DURAZZO, anciently DYRRACHIUM, a ſea-port town, the capital of Albania, ſtrong and populous, with a good harbour. Lat. 41. 42. N.

DURBUY, a town and county of Luxemburg, on the river Ourte.

DURCKEIM, a town in Linange, circle of the Upper Rhine, 14 miles W. of Manheim.

Durdans, Surry, 1 mile from Epſom. *Durdham Downs*, Glouc. adjoining Clifton and Briſtol Hot-wells; remarkable for the ſalubrity of their air, and for beautiful proſpects.

DUREE, a town of Juliers, Weſtphalia, with a manufacture of cloth.

Durford, Suſſex, W. of Midhurſt.

DURHAM, a county palatine of England, bounded on the W. by Cumberland and Weſtmorland; on the N. by Northumberland; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S. by Yorkſhire. It is divided into 4 wards, which contain 1 city, 8 market towns, 113 pariſhes, and about 100,000 inhabitants. It is 21 miles in length, from E. to W. and 32 in breadth from N. to S. The biſhop is a temporal prince, being earl of Sadberg in this county, and ſheriff paramount, as alſo perpetual juſtice of peace within his territories. He ſits as chief in the courts of judicature, thoſe of aſſize not excepted; and even when judgment of blood is given. The weſtern ſide of the county is mountainous, while the eaſtern and ſouthern are fruitful in corn and paſture, and enjoy a milder air. Here are manufactories of tammies, carpets, ſail-cloths, ſteel, glaſs, paper, iron founderies, and immenſe mines of coal, lead, grind-ſtones, and iron. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

*DURHAM the capital of the county of Durham, is an ancient city, founded on 7 hills, and ſurrounded by others more lofty, in a beautiful winding of the river Wear. Here are pleaſant walks along the banks of the river, which are covered with woods, and edged with lofty crags. Around it are grown large quantities of the beſt muſtard. Durham is 14 miles S. of Newcaſtle, and 257 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

DURHAM, a town of Connecticut; and 2 towns of New Hampſhire.

Durham or *Dyrham*, Glouceſ. 5 miles from Chipping Sudbury. *Durhams*, Middl. 2 miles N. of Chipping Barnet. *Durſey*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Bridgewater. *Durley*, Hants, SW. of Biſhop's Waltham. *Durſland Bay*, Dorſetſ. on the SE. coaſt of Purbeck Iſle. *Durnford*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Durnford*, Wilts, S. of Amesbury. *Durnhall*, Cheſh. near Middlewich. *Durpit Chapel*, Durh. between Newbiggin and Teeſdale Foreſt. *Durrington*, Wilts 2 miles from Ameſbury. *Durrington*, Linc. near Bloxham.

Durrow, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Durſey Iſland*, off the coaſt of Cork, Munſter.

DURSLEY, a town of Glouceſterſhire with a manufacture of broad cloth. The manufacture of cards for clothiers has been long ſettled here. It is ſeated on a branch of the Severn, 13 miles SW. of Glouceſter, and 107 W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Durſton, Somerſetſ. NE. of Taunton. *Durtreburn*, Northumb. N. of Otterburn. *Durweſton*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles N. of Blandford.

DUSSELDORP, a city of Berg, Weſtphalia, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It is ſituated on the river Duſſe

a

at it's confluence with the Rhine, 20 miles NNW. of Cologn.

Daſton, W. of Northampton. *Duſton*, Weſtm. NE. of Appleby.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Suabia.

Dutton, Cheſh. on the Weever, NW. of Northwich. *Dutton Duxbury*, Lanc. near Chorley. *Dutton Hall*, Eſſex, near Dunmow.

DUYVELAND, an iſland of Zealand, in the United Provinces.

DWINA, a river of the Ruſſian empire, which riſes in the government of Vologda, and falls into the White Sea at Archangel, which town is the capital of the province of Dwina.

DWINA, or DUNA, a river which riſes in the province of Pſkov, Ruſſia, and falls into the Baltic below Riga. In 1773, it was the boundary between Ruſſia and Poland.

Dyke, Suſſex, W. of Hayliſham. *Dymock*, Glouceſ. NW. of Newent. *Dynchill*, N. of Hereford. *Dynebop Chapel*, Shropſ. SE. of Acton Scot. *Dyne's Hall*, Eſſex, near the Walthams. *Dynton*, Bucks, 3 miles from Thame and Ayleſbury.

Dyon, in Tyrone Ulſter.

*DYSART, a town of Fifeſhire, with a very ancient church, ſaid to have been built by the Picts. This town employs 23 ſquare-rigged veſſels and 2 ſloops, in carrying coals, and importing wood, to and from Dantzick, Denmark, Rotterdam, &c. It is ſituated on the N. coaſt of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh.

Dyſenworth, Leic. SE. of Dunnington. *Dyton, Priors*, Shropſ. N. of Brown Clee Hill. *Dyzard*, Cornw. NE. of Bottreaux Caſtle.

EAGLE, SW. of Lincoln. *Eaglesfield*, Cumb. 2 miles S. of Cockermouth.

Eagle's Neſt, a romantic ſpot between the upper and middle Lakes of Killarney, in Kerry, Munſter.

Eaglewood, Cumberl. between Penrith and Carliſle. *Eaglewood*, Surry, a pond of 25 acres, in the pariſh of Newdigate. *Ealand*, Lincolnſ. in the Iſle of Axholm. *Eardington*, Shropſhire, S. of Bridgenorth. *Eardiſland*, Herefordſ. 3 miles from Leominſter. *Eardiſley*, Heref. near Hunlington Caſtle. *Eareby*, Lincolnſ. between Thongcaſter and Grimſby, *Eareſby Place*, Lincolnſ. near Spilſby. *Earith*, Huntingd. *Earl's Colne*, Eſſex, 2 miles SE. of Halſtead. *Earl's Court*, Midd. between Kenſington and Chelſea. *Earl's Dyke*, Yorkſ. the N. boundary of Holderneſs. *Earlſhaw*, Nott. in Caunton pariſh. *Earl's Hide*, Staff. 2 miles from Stone. *Earl's Soham*, Suff. near Framlingham. *Earlſton*, Hants, NW. of King's Clere.

EARLSTON, or ERSILTON, a town of Berwickſhire. Near it is the Houſe of Cowdenknows, and on the adjacent knells may be ſeen the remains of it's broom, ſo celebrated in Scottiſh ditty.

Earlſtonham, Suffolk, N. of Needham. *Earn*, a lake and river of Perthſhire. *Earſham*, Norfolk, near Bungay *Earſe-well*, Suff. NE. of Milden Hall. *Earth*, Cornw. W. of Trematon Caſtle. *Earthan*, Cornw. NE. of Market Jew. *Earton*, Lancaſ. near Liverpool. *Eaſbach*, Heref. near Biſhops and Caſtle Frome. *Eaſby*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Eaſby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, E. of Stokeſley. *Eaſington*, Bucks, 2 miles from Tame. *Eaſington*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Eaſington*, Yorkſ. NW. of Whitby. *Eaſington*, Glouceſterſ. on the Severn, 6 miles from Stroud.

EASINGWOLD, a town of Yorkſhire, trading in bacon and butter. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 210 N. of London.

Eaſt Almer, Dorſetſ. near Sturminſter.

EASTBOURN, a town of Suſſex, noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called wheat ears; and lately become a well-frequented place for ſea-bathing. It is near Beachy Head, 15 miles ESE. of Lewes, and 65 SSE. of London.

Eaſt Brent, Somerſetſ. 4 miles N. of Huntſpil. *Eaſtbridge*, Suff. on the coaſt, near Siſewel. *Eaſtbridge*, Kent, N. of Romney Marſh. *Eaſtbury*, Dorſetſ. 4 miles from Blandford. *Eaſtbury*, Eſſex, near Barking. *Eaſtchurch*, Kent, in the Iſle of Sheppy. *Eaſtcot*, Cornw. near the ſource of the Tamar. *Eaſt Creech*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, a mile NW. of Knolle. *Eaſt Dean*, Suſſex, 5 miles N. of Chicheſter. *Eaſt Down*, Devonſ. S. of Comb Martin. *Eaſt End*, Midd. between Finchley and Whetſton. *Eaſterford*, Eſſex, S. of Coggeſhal. *Eaſtergate*, Suſſex, SW. of Arundel. *Eaſter, Good* and *High*, Eſſex, both between Hatfield Broad Oak and Chelmsford.

EASTER ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 12 leagues in circumference

The

The hills are high, and the country naturally barren. It neither yields good anchorage, wood, nor water. Rats are the only quadrupeds, and here are but few birds. The natives have an odd taſte for long ears, which are ſtretched beyond the uſual proportion. Lat. 27. 5. S. lon. 109. 46. W.

Eaſterleake, Nott. N. Stanford. *Eaſtermear*, Hants, SW. of Petersfield. *Eaſt Field*, Northamp. near the Cam Water, NE. of Peterborough. *Eaſt, Great*, Camb. near Wimpley.

EASTHAM, a town of Maſſachuſets.

Eaſtham, Cheſh. near the middle ſand of the Merſey. *Eaſtham*, Somerſ. near Hinton St. George. *Eaſtham*, Eſſex, 7 miles from London. *Eaſtham*, Worceſ. near Tenbury. *Eaſt Holme*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles W. of Wareham. *Eaſthop*, Linc. between Spalding and Boſton. *Eaſthop*, Shropſ. between Layton and Wenlock. *Eaſthop*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Eaſthorp*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, between Burnholm and Hunſley. *Eaſthorp*, Nott. in Southwell pariſh. *Eaſthorp*, Wilts, near Highworth. *Eaſſington*, Glouceſ. in Northleach pariſh. The canal from Stroud falls here into the Severn.

EAST ISLEY, a town of Bucks, 17 miles from Oxford, and 60 from London. Market on Wedneſday.

Eaſt Land, Yorkſ. between Hutherſfield and Halifax. *Eaſt Leach Martin*, and *Eaſt Leach Turville*, Glouc. on oppoſite ſides of the river Loch, about 3 miles from Leachlade. *Eaſtleton*, Glouc. SE. of Northleach. *Eaſtling*, Kent, W. of Badleſmere. *Eaſtlington*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, 1 mile E. of Worth. *Eaſtmanſtreet*, Wilts, near Calne. *Eaſt Morden*, Dorſetſ. near Charborough. *Eaſt Neſs*, Suffolk, NE. of Southwold Bay. *Eaſt Neſs*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Rydal. *Eaſt Newton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs

EASTON, a town of Pennſylvania, ſituated at the conflux of the Leigh and the Delaware.

Eaſton, Suff. 6 miles from Woodbridge. *Eaſton*, Glouceſ. near Briſtol. *Eaſton*, Hunt. S. of Spaldwick. *Eaſton*, Leiceſ. in the SE. of the county. *Eaſton*, Linc. between Stamford and Grantham. *Eaſton*, Norf. SW. of Hingham. *Eaſton*, NW. of Norwich. *Euſton*, Devonſ. in Morchard pariſh. *Eaſton*, Somerſetſ. near Wells. *Eaſton*, Somerſ. between Bath and Keynſham. *Eaſton*, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Eaſton*, Hants, NW. of Whitchurch. *Eaſton*, Suff NW. of Wickham. *Eaſton*, Suſſex, near Selſey Iſland. *Eaſton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Eaſton*, Wilts, 2 miles from Chippenham. *Eaſton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, N. of Fordlingham. *Eaſton Bravant*, Suff. N. of Southwold. *Eaſton Ferme*, Hants, near Portſmouth. *Eaſton Goſbeck*, Suff. NE. of Needham. *Eaſton Gray*, Wilts, near Tetbury and Sopworth. *Eaſton, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, on the oppoſite ſides of the Chelmer, 6 miles from Dunmow. *Eaſton Mawduit*, Northamp. 4 miles from Wellingborough. *Eaſtonneſs*, a cape on the coaſt of Suffolk, near Southwold. *Eaſton Piers*, Wilts, near Bragton St. Michael. *Eaſt Orchard*, Dorſ. 2 miles from Margaret Marſh. *Eaſtour*, Dorſ. 2 miles S. of Gillingham. *Eaſtrow*, Yorkſ. near Whitby. *Eaſtrington*, Yorkſ. near Howden. *Eaſtry*, Kent, SW. of Sandwich. *Eaſtwall*, Shropſhire, E. of Church Stretton. *Eaſtway*, Cornw. W. of Stratton. *Eaſtwell*, Leiceſ. SW. of Belvoir Caſtle. *Eaſtwell*, Kent, near Aſſford. *Eaſtwick*, Heref. 1 mile from Boldeſton. *Eaſtwinch*, Norfolk, 4 miles from Lynn Regis. *Eaſt Woodgate*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Pentridge. *Eaſt Wolban*, or *Worlham*, Hants, SE. of Alton. *Eaſtwood*, Eſſex, near Prittlewell. *Eaſt Yate*, Durham, in Weardale. *Eatington, Upper*, and *Lower*, Warw. between Banbury and Stratford upon Avon.

EATON, a town of N. Carolina.

Eaton, 3 miles from Cheſter. *Eaton*, Heref. near Leominſter. *Eaton*, Shropſ. NE. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Eaton*, Leic. N. of Waltham on the Would. *Eaton*, Northamp. between Wellingborough and Northampton. *Eaton*, Shropſ. NW. of Bolas. *Eaton*, Somerſ. between Kingſwood and the Briſtol Channel. *Eaton*, Bucks, in Bleachley Park. *Eaton*, Nott. on the river Idle, on the S. ſide of E. Retford. *Eaton*, Shropſ. near Pitchford. *Eaton Boat*, on the Dee, 5 miles from Cheſter. *Eaton Bray*, Bedf. W. of Dunſtable. *Eaton Biſhops*, or *Eaton Wall*, 2 miles SW. of Hereford. *Eaton Church*, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Eaton Church*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, W. of Penkridge. *Eaton Cold*, Derb. NW. of Wirkſworth. *Eaton Conſtantine*, Shropſ. SW. of Wrekin Hall. *Eaton Dovedale*, Derb. N. of Uttoxeter. *Eaton Ford*, or *Secon*, Bedf. SW. of St. Neot's. *Eaton Gildables*, Bucks, near Eton College. *Eaton, Long*, Derb. in Swaley pariſh. *Eaton Maſcot*, Shropſ. near Condover. *Eaton Water*, Staff. between Brewood and Penkridge. *Eaton Wood*, Staff. W. of Eaton Church.

EAUSE, an ancient town in the dept. of Gers, 17 miles WSW. of Condom.

Eawden, Northumb. between Alnham and Branton. *Eawood*, Suſſ. N. of Haylſham.

ham. *Ebberton*, or *Ebrington*, Glouc. 2 miles from Campden. *Ebbord*, Devonſ. in Woodbury pariſh. *Ebchefter*, Durh. near Darwentcote. *Ebdown*, Wilts, in W. Kington pariſh.

EBENEZER, a town of Georgia, 24 miles N. of Savannah.

Ebeny, Kent, in the Iſle of Oxney.

EBERBACH, a town of Mentz, on the Neckar; and EBERBERG, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 5 miles SW. of Creutznach.

EBERNDORF, a town of Carinthia.

EBERSDORF, a town of Stiria; a town of Erzsgeburg, Upper Saxony; and a town of Auſtria, 6 miles ESE. of Vienna.

EBERSTEIN, a ſmall principality of Suabia, between the territories of Baden and Wurtemburg.

EBERSTHAL, a town of Mentz.

Eberſton, Yorkſ. between Pickering and Scarborough. *Eberton*; ſee *Ibberton*.

EBERVIL, or EBREUIL, a town in the dept. of Allier, ſeated on the river Scioule.

EBHER, a town of Irac, Perſia, 40 miles W. of Caſbin.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which riſes on the confines of Old Caſtile, in the mountains of Aſturia, and paſſing through Arragon and Catalonia, falls into the Mediterranean below Tortoſa.

Ebſborn Wake, Wilts, SE. of Wardour Caſtle. *Ebral*, Shropſ. 2 miles from Oſweſtry. *Ebsfleet*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. *Ebwith*, a river in Monm. running into the Uſk, at Newport Haven. *Ebworth*, Glouceſ. in Painſwick pariſh.

ECATERRINENSLAF. See CATHARINENSLAF.

Eccheles, Cheſ. on the Merſey, W. of Cheadle. *Ecclesburn*, a river in Derbyſ. running into the Derwent, at Duntfield. *Eccleſfield*, Yorkſ. near Sheffield.

ECCLESHALL, a town of Staffordſhire, noted for trading in pedlar's wares. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Sow, 6 miles NW. of Stafford, and 143 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Eccleſton, on the river Dee, S. of Cheſter.

ECCLESTON, a town, 24 miles S. of Lancaſter, communicating with all the late inland navigations.

Eccleſton, Staff. NE. of Leek. *Eccleſton, Great* and *Little*, Lanc. in Amoundernefs. *Eccleſwall*, Heref. 1 mile from Roſs.

ECHELLES, LES, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, 10 miles SW. of Chamberry.

ECIJA, or EXIJA, a city of Seville, ſituated on the Xenil.

ECKEREN, a village of Brabant, 5 miles N. of Antwerp.

Eckles, Lanc. W. of Mancheſter. *Eckles*, Norfolk, on the coaſt, NE. of Hickling. *Eckles*, Norfolk, N. of Harling. *Eckington*, Worc. a pariſh between Tewkeſbury and Perſhore.

ECKTERNAC, a town of Luxemburg, ſituated on the Sour.

Ecktou, between Northampton and Wellingborough.

ECYA. See ECIJA.

Edal, Derbyſ. in the High Peak.

EDAM, a town of N. Holland, noted for it's cheeſes, ſeated on the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles NE. of Amſterdam.

Edburton, Bucks, in the Chiltern Hills. *Edburton*, Suſſex, between Steyning and Lewes. *Eddertakers*, Durham, near Little Eden and Caſtle Eden. *Edderſton*, Northumb. on the Warne, NE. of Hebborn. *Eddeſley*, Shropſ. near Whitchurch. *Eddington*, Wilts, near Weſtbury. *Eddington*, Berks, near Hungerford. *Eddlethorp*, Yorkſ. S. of New Malton.

EDDYSTONE ROCKS, in the Engliſh Channel, ſo called from the great variety of contrary ſets of the tide or current which prevail near them. They are ſituated nearly SSW. from the middle of Plymouth Sound, diſtant from the port about 14 miles, and from Ram Head 12 and a half. As they lie nearly in the direction of veſſels coaſting up and down the Channel, they were very dangerous, and ſhips were ſometimes wrecked on them, before the light-houſe was eſtabliſhed here. They are ſo expoſed to the ſwells of the ocean, from all the ſouth-weſtern points of the compaſs, that the heavy ſeas break on them with inconceivable fury. Sometimes, after a ſtorm, when the ſea is to all appearance perfectly ſmooth, the under current meeting the ſlope of the rocks, the ſea beats upon them in a terrific and magnificent manner, and even riſes above the light-houſe, overtopping it, for the inſtant, with a canopy of frothy wave. The preſent light-houſe is nearly 80 feet high, and has withſtood the moſt violent ſtorms, without ſuſtaining the ſmalleſt injury. It was begun by the late Mr. John Smeaton, Auguſt 2, 1757, and finiſhed Auguſt 24, 1759.

Ede, Devonſ. 2 miles SW. of Exeter. *Edeford*, Devonſ. NW. of Teignmouth. *Eden*, a river which riſes in Weſtmorland, on the confines of Yorkſhire, and running N. by Appleby and Carliſle, falls into Solway Frith, 7 miles W. of that city. *Eden*, and *Edenbridge*, Kent, W. of Penſhurſt,

hurſt, on the borders of Surry. *Eden Caſtle*, Durham, near the coaſt, NW. of Hartlepool.

*EDENDERRY, a town of King's County, in Leinſter, 29 miles from Dublin.

Edenhall, or *Ednall*, Cumb. on the Eden, NE. of Penrith. *Edenham*, Linc. near Grimſthorp. *Eden, Little*, Durham, N. of Eden Caſtle, and nearer the ſea. *Edenſor*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Edenſtow*, Nottinghamſ. in Sherwood Foreſt.

EDENTON, a ſmall town of N. Carolina, well ſituated for trade, on the N. ſide of Albemarle Sound. It is the county-town of Chowan County, and is 72 miles nearly S. of Williamſburg.

Ederney Bridge, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

EDESSA, or MOGLENA, a town of Macedonia.

Edgcomb, Mount, Devonſ. though on the Corniſh ſide of the Tamar, near Saltaſh, has a ſeat, with a charming view of Plymouth, the winding harbour and ſea below it, as well as of great part of the adjacent country. *Edgcot*, Bucks, SW. of E. and Middle Claydon. *Edge*, Cheſh. N. of Malpas. *Edge*, Glouceſ. in Painſwick pariſh. *Edge*, Shropſ. between Aſhton Piggot and Shrewſbury. *Edge*, Shropſh. between Aſhbaſton and Wem. *Edgebaſton*, Warw. on the Rhea, near Birmingham. *Edgecot*, Northamp. near Banbury. *Edge End*, Lanc. near Colne. *Edgefield*, Norfolk, on the S. ſide of the Holt. *Edgehill*, Warw. near Kineton, between which places, on the deſcent of the hill, a battle was fought, October 22, 1642, between the armies of King Charles I. and the Parliament. *Edgeton*, Rutl. SE. of Okeham.

*EDGEWARE, a town of Middleſex, 8 miles NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Edgeworth, Glouc. 3 miles from Biſley, and 6 from Cirenceſter.

*EDGEWORTH'S TOWN, in Longford, Leinſter, 51 miles from Dublin.

Edgmond, Shropſ. 2 miles from Newport. *Edgton*, Shropſ. SE. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Edial*, Staff. W. of Lichfield. *Edicliff*, Shropſ. SE. of Shadwell.

*EDINBURGH, a city, the capital of Scotland, ſituated, in the county to which it gives name, on three hills. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The ſituation of the Old Town is ſingular and ſtriking: it ſtands on the middle ridge, or hill, which is narrow and ſteep, and terminated abruptly on the W. by the caſtle, a very ancient building, acceſſible only by a draw-bridge, and erected on a lofty, precipitous rock. The High Street, a mile in length, and generally 90 feet broad, extends from the caſtle to Holyrood Houſe. On each ſide of this ſteep hill the houſes form narrow lanes, which are called cloſes, and extend N. and S. Many of them are lofty, being ſo piled, as it were, upon each other, that they are neither commodious nor elegant. The New Town is ſituated on the N. ſide of the Old, on an elevated plain from which the ground deſcends to the S. and N. with a gentle declivity. It forms an aſſemblage of uniform ſtreets and ſquares including ſeveral public buildings, the whole built entirely of ſtone, with conſiderable taſte and elegance. The buildings on the S. ſide of the Old Town, though inferior to thoſe on the N. are extenſive and ſtately. The moſt ſtriking object here, is the New College, building by public ſubſcription, on the ſite of the old one on a large and magnificent plan. The number of ſtudents in the univerſity, is eſtimated at 1000, of whom 400 ſtudy medicine. The city is governed by a lord provoſt, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades each having it's deacon or warden. The principal public buildings are the palace of Holyrood Houſe, the Royal Exchange, built in 1753, the Regiſter Office, the Phyſicians' Hall, Heriot's Hoſpital, founded in 1628, for the education of 140 poor boys, Watſon's Hoſpital, for the ſons of decayed merchants, an hoſpital for orphans, and a Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter in 1736. Edinburgh, with it's dependencies, is ſuppoſed to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and is ſupplied with water, conveyed in caſt-iron pipes from Commiſton, 4 miles to the W. It is 2 miles S. of Leith, which is it's port, 54 WNW. of Berwick upon Tweed, and 389 N. by W. of London. Lat. 55. 58. N. lon. 3. 7. W.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID LOTHIAN, a populous, well-cultivated, fertile, and pleaſant county of Scotland, 27 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, but in ſome places not above 6. It is bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, which ſeparates it from Fifeſhire; on the E. by the ſhires of Haddington and Berwick; on the S. by thoſe of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanerk; and on the W. by the ſhire of Linlithgow.

Edingley, Nott. near Southwell. *Edingthorp*, Norf. between N. Walſham and the ſea. *Edington*, Somerſetſ. in Morlinch pariſh. *Edington*, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth. *Edifbury Hall*, Cheſh. in Delamere Foreſt. *Edith Chapel*, Cornw. E. of Padſtow

ſton Haven. *Edweſton*, Notting. 6 miles from Mansfield. *Edlaſton*, Derbyſ. near the Dove, S. of Aſhburn. *Edlingball*, or *Eadingball*, Staff. NE. of Lichfield. *Edlingham Caſtle*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Edington*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Horncaſtle. *Edington*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Tickhill. *Edifborough*, Bucks, near Ivingo. *Edmarſh Chapel*, Lanc. near Lowland Foreſt. *Edmiſton*, Devonſ. near Modbury. *Edmondbiers*, Durh. bordering on Northumberland.

EDMONDSBURY, ST. See BURY.

Edmond's, St. Chapel and *Cape*, Norf. in the NW. angle of the county. *Edmonſham*, Dorſetſ. near Cranborne. *Edmonſton*, Wilts, 5 miles from Sarum. *Edmondthorp*, Leic. near Poſtwitham. *Edmonton*, Middleſex, in the Ware road, 7 miles from London. *Edmonton Street*, Middl. between Tottenham Highcroſs and Ponder's End.

Edram, in Roxburghſhire, near Kelſo.

Edrop, Shropſ. W. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Edſton*, or *Edſton*, Warw. SE. of Henley. *Edſton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Helmſley. *Edwin Lock*, Worc. N. of Bromyard. *Edſworth*, Hants, towards Chicheſter. *Edwalton*, Nott. near Plomtree. *Edward's Hall*, Eſſex, near Great Baddow. *Edwardſton*, Suffolk, N. of Nayland. *Edway*, a river in Radnorſhire, which runs into the Wye, 4 miles SE. of Builth. *Edwith*, a river of Monmouthſ. which joins the Uſk at it's mouth. *Edworth*, Bedf. SE. of Biggleſwade. *Edyſar*, Derb. in the High Peak.

EFFERDING, a town of Auſtria, 10 miles W. of Lintz.

Effingham, Surry, in the road from Leatherhead to Guildford. *Efford*, Cornw. near Bude, or Bead's Haven. *Efford*, or *Ebbingford*, Devonſ. NE. of Plymouth. *Egarton*, Kent, in Charing pariſh. *Egborough*, Yorkſ. W. of Snaith. *Egbuckland*, Devonſ. W. of Plympton. *Egbury*, Devonſh. near Hartland Point. *Egbury*, Hants, NW. of Whitchurch. *Egdean*, Suſſex.

EGER, or AGRIA, a fortified town of Upper Hungary, ſituated on the Eger, 47 miles NE. of Buda.

Egerley, or *Edgley*, Shropſ. SE. of Maſbrook. *Egerton*, Cheſ. near Malpas. *Egerton*, Kent, in Godmerſham pariſh. *Egg*, Devonſ. in Branſcomb pariſh.

EGG, an iſland, about 10 miles in circumference, S. of the Iſle of Skye.

Eggcliff, or *Eggleſcliff*, Durham, on the Tees, oppoſite to Yarum. *Eggerdon*, *N.* and *S.* Dorſetſ. near Aſkerſwell; Eggerdon Hill affords an extenſive proſpect. *Eggington*, Bedf. near Leighton Buzzard. *Eggington*, Derbyſ. near the conflux of the Dove and Trent. *Eggleſford Park*, Devonſ. near Torrington. *Eggleſton*, *N.* and *S.* Dorſetſ. in W. Tineham pariſh. *Eggleton*, Durham, on the Tees, oppoſite to Rumbaldkirk. *Eggeats*, Worceſ. in Inkborough pariſh. *Egham*, Surry, on the Thames, oppoſite to Staines; 3 miles from Windſor. *Egham Foſters*, Surry, 1 mile S. of Egham. *Egisford*, Devonſhire, near Chumleigh. *Eggleſthorn*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Egleſton*, Dorſetſ. near the coaſt, between Weymouth and Pool. *Egleſton*, Lanc NE. of Weſt Darby. *Egleſton*, or *Eggleton*, Yorkſ. on the Tees, near Barnard Caſtle. *Egletborp*, Linc. near Grimſthorp. *Egleton*, Rutl. in Okeham pariſh. *Eglingham*, Northumb. between Alnwick and Woller.

Egliſh, in King's County, Leinſter, 60 miles from Dublin. *Egliſh*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, nearly 76 miles from Dublin.

EGLISAU, a town and bailiwick of Zurich, on the Thur.

Eglorouſe, Cornw. near Port Wrincle. *Egloſhale*, Cornw. 2 miles from Padſtow. *Egloſkerry*, or *Egleſk*, Cornw. near Launceſton. *Eglwiſgach*, Denbighſ. *Eglwiſwrew*, Pembrokeſ. *Egmanton*, Nottingh. S. of Tuxford. *Egmer*, Norf. NW. of Walſingham.

EGMONT ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 6 miles long, and 4 broad. The land is low and full of trees. Lat. 19. 20. N. lon. 138. 30. W.

EGMONT, a town of Holland, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, 3 miles SW. of Alkmaer.

Egmont, in Cork, Munſter, 6 miles from the city of Cork.

EGRA, or CHEBBE, a town of Saatz, in Bohemia, noted for it's mineral waters. It is ſeated on the river Eger, 76 miles W. of Prague. Lat. 50. 9. N. lon. 12. 10. E.

EGRA, or EGER, a river of Germany, which riſes in the territory of Culmbach, and runs into the Elbe near Leitmeritz, in Bohemia.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, ſeated on a little river that falls into the ſea near the promontory of St. Bees, 6 miles S. of Whitehaven, and 297 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Egton, Lancaſ. in Loynſdale. *Egton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Giſborough.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, about 500 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by Nubia; on the W. by the Deſerts of Barca, Fezzan, &c. on the N. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Red Sea and the Iſthmus of Suez. This country, ſo famous in hiſtory, ſeems not to have an extent proportionable to the pompous deſcription which the ancients

cients have given of its having contained 20,000 towns, or cities, and ſeveral millions of inhabitants, and of it's ancient kings keeping armies of 300,000 men, and executing thoſe prodigious works, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immenſe grottos of Thebais; the obeliſks, temples, and pompous palaces; the Lake Mœris, and the vaſt canals, &c. but when we conſider the amazing fertility of the ſoil, enriched, as it has always been, by the overflowing of the Nile, and it's high ſtate of cultivation, theſe accounts ſeem more probable. Egypt has been ever noted for it's plenty of corn; and when the dearth was in all lands in the days of Jacob, in the land of Egypt there was bread; and all countries ſent thither to buy corn. Except in our winter months, the heat is oppreſſive to all who are not accuſtomed to it, and they are generally viſited by the plague about once in ſeven years. The winds are ſometimes of ſuch extreme heat and aridity, that their influence proves mortal. During the time they laſt, the ſtreets are deſerted, and the inhabitants are almoſt blinded by drifts of ſand, which are ſo ſubtile, that they inſinuate themſelves into the cloſets and cabinets. No country in the world is better furniſhed with corn, rice, fleſh, fiſh, ſugar, fruits, and vegetables than Egypt. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower, which laſt comprehends the Delta, which produces oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, caſſia, and plantains, in great plenty. The animals found in Egypt are tygers, hyenas, antelopes, apes with the head like a dog's: camels, black cattle, fine horſes, and large aſſes, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, or river horſe, the cameleon, the ichneumon; oſtriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, water-fowl of various kinds, with the ibis, which reſembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of it's deſtroying ſerpents and noxious inſects. They have a ſerpent here, called the ceraſtes, or horned viper, the bite of which is mortal to thoſe who have not the ſecret of guarding againſt it. The practice of charming, alluded to in Pſal. lviii. 4, 5, Eccleſ. x. 11, and Jerem. viii. 7, appears to prevail here till this day; for ſome of the natives can play with the ceraſtes, which to them is perfectly harmleſs, but when applied to a hen, or any other animal, it bites and inſtantly kills it. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a baſhaw, who reſides at Cairo. Under him are inferior governors in the ſeveral parts of the country. Thoſe in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand Signior, and make preſents to the baſhaw, governing deſpotically, and making war with each other: beſides theſe there are ſhieks, who preſide over particular places, and are maſters of a few villages. The preſent population of Egypt is computed at 2,300,000. The inhabitants are compoſed of four different races of people; the Turks; the Arabs; the Cophts, who are deſcended from the firſt Egyptians, which became Chriſtians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circaſſian and Mingrelian ſlaves, and being the only military force, are the real maſters of the country. The governors of the country are Mahometans, but the Cophts, and Greeks, and Latins, are Chriſtians of different ſects; and in the great towns there are numbers of Jews. A conſiderable trade was carried on here in E. India commodities, till the Portugueſe found the way to Aſia round the Cape of Good Hope. However, the merchants of Europe viſit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export ſeveral ſorts of merchandiſe; and, from other parts, the natives get elephants' teeth, gold-duſt, muſk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold-duſt is brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo in caravans, over immenſe deſerts. The commodities which the merchants purchaſe here, are coffee, ſenna, caſſia, rhubarb, ſal ammoniac, myrrh, ſaffron, ſalt-petre, aloes opium, indigo, ſugar, ſandalwood, dates cotton, cloth, &c. The largeſt of the pyramids takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the others, built upon a rock The external part is chiefly of large ſquare ſtones, of unequal ſizes, and the height of it about 700 feet: within theſe, and in their vicinity, are catacombs, wherein are mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are three or four thouſand years old. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the farther S. the darker, inſomuch that thoſe on the confines of Nubia are almoſt black. They are moſtly an indolent people, eſpecially the richer ſort, who ſpend much of the day in drinking coffee, ſmoking tobacco, and ſleeping; and theſe are ſaid to be ignorant, proud, and ridiculouſly vain. The principal city is Cairo

EGYPTEN, a town of Courland.

Ebam, Derbyſ. on the N. Peak.

EHINGEN, a town of Auſtrian Suabia 12 miles SW. of Ulm; and

EHINGEN, or EBINGEN, a town of Wurtemburg, 36 miles S. of Stutgard.

Eic, a river in Leiceſterſ. which runs into the Wrekin near Bremin Bridge.

EIDER, a river of Denmark, which, in a great part of it's courſe, divides the duchy of Sleſwick from Holſtein, and falls into the German Ocean about 12 miles WSW. of Lunden.

EIFELD, or ELFELD, a town of Mentz.

Eight Mile Bridge, in Down, Ulſter, 55 miles from Dublin.

Eiken, Suffolk, W. of Aldborough.

Eiſtel-by, Leiceſ. near Melton Mowbray.

EIMBECK, a town of Grubenhagen, in Lower Saxony, ſituated on the Ilmen. It is the chief place for manufactures in the whole principality.

EIMEO, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 4 leagues W. from the NW. part of Otaheite. It is almoſt wholly ſurrounded with rocks, and it's ſteep, rugged hills are covered with trees almoſt to their tops.

EISFELD, a country in the electorate of Mentz, divided, by mountains, into Upper and Lower; the Upper part is cold and mountainous; the latter flat, warm, and fertile. The principal towns are Heiligenſtadt, Duderſtadt, and Stadtworbis.

EISLEBEN, a town, formerly capital of a county of the ſame name, in Mansfeld, Upper Saxony. Martin Luther, the celebrated reformer, was born and died in this town.

EISENACH, a town and mountainous diſtrict of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, with a celebrated college, a ſeminary for divinity, and an orphan-houſe. It is ſituated on the Neſſe, 26 miles WSW. of Erfurt.

EITDEVET, an ancient town of Morocco, noted for it's ſchools.

Eithan, or *Ythan*, a river of Aberdeenſhire, which falls into the German Ocean, about 22 miles NE. of Aberdeen.

EKATERINGBURG, a town, capital of a province of Ruſſia, 148 miles SE. of Perm.

EKATERINGBURG, a province of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, about 360 miles long, and from 100 to 160 broad.

EKERFORD, or ECKELNFOHREDE, a town of Sleſwick.

Ekington, Derb. NE. of Dronfield, near Crawloc. *Ekington*, Worc. near Perſhore. *Eland*, a river in Radnorſ. which runs into the Clarwen, on the borders of Cardiganſhire. *Eland Hall*, Yorkſh. 2 miles from Halifax, has a bridge over the Calder. *Eland Hall*, Northumb. near Pont Eland. *Elaſton*, or *Glaſton*, Staff. on the Dove, near Cheadle. *Elay*, a river of Glamorganſ. which runs into the Briſtol Channel near Penrith Point.

ELBA, an iſland on the coaſt of Tuſcany, about 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It contains mines of iron and loadſtone, and quarries of marble, and is ſubject to the Grand Duke.

ELBASSANO, a town of Turkiſh Albania, 45 miles SE. of Durazzo.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which riſes in the SE. part of Jauer, in Sileſia, takes a ſoutherly courſe through part of Bohemia, and turning NW. it enters Saxony and Brandenburg, paſſing by Pirna, Dreſden, Magdeburg, &c. and divides Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and Bremen from Holſtein. It then paſſes on to Hamburg and Gluckſtadt, and falls into the German Ocean, in about lat. 54. 3. N.

ELBERTON, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

Elberton, Glouc. 11 miles from Briſtol.

ELBEUF, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is ſeated on the Seine, 10 miles S. of Rouen.

ELBING, or ELBLANG, a populous ſea-port town of W. Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the Friſche Haffe, 30 miles SE. of Dantzick. Lat. 54. 9. N. lon. 19. 35. E.

ELBOGEN, a circle of Bohemia, with it's capital on the river Eger.

ELBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, ſituated on the E. coaſt of the Zuyder Zee, 34 miles NNE. of Utrecht.

Elburg, Glouc. in Brookworth pariſh.

ELCATIF, a ſea-port of Arabia, ſituated on the W. coaſt of the Gulf of Perſia, 300 miles S. of Buſſarah.

ELCHE, a town of Valencia, ſuppoſed, from it's magnificent ruins, to be the ancient ILICI; and a town of New Caſtile.

Elden, Norfolk, near Thetford. *Elden Hole*, Derbyſ. one of the wonders of the Peak; endeavours have been long made to find the bottom, but in vain. *Eldernal*, Camb. near Thorney Iſle. *Eldes*, Northumb. between Kirk Haugh and Fetherſton Haugh. *Elden*, Durh. SE. of Biſhop Aukland. *Elderfield*, Worceſ. a pariſh about 10 miles in circuit, between Ridmerley and Tewkeſbury. *Elemere*, Yorkſh. N. Riding, near the Swale, and nearly oppoſite to Cundall.

Elenborough, in Down, Ulſter, at the mouth of the river Elen.

Elenhall, Staffordſ. near Eccleſhall.

ELEPHANTA, or GALI POURI, a ſmall iſland on the W. coaſt of Hindooſtan, about 5 miles from Bombay, and inhabited by about 100 poor Indian families. It contains one of the moſt ſtupendous antiquities

tiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural ſize, cut coarſely in black ſtone, appears in an open plain, near the landing place, from which an eaſy ſlope leads to a ſtupendous ſubterranean temple, hewn out of the ſolid rock, 80 or 90 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is ſupported by regular rows of pillars, about 10 feet high, with capitals reſembling round cuſhions, and at the farther end of it are three gigantic figures, mutilated by the abſurd zeal of the Portugueſe, when this iſland was in their poſſeſſion. Mr. Groſe judges this immenſe excavation to be a bolder work than that of the pyramids of Egypt; and Major Rennel thinks this, and a ſubterranean temple in the adjacent iſle of Salſette, to be monuments of a ſuperſtition anterior to that of the Hindoos. This iſland has been ceded to the Engliſh by the Mahrattas.

Elford, Oxf. NE. of Brampton. *Elford*, Northumb. S. of Bamburgh Caſtle. *Elford*, Hants, near Lymington. *Elford*, Staffordſ. on the Tame, 3 miles from Lichfield.

*ELGIN, the county-town of Elgin or Murrayſhire, in Scotland. Here are many large, old buildings, erected over piazzas, and the ruins of its old cathedral ſhew it to have been once a magnificent ſtructure. It is ſituated near the river Loſſie, 5 miles from the mouth of Murray Frith, and 30 NNE. of Inverneſs.

ELGINSHIRE. See MURRAYSHIRE.

ELHAM, a ſmall town in Kent, ſituated on the Leſſer Stour, nearly between Wye and Hythe, 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 67 ESE. of London. Market on Monday.

Elling, Lancaſh. between Garſtang and Lancaſter. *Eling*, Hants, at the bottom of Southampton Bay, *Eling, Great* and *Little*, Middl. near Brentford; in Great Eling are many handſome villas. *Elingdon*, or *Wroughton*, Wilts, SE. of Wooton Baſſet. *Elinworth Chapel*, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Elis*, Northumb. NW. of Dala Caſtle.

ELIZABETH, a town of Pennſylvania, one of the oldeſt towns in the State of New Jerſey; and a county of Virginia.

ELIZABETH'S ISLANDS, ſmall iſlands on the S. coaſt of Maſſachuſet's Bay, between Martha's Vineyard and the continent.

Eliſhaw, Northumb. near Skirnwood. *Elkeſley*, or *Elſley*, Nottinghamſ. SE. of Worksop.

ELKHOLM, a ſea-port town of Blekingen, in Sweden, ſeated on the Baltic, miles W. of Carleſcroon.

Elkington, *N.* and *S.* Linc. near Louth. *Elkſtone*, 10 miles E. from Glouceſter.

ELKTON, a town of Maryland, well ſituated for trade, on a ſmall river of the ſame name, near the head of Cheſapeak Bay, 37 miles SW. of Philadelphia.

ELLEN, a town of Juliers.

Ellen, a river in Cumberland. *Ellenborough*, Cumberl. near Maryport: it was formerly a Roman ſtation. *Ellenha* Staffordſh. near Eccleſhall. *Ellenfoot*; near *Maryport*,

Ellen Money, in Down, Ulſter, a ſpring or bog, on the ſummit level of the canal between Newry and Lough Neagh.

Ellerbeck, Yorkſh. near Northallerton. *Ellerborn*, Yorkſh. N. Riding, NE. of Pickering. *Ellerbye*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Moulgrave Caſtle.

ELLERENA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, belonging to the knights of St. Jago, by whom it was founded; and a town of Mexico.

Ellerker, Yorkſ. between North Cave and the Humber. *Ellerton*, Shropſ. between Egbaſton and Eaton. *Ellerton*, York E. Riding, 4 miles from Pocklington. *Ellerton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, N. of the Swale, near Catterick Bridge. *Ellesborough*, Bucks, near Monk's and Prince's Riſborough.

ELLESDON, a ſmall town of Northumberland, 28 miles NW. of Newcaſtle Market neglected.

*ELLESMERE, a town of Shropſhire ſeated on a large mere, famous for fiſh, in a ſmall but fertile diſtrict of the ſame name 16 miles NNW. of Shrewſbury, and 17 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

ELLICHPOUR, a city and circar in the W. part of Berar, ſubject to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is 140 miles NE. of Aurungabad. Lat. 21. 12. N. lon. 78. 8. E.

Ellingburgh, Lancaſ. between Leigh and Bury. *Ellingham*, Hants, N. of Ringwood. *Ellingham*, Northumb. SW. of Sunderland. *Ellingham*, Norf. W. of Beccles, in Suffolk. *Ellingham*, Norfolk, SW. of Attleborough. *Ellingham*, Norf. SW. of Hingham. *Ellingſtring Moor*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in the manor of Maſham. *Ellington*, Yorkſ. N. Riding. NW. of Maſham. *Ellington*, Hunting. near Silthorp. *Ellington*, Norf. SW. of Buckenham. *Elliſley*, or *Elſley*, Camb. near St. Neot's. *Ellough-ton*, Yorkſ. near Ferriby. *Ellow*, Suff. S. of Beccles. *Elmbridge*, Worceſt. SW. of Bromſgrove. *Elme*, Camb. SE. of Wiſbeach. *Elme*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Frome.

ELMI,

ELMO, ST. a formidable caſtle of the Iſle of Malta, ſeated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of and between two excellent harbours.

Elmeden, Durh. near Butterwick. *Elmeden*, Eſſex, W. of Wakden. *Elmedon*, Warw. between Solihull and Coleſhill. *Elmley*, Kent, in the Iſle of Sheppey. *Elmley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Hutheſfield. *Elmore Vaxter*, Monm. near Uſk. *Elmerſham*, Bedfordſ. near the Ouſe, oppoſite to Sharnbrook. *Elmerton*, Norf. SW. of Cromer. *Elmeſhall*, N. and S. Yorkſh. W. Riding, NE. of Barneſley. *Elmeſet*, Suff. N. of Hadley. *Elmeſtead*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Elmeſtead*, Kent, W. of Elham. *Elmeſthorp*, Leiceſterſh. NE. of Hinckley. *Elmeſton*, Glouc. between Cheltenham and Tewkeſbury. *Elmeſtan*, Kent, SW. of Thanet Iſle. *Elmeſwell*, Suff. NE. of Wulpet. *Elmeſworth*, in W. Medina, Iſle of Wight. *Elmeton*, Derb. NE. of Belſover. *Elmham, North*, Norf. SW. of Repeham. *Elmham, South*, Suffolk, SW. of Bungay. *Elmhurſt*, Staff. near Lichfield. *Elmington*, Glouc. in Henbury pariſh. *Elmley Caſtle*, and *Elmley Lovel*, Worceſ. the one on Breedon Hills, the other between them and Evſham. *Elmore*, on the Severn, 4 miles SW. of Gloucester. *Elmſted*, Eſſex, E. of Colcheſter. *Elmſton*, Glouc. 4 miles NW. of Cheltenham. *Elmſtree*, Glouceſ. near Tetbury.

ELORA. See DOWLATABAD.

ELPHIN, a town of Roſcommon, in Connaught, only noted for the biſhop's palace, which is near the town. It is 75 miles NW. of Dublin.

Elſborough, Bucks, near Wendover, *Elſham*, Eſſex, neas Broxted. *Elſfield*, NE. of Oxford. *Elſhaw*, Linc. NE. of Gainſford Bridge.

ELSINGBURG, a ſea-port town of Schonen, in Sweden, with ſome manufactures of ribbons, hats, and boots. Here is a ferry, acroſs the Sound, to Denmark. It is ſituated on the coaſt of the Sound, 7 miles E. of, and oppoſite Elſinore. Lat. 56. 6. N. lon. 12. 40. E.

Elſing, Norf. NE. of Dereham.

ELSINORE, a ſea-port town of Denmark, ſeated on the Sound, in the Iſland of Zealand. Many foreign merchants, and the conſuls of the principal nations which trade to the Baltic, reſide here. Veſſels, paſſing through the Sound, pay a toll to the king of Denmark, which, with thoſe of the two belts, ſupply an annual revenue of above 100,000l.; and, in return, he takes the charge of conſtructing light-houſes, and erecting ſignals, to mark the ſhoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. Lat. 56. 2. N. lon. 12. 37. E.

Elſtake, Yorkſh. W. Riding, SW. of Skipton, *Elſted*, Surrey, W. of Godalmin. *Elſted*, Suſſex, SW. of Midhurſt. *Elſtob*, Durham, SW. of Sedgfield. *Elſton*, Nott. between Bingham and Newark. *Elſton*, Glouc. between Granham and Chedworth. *Elſton*, Wilts, NW. of Stonehenge. *Elſton*, near Leiceſter. *Elſton*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs. *Elſton*, Shropſ. W. of Elleſmere. *Elſton's Bridge*, Heref. near the conflux of the Doyer and Munno. *Elſtow*, near Bedford. *Elſtree*, Hert, 1 mile from Stanmore. *Elſwick*, Northumb. oppoſite to Farne Iſland. *Elſwick*, Northumb. W. of Newcaſtle. *Elſwick*, Lanc. N. of Kirkham. *Elſworth*, Camb. near Papworth. *Eltham*, Kent, 8 miles ESE. of London, between Brouchy and the Thames. Here was formerly a royal palace, built by King Edward I. where Edward II. chiefly reſided, and where John of Eltham, his ſon, was born. It's ſtately hall, the ſcene of many a feſtival, celebrated here with great pomp, is ſtill in tolerable preſervation, but has long been converted into a barn.

ELTMAN, a town of Wurtſburg, in Franconia.

Elton, Huntingd. with it's *Hall*, *Mill*, and *Park*. NE. of the Nen, near Fotheringhay Caſtle. *Elton*, Glouceſ. in Weſtbury pariſh. *Elton*, Nott. E. of Bingham. *Elton*, Cheſhire, between Delamere Foreſt and the Merſey. *Elton*, Derb. N. of Aldwark. *Elton*, Durh. SW. of Stockton. *Elton*, Herts, between Wigmore and Richard's Caſtles. *Elton*, Hunt. near Stilton.

ELTOR, or TOR, a town of Arabia, ſituated on the Red Sea, 50 miles S. of Mount Sinai.

Eltringham, Northumb. near Pruddo.

ELTZ, a town of Hildeſheim, in Lower Saxony.

ELVAS, a city of Alentejo, containing, beſides the cathedral, 3 pariſh churches, 4 hoſpitals, and 7 convents, with an academy, founded in 1733. Here is a ciſtern ſo large, that it will hold water enough to ſupply the town for ſix months. It is brought by an aqueduct three miles in length. Elvas is ſeated near the river Guadiana, 47 miles NE. of Evora, and 104 E. of Liſbon.

Elvaſton, Derbyſ. near the fall of the Derwent into the Trent. *Elvedon*, Suff. W. of Thetford. *Elvetham*, Hants, near Hartford Bridge. *Elvington*, SE. of York.

ELWANGEN, a town and diſtrict of

Suabia, bordering on the duchy of Wurtemburg. The former is ſeated on the river Jaxt, 32 miles N. of Ulm.

Elwell, Dorſetſ. N. of Upway. *Elwick*, Durham, SW. of Hartlepool. *Elworth*, *E.* and *W.* near Abbotſbury. *Elworthy*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Stokegomer. *Elwy*, Northumb. in Woller lordſhip. *Elwy*, ſee *Elay*. *Elwy*, or *Elny*, a river of Denb. which runs into the Clwyd at St. Aſaph.

*ELY, an ancient city of Cambridgeſhire, neither populous (the inhabitants being about 2500) nor beautiful, and chiefly noted for it's minſter, or cathedral, which has a ſtately lanthorn, ſeen at a vaſt diſtance, but which ſeems to totter with every blaſt of wind. It has but one good ſtreet, well paved, the reſt being unpaved, and miſerably dirty. The biſhops have all the rights of Counts Palatine, which alſo they had through the whole Iſle of Ely, till the reign of Henry VIII. Ely is completely ſubordinate to the biſhop in it's civil government, and is the only city in England unrepreſented in parliament. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, near the river Ouſe, and other ſtreams, the former of which is navigable to Lynn, and by which it carries on a pretty good trade, in a ſoil particularly famous for producing large quantities of ſtrawberries, greens, and other garden ſtuff; 17 miles N. of Cambridge, and 68 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

ELY, ISLE OF. See CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Ely, Glamorganſhire.

EMBDEN, a large, ſtrong, commercial town, of Pruſſian Weſtphalia, with a good harbour, capital of the county of E. Frieſland. It is divided into three parts, the Old and New Town, and the two ſuburbs. Embden is ſeated near the mouth of the river Embs, 23 miles NE. of Groningen. Lat. 53. 26. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

Ember Court, Surry, by Thames Ditton. *Embhams*, Surry, near Whitley Park and Shottover Hill. *Embleton*, or *Ernbhams*, Cumberl. SE. of Cockermouth.

Embo, a village near Brora, on the E. coaſt of Sutherlandſhire.

EMBOLY, a decayed town of Romania.

EMBRUN, a city in the dept. of the Upper Alps, containing 5 pariſhes, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It is ſeated on a craggy hill, near the river Durance, 17 miles E. of Gap.

EMBS, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the county of Paderborn, paſſes through Munſter and E. Frieſland, and falls into the German Ocean a little below Embden.

EMESA, a town in the pachalic of D maſcus.

Emildon, Northumb. near Bamborou Caſtle. *Emington*, Oxf. SE. of Thar *Emley*, Suſſex, near the Iſle of Selſey.

Emly, in Tipperary, Munſter, 14 mi W. of Caſhel.

Emmergreen, Dorſetſhire.

EMMERICK, a town in the duchy Cleves, ſeated near the Rhine, 8 miles of Cleves.

Emmerton, Bucks, between Newp and Oulney. *Emmet*, Lanc. near Tow ley. *Emmothills*, Northumb. SE. of N haun Caſtle. *Emmothough*, Northumb. n the crags, in Tinedale. *Emmotland*, Yor on the river Hull. *Emneth*, Norfolk, I tween Downham and Wiſbeach.

**Emo*, in Queen's County, Leinſ between Monaſtereven and Mountmellic 34 miles from Dublin.

Emphingham, Rutland, between Bu leigh on the Hill and Thickencote.

EMPOLI, a town of Tuſcany.

Empor, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

Empſhot, Hants, near the road fr Alton to Petersfield. *Emſaugh*, Cum on the S. Tyne, near Gargill. *Emſc* NE. of Warwick. *Emſey*, or *Emſha* Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Skipton. *Em tree*, Shropſ. SE. of Shrewſbury. *Emſuc* Yorkſhire, E. Riding, SW. of Kilha

Emſworth, Suſſex, near Eaſtbourn.

Emy Vale, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Enag* in Clare, Munſter.

Enborough, Somerſetſ. near Mendip a Benager. *Embourn*, *E.* and *W.* Berk near Newbury, are famous to all ages t the whimſical cuſtom of the Manor. C the death of a copyhold tenant, the widc is to enjoy her free bench, in all his cop hold lands, *dum ſola & caſta fuerit*; b if ſhe commit incontinency, ſhe forfeits h widow's eſtate; yet, after this, if ſhe w come into the next court held for the m nor, riding backwards on a black ran and repeat the following formula, t ſteward is bound, by the cuſtom, to adm her to her free bench.

'Here I am,
'Riding upon a black ram,
'Like a Whore as I am;
'And for my crincum crancum.
'Have loſt my bincum bancum;
'And for my tail's gume,
'Have done this worldly ſhame;
'Wherefore, I pray you, Mr. Steward let me have my lands again.'

Enbycb-worth, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SW of Barneſley.

ENCHUYSEN, a ſea-port of Holland with a good trade, particularly in ſalt fiſh

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Tewkesbury
Gloucester
Cirencester
Fairford
Lechlade
Abingdon
Wantage
Faringdon
Swindon
Marlborough
Devizes
Trowbridge
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Whitchurch
Ellesmere
Oswestry
Shrewsbury
Bridgnorth
East Longitude 5 from London.

It is ſeated on a peninſula formed by the Zuyder Zee, 25 miles NE. of Amſterdam. The harbour was formerly conſiderable, but now it is too much obſtructed with ſand, to permit very large veſſels to enter it.

Encomb, Dorſetſ. near Corfe Caſtle.

ENDEAVOUR RIVER, a river on the NE. coaſt of New Holland, with a bar at it's mouth, and not depth of water enough for veſſels to ſail more than a mile above the bar. Lat. 15. 26 S. lon. 145. 12. E.

ENDEAVOUR STRAIT. See GUINEA, NEW.

Endellion, Cornw. E. of Padſtow Harbour.

Ender, a river of Perthſhire, (formed by the union of ſeveral ſmall ſtreams) which runs into the Garry, 7 miles W. Athol.

Enderby, 4 miles W. of Leiceſter. *Enderby, Bagge*, Linc. NW. of Spilby. *Enderby Malviſh*, Linc. SW. of Spilby. *Enderſbury*, Dorſetſ. near Longham and Canford.

ENDRIOPING, a town of Upland, in Sweden, chiefly conſiſting of wooden houſes, painted, for the moſt part, red. It is ſituated on an inlet of the Lake Meler, on it's northern coaſt, 20 miles SW. of Upſal.

ENDINGEN, a town of Auſtrian Suabia.

Endon, Cornwall, NE. of St. Michael.

Enewood, or *Evenwood*, Durham, at the head of the river Gauntleſs. *Enewood, Weſt*, Durh. SW. of Biſhop Aukland.

ENFIELD, (called, in old records, ENFEK, or INFEN, from ſome part of it's parish being fenny, till drained) a town of Middleſex, formerly noted for the tanning of hides, 10 miles N. of London. It's once royal chaſe was diſforeſted by an act of parliament in 1779. Market on Sat.

ENFIELD, a town of Maſſachuſets.

Enfield, Hants, between Rumſey and Wincheſter. *Enfield*, Surry, SW. of Egham. *Enford*, Wilts, W. of Everley hare-warren.

ENGADINA, a country of the Griſons, which extends along the banks of the river Inn, from it's ſource to the Tyroleſe. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper, on account of it's elevation, produces paſture, but not ſufficient corn. The Lower is much more fertile.

Engarby, Leiceſterſhire, NW. of Bliſdon. *Engaynes*, Eſſex, between Great and Little Claxton.

ENGEN, a town of Ravenſburgh, in Weſtphalia.

ENGER SEE, a lake of Carinthia.

Engham, Berks, near Swinford, has a valuable ferry over the Iſis.

ENGHIEN, a town of Hainault, 8 miles ENE. of Aeth.

ENGIA, anciently EGINA, OENONE, and MYRMIDONIA, a town, iſland, and gulf of Turkey, between Livadia and the Morea. The iſland is about 30 miles in circumference.

ENGLAND, the ſouthern, and moſt conſiderable part of the Iſland of Great Britain is bounded on the N. by Scotland; on the E. and NE. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the Engliſh Channel; and on the W. by the principality of Wales, and the Iriſh Channel. It lies between 2 degrees E. and 6 W. longitude, and between 49 and 56 N. latitude. It is of a triangular form. From the Land's End in Cornwall, to Berwick upon Tweed, it is about 425 miles; from Berwick to the S. Foreland in Kent, it's length is about 345 miles, and thence to the Land's End, it's greateſt breadth is 340. The country exhibits a variety of proſpects, varying from the extenſive plain, and gently-riſing uplands, with the intervening vales, and gently-flowing rivers, to the lofty mountains, craggy hills, deep dells, and tumbling torrents. Though in ſome parts there are large barren moors, and wide, uncultivated heaths; on the whole, few countries have a larger proportion of land capable of culture, and there is none where agriculture is better attended to, or, indeed, where it is more neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants. All the valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported at different periods, from the continent, and have been kept up and improved by conſtant attention. Overrun with woods, like the wilds of America, nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, form the only vegetable food, which this country formerly afforded. The bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated, roamed at large in the foreſts, large herds of ſtags ranged through the woods, roebucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls ranged in the marſhy paſtures. By degrees, the woods were deſtroyed, in order to make way for cultivation, the marſhes were drained, and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually diſappeared, and their places were ſupplied by the domeſtic kinds. England now poſſeſſes no other wild quadrupeds than ſome of the ſmaller kinds, ſuch as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the martin, and others of the weaſel kind, the otter, the hedge hog, the hare and rabbit; the ſquirrel, dormouſe, mole, and ſeveral ſpecies of the rat and mouſe. On

the other hand, the various kinds of domeſtic animals imported from abroad, have been reared to the greateſt perfection; and the improvements in the vegetable products of this iſland have been no leſs conſiderable. The rigours of winter, as well as the parching heats of ſummer, are felt here in a much leſs degree than in parallel climates on the continent, as the breezes from the ſea temper the ſeverities of the oppoſite ſeaſons; but the changes of weather are generally more frequent and ſudden, while few countries are clothed with ſo beautiful and laſting a verdure. It's ſituation, however, ſo far north, is leſs favourable to the ripening than to the growth of vegetable productions. The harveſts, eſpecially in the northern parts, often ſuffer from the rains, and the fruits fall ſhort of perfect maturity. The richeſt parts of the land are, in general, the middle and ſouthern: extenſive tracts in the northern parts are rather ſteril, and on the eaſtern coaſts, in many parts, the ground is ſandy or marſhy. In the north the country is mountainous, and Cornwall and the adjacent counties contain many rough, hilly tracts; but, in theſe parts, a variety of rich and valuable minerals and metals are found. Conſidered as a *corn country*, the E. coaſt, from it's ſuperior dryneſs, is favourable to the growth of grain; and the W. coaſt, from the wetneſs of the climate, is better calculated for paſturage. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouſe, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Merſey, Dee, Avon, Eden, Derwent, &c. The lakes are chiefly in the NW. counties; and thoſe of Weſtmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit varieties of romantic, pictureſque, and grand ſcenery. The river-fiſh, from the populouſneſs of the country, and the number of fiſhers, are, in many parts, much diminiſhed; but the ſea is an inexhauſtible ſource of wealth, and the coaſts are enlivened by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief ſubſiſtence from the deep. The manufactures and commerce of this country are prodigious, and abſorb almoſt the whole attention of many claſſes of people. The government is a mixture of monarchy, ariſtocracy, and democracy; the legiſlative power reſiding in the king, the houſe of lords, and the houſe of commons, but the executive power is veſted ſolely in the king, who appoints the great officers of ſtate, the judges, and many of even the inferior gradations of magiſtracy. The national church, eſtabliſhment is epiſcopal; the 39 articles are interpreted by the clergy, in general, according to the liberal principles of Arminius, although the 17th article ſtrongly favours of the Calviniſtic creed. The diſſenters are numerous, and of different deſcriptions, but moſt of the rigorous penal laws, which were long in force againſt them, have been repealed.

ENGLAND, NEW, a country of North America, bounded on the W. by New York; on the N. by Canada; on the E. by Nova Scotia and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the S. by the ſame ocean and Long Iſland Sound. It is in many parts hilly; but the country is, notwithſtanding fertile, well cultivated, and populous. It was firſt ſettled by the Puritans, who were driven from England, at different times, by perſecution. The principal productions are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, and garden vegetables. The exports are fiſh, timber, horſes, mules, potaſh, pearl aſh, ſalted beef, &c. The colleges here are in a flouriſhing ſtate. It contains five ſtates, namely, New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſets, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, and Vermont. The Connecticut, Merrimack, Penobſcot, and Piſcataway, are the principal rivers.

Engleburn, Devonſ. near Totneſs. *Englefield*, Berkſ. 1 mile NW. of Theal; ſo named from the Danes being routed here by king Ethelwolf. *Engleton*, Staff. at the influx of Breewood Water into the Penk. *Englewood Foreſt*, Cumb. formerly about 16 miles in length, and infeſted with wild boars, but now diſforeſted; between Carliſle and Penrith.

ENGLISH TOWN, a town of New Jerſey.

Enham, Hants, NW. of Andover

Enian, a river in Cornwall, running into the Tamer near Brownwally. *Eni* Cornw near Penryn.

Eniſcrene, in Sligo, Connaught, 13 miles from Dublin.

ENISEI, a river of Siberia, which riſes on the borders of Chineſe Tartary, and taking a northern courſe, runs into the Frozen Ocean, in lat. 72. 20. N. and lon. 82. 0. E.

Eniſkeon, in Cork, Munſter. *Eniſki Head*, a promontory in Donegal, Ulſter. Lat. 55. 10. N. lon. 8. 34. W. *Enimacondy*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Enmore, Somerſetſ. near Bridgewater

Ennerdale, Cumb. near Lamplugh. He is one of the lakes, or Broadwaters.

*ENNIS, a large, populous town, Ireland, capital of the county of Clare, Thomond. A village, called Clare, diſtant about 2 miles from Ennis, which is alſo ſometimes called Clare. It is ſit

at

ated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats to the Shannon, and adds greatly to the trade of the town, 17 miles NW. of Limerick, and 112 SW. of Dublin.

*ENNISCORTHY, a market town of Wexford, in Leinſter, with a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth, and ſome conſiderable iron works. It is 10 miles N. of Wexford, and 59 S. of Dublin.

Enniſfallen Iſland, in Kerry, Munſter, a beautiful iſle, in Killarney Lake, where the tourifts generally dine, in a hall fitted out of one of the aiſles belonging to an ancient abbey, now in ruins. *Eniſkeed Church*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Eniſkerry*, a village in Wicklow, Leinſter, about 10 miles from Dublin, on the road to the Dargle. *Eniſterry*, the name of two iſlands on the coaſt of Clare, Munſter. They are ſituated near the Bay of Kilmurry, in lat. 52. 40. N. and lon. 9. 37. W.

*ENNISKILLEN, a market town of Fermanagh, in Ulſter, with a flouriſhing manufacture of linen. It is pleaſantly ſeated on an iſland, in a narrow ſtrait between the two parts of Lough Erne, 24 miles SE. of Ballyſhannon, and 79 NW. of Dublin.

ENO, or ENOS, a town and gulf of Romania, NW. of Gallipoli.

ENS, a river of Germany, which riſes in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, about 10 miles W. of Raſtadt, and runs into the Danube at Ens.

ENS, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated at the confluence of the Danube and the Ens, 42 miles ESE. of Paſſau. It is well built and ſtrongly fortified.

ENSISHEIM, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, ſeated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. of Briſac.

Enſon, Shropſ. near Monford Bridge.

**Enſton*, or *Neat Enſton*, Oxf. SE. of Chipping Norton.

Enſton, NE. of Stafford. *Enton*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin.

ENTRAIGUES, a town in the dept of the Aveiron, 18 miles N. of Rhodez; and a town in the dept. of the Iſere, 20 miles SE. of Grenoble.

ENTREÇASTEAUX, a town in the dept. of the Var, 10 miles E. of Barjols.

ENTRE DUERO E MINHO, a province of Portugal, W. of Tra los Montes, and S. of Galicia, a province of Spain. It is about 60 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. It is divided into 6 juriſdictions, which contain 1460 churches, 963 pariſhes, 1130 convents, and about 504,000 inhabitants. The air is pure and healthy, and the ſoil is fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, and flax in abundance; alſo feeding great numbers of ſheep, and there is plenty of fiſh and game. Braga is the capital.

Ent-wiſle, Lanc. near Bury. *Enwilde*, Staff. 3 miles from Stourbridge. *Enworth*, Glouc. in Haſleton pariſh.

EOOA, one of the Friendly Iſlands, rich, fertile, and affording beautiful proſpects from the ſea. The uplands exhibit groves of fine trees, interſperſed at irregular diſtances, in beautiful diſorder. The country near the ſhores is covered with fruit and other trees, among which are the habitation of the natives. This iſland was named Middleburg by Taſman, who diſcovered it in 1643. It is ſituated in about lat. 21. 24. S. lon. 174. 30. W.

Epald Bay, Kent, W. of Margate Bay. *Epallets*, *Pallets*, or *Hippolets*, Herts, 1 mile S. of Hitchin.

EBERIES, or ESPERIES, a town of N. Hungary, remarkable for it's mines of ſalt. It is 20 miles N. of Caſchau.

EPERNAY, a town in the dept. of Marne, celebrated for it's excellent wines and manufactures of cloth. It is 16 miles S. of Rheims.

EPERNON, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loire, 12 miles NE. of Chartres.

Epperſton, Nott. 1 mile from Sherwood Foreſt, and 2 from the Trent.

EPHESUS, anciently a celebrated city of Ionia, in Aſia Minor, and the capital of the Roman dominions in Aſia. Here was the famous temple of Diana, which the ancient Chriſtians afterwards converted into a place of public worſhip; but it is now ſo entirely ruined, that it is difficult to find the ground plot; however, there are ſome ruins of the walls, and five or ſix marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is now called Ajaſalouc, and has ſtill ſome magnificent and curious remains of it's former ſplendour. The fortreſs ſeems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The only inhabitants are a few Greek families, who have reared huts among the ruins, to ſhelter themſelves from the weather, and who are ſo illiterate, as to be unable to read, in it's original language, the Epiſtle of Paul to their anceſtors, the Epheſians. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Caſtrus, and has ſtill a good harbour, 40 miles nearly S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37. 52. N. lon. 27. 42. E.

EPINAL, a town in the dept. of Voſges, noted for it's paper-mills. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, 35 miles SE. of Nanci.

EPIRE, or EPIRUS, an ancient kingdom of Greece, now united with Albania, of which it forms the ſouthern part, extending from Valona to Arta.

Epiton, Suſſex, near Haſtings. *Epney*, Glouc. in Moreton Valence pariſh.

* EPPING, a town of Eſſex, 17 miles N. by E. of London. Great quantities of excellent butter are made in it's neighbourhood. It's foreſt, which is a royal chaſe, and reaches from the town almoſt to London, was anciently called the Foreſt of Eſſex, and afterwards of Waltham. Markets on Thurſday for cattle, and on Friday for proviſions.

EPPING FOREST, in the SW. of Eſſex, formerly very extenſive. In various parts of it, handſome villas are erected; and, in particular, a noble one at Wanſtead.

EPPING, a town of New Hampſhire.

EPPINGEN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated on the Elſatz.

Eppleby, Yorkſ. W. of Darlington. *Eppleton*, 5 miles from Durham.

*EPSOM, a town of Surry, once celebrated for it's mineral waters, of a purgative quality, and the ſalts produced from them. The orchards, gardens, &c. in and about it, give it a charmingly rural appearance. It is 15 miles SW. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Epwell, Oxf. W. of Banbury.

EPWORTH, a long, ſtraggling town of Lincolnſhire, in the Iſle of Axholm, with a manufacture of ſacking, 8 miles N. of Gainſborough, and 166 from London. Market on Saturday.

ERBACH, a mountainous principality of Franconia, about 21 miles long and 18 wide. The inhabitants, who are about 24,000, are chiefly Lutherans. Alſo a town in Franconia, capital of the abovementioned county; and a town in the electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the Rhine.

Ercol Caſtle, 5 miles from Shrewſbury. *Ercol Child's*, Shropſ. NW. of Newport. *Erdburrow*, Leiceſ. near Burrow. *Erdington*, Warw. near the Tame, between Birmingham and Sutton Colefield. *Erdſhaw*, Cheſhire, two miles from Middlewich.

ERFORT, a large, but thinly peopled town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, with an univerſity, ſubject to the elector of Mentz. It's territory comprehends 2 towns and 73 villages, the inhabitants of which are at ſo ſmall a diſtance from each other, that they can go, it is ſaid, to each and return the ſame day. It is 110 miles W. of Dreſden, and 160 E. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 11. 23. E.

ERIBOL, LOCH, an arm of the ſea, on the N. coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, affording a ſafe retreat to the largeſt veſſels

ERICHT, LOCH, a large lake in the NW. of the diſtrict of Athol, in Perthſhire, extending into Inverneſsſhire. Near this place wandered the unfortunate Prince Charles Stewart, after his diſcomfiture at Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves and among rocks, expoſed to the rigours of the climate, ſometimes alone, at others with a few faithful adherents, till he, at length, eſcaped the ſanguinary parties that were in ſearch of him, lured by the offered reward. The waters of this lake deſcend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

Eridge, Suſſex, 8 miles from Grinſtead. *Eridge*, Suſſex, N. of Rotherbridge.

ERIE, a lake of N. America, ſituated between 40. 50. to 43 deg. N. lat. and between 78. 50. to 84. W. lon. It is about 260 miles long from E. to W. and 40 to 60 broad. It communicates at it's NE. end with Lake Ontario by the Strait of Niagara. The iſlands and banks towards it's W. end are much infeſted with rattle ſnakes; and, on the leaves of the large water lily, which grows here, covering the ſurface of the water, to an extent of many acres, and other aquatic plants, myriads of water ſnakes lie baſking in the ſun in ſummer. Of the venomous ſerpents which infeſt the lake, the hiſſing ſnake, about 18 inches long, ſmall and ſpeckled, is accounted the moſt deadly. The wind, which it blows from it's mouth, if inhaled by the unwary traveller, brings on a decline, which proves mortal in a few months, no remedy being yet found to counteract it's baneful influence.

Erighill Church, in Monaghan, Ulſter, 66 miles from Dublin.

Eriholm, Yorkſ. SE. of Darlington. *Eringham*, Suſſex, between Steyning and New Shoreham. *Erington*, Northumb. rl. SW. of Kirkheaton. *Eriſden*, Northumb. near Tinmouth. *Erith*, Camb. between Holtwell Fen and Somerſham, on the Ouſe. It has a cauſeway leading from St. Ives into the Iſle of Ely. *Erith*, Kent, on the Thames, below Woolwich.

ERIVAN, a city and province of Perſian Armenia. The former is dirty and ill-built; the ramparts are of earth, and there are about 800 houſes. The churches of the Chriſtians are ſmall, and half under ground, reſembling catacombs. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 44. 10. E. The province is ſurrounded by Georgia, Schirvan, Mougán, Aderbeitzan, and Turkiſh Armenia.

ERKELENS, a town of Juliers.

ERLACH, a town and bailiwick of Berne, near the Lake of Bienne.

ERLANG, a town in Culembach, Franconia.

Erleham, Norf. SW. of Norwich. *Erles Wood*, Monm. near Strogle Caſtle. *Erlingtons*,

ter, Suſſex, SW. of Haylſham. *Erme*, Cornw. NE. of Truro.

ERMELAND, a country ſurrounded by Pruſſia, formerly ſubject only to it's own biſhop and chapter, but now a province of Pruſſia. The principal towns are Frauenburg, Braunſberg, and Heilſburg.

Erming Street, Hunt. the Roman highway near Stilton. *Ermington*, Devonſ.

ERNE, LOUGH, a great lake in Fermanagh, Ulſter, extending about 30 miles in length; or rather 2 lakes, joined by the narrow ſtrait on which the town of Enniſkillen ſtands.

Erne, St. Cornw. NW. of Saltaſh. *Erneley*, Suff. near the Iſle of Selley. *Ernesberough*, Devonſ. in Swinbridge pariſh.

ERPACH, a town and county of Suabia; and a town of Franconia.

Erpingham, Norf. 4 miles from Aleſham. *Eruan, St.* Cornw. SW. of Padſtow. *Erwaſh*, a river in Nott. which riſes in the county, and ſeparating it from Derb. in almoſt it's whole courſe, falls into the Trent below Attenton, 4 miles SW. of Nottingham.

ERZERUM, a city of Turkey, in Aſia, built on a peninſula, formed by the ſources of the river Euphrates. It lies in a fruitful plain, 5 days journey from the Black Sea, 10 from the frontiers of Perſia, and about 250 miles NNE. of Aleppo. The Turks are about 18,000, of whom two thirds are janizaries; they are moſt of them tradeſmen, and receive no pay; there are alſo 6000 Armenians and 400 Greeks, the latter of whom, being moſtly braziers, are obliged to live in the ſuburbs, on account of the noiſe of their hammers. The town is a conſiderable thoroughfare for the caravans which paſs to the Indies. Their merchandiſe is Perſian ſilks, cottons, calicoes, furs, gall-nuts, rhubarb, and madder. Lat. 40. 4. N. lon. 43. 2. E.

ERZGEBURG, a county of Upper Saxony, including 64 towns and 700 villages. The mines which it contains, with it's manufactures, conſtitute it's only riches.

Esby, Yorkſ. in Cleveland.

ESCALANO, a town of New Caſtile.

ESCHELLES, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, 10 miles SW. of Chamberry.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Heſſe Rhemfels, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 16 miles NNE. of Duſſeldorf; alſo a town of Munſter; and a town of Oſnaburg.

Eſcourt, Wilts, near Luggerſhall. *Eſcrick, Hall*, SE. of York.

ESCURIAL, a village of New Caſtile, celebrated for it's palace and convent, built by Philip II. of Spain, 1563. It conſiſts of a royal manſion, a church built after the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, cloiſters, a college, a library, containing upwards of 20,000 volumes, ſhops of different artiſts, apartments for a great number of families, an extenſive park and fine gardens, adorned with a great number of fountains. It ſtands in a dry, barren country, ſurrounded by rugged mountains, and is built of grey ſtones, found in the neighbourhood. This ſtructure, built in the form of a gridiron, becauſe St. Lawrence, to whom it is dedicated, was broiled on ſuch an inſtrument, was 22 years in building, and coſt 6,000,000 crowns. They reckon in it 800 pillars, 11,000 ſquare windows, and 14,000 doors. In the vaulted chapel, there is a magnificent mauſoleum, called the Pantheon, ſimilar to that at Rome. It is ſeated on the river Guadara, 15 miles NW. of Madrid.

Eſenhull, Warw. W. of Cheſter Over.

ESENS, a town of E. Frieſland.

ESFARAIN, a town of Choraſan, in Perſia.

Eſgill, Cumb. near Gargill. *Eſhbury*, Surry, near Compton. *Eſheldwerth*, Northumb. near Morpeth.

**Eſher*, Surry, on the Mole, which winds through it's beautiful plantations, about 16 miles SW. of London, and 5 SW. of Kingſton, on the road to Portſmouth. It commands a fine proſpect of the Thames and Hampton Court, as well as of other parts of Middleſex.

Eſher Waterville, Surry, a manor in Eſher pariſh. *Eſhing*, Surry, SW. of Godalmin. *Eſhington*, Northumb. E. of Morpeth. *Eſhton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between Skipton and Settle. *Eſinden*, Herts. 2 miles from Hatfield. *Eſington*, NE. of Durham. *Eſington*, Oxf. near Chalgrave. *Eſington*, Staff. NE. of Wolverhampton. *Eſington*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Bolland Foreſt.

ESINGWOULD, a town of Yorkſhire, in the N Riding, trading principally in bacon and butter. It is about 13 miles NNW. of York, and 210 N. of London. Market on Friday, if not diſuſed.

ESK, or EASK, LOUGH, in Donegal, Ulſter. This lake abounds with char, which are taken, in deep water, by nets.

ESK, two rivers in Cumberland; the, largeſt forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and runs into Solway Frith; the leſſer near the ſouthern extremity of the county, runs into the Iriſh Channel at Ravenglaſs.

ESK, a river of Edinburgſhire, formed by the junction of two ſtreams, called the N. and S. Eſk. They nearly encircle the town of Dalkeith, paſſing on each ſide of the

the eminence on which it ſtands; and uniting a little below the town, this river falls into the Frith of Forth at Muſſelburgh.

Esk, N. and S. two rivers of Anguſſhire, deſcending from the Braes of Angus. The former divides the county from Kincardineſhire for ſeveral miles, and reaches the German Ocean, a little to the N. of Montroſe. The latter, after traverſing nearly the whole breadth of the county, falls into the ſea a little below the ſame town.

Eſk, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Eſkdale*, Yorkſ. in Whitby Strand liberty.

Eskdale, the country about the Eſk, both on the Cumberland and Dumfrieſſhire ſides of the river.

Eskimaux, an aboriginal people of N. America, inhabiting a tract of country called Labrador. They are low in ſtature; their chief employment is hunting and fiſhing, and they obſerve ſome ſort of ſacrifices. They live upon the raw fleſh of whales, bears, &c. and go muffled up in ſkins, the hairy ſides next their bodies. Their nights are from 1 to 6 months long, during which time the earth is bound up in impenetrable froſt, and they live in a ſort of ſubterraneous habitation. On the return of the ſun, they have, during the ſummer, continual day, and lead a roving life.

Eſkle, a river in Heref. which runs into the Monnow, at Landtown.

Eſky, in Sligo, Connaught.

Eſtaby, Durham, W. of Yarum.

Eslingen, a free town of Suabia, inſulated in Wurtemburg.

Esne, Essenay, or Asna, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the Nile, in lat. about 24. 59. N. and lon. 32. 48. E. It contains ſome magnificent ancient temples, with hieroglyphic inſcriptions, &c.

Espiers, a town of Flanders, 8 miles N. of Tournay.

Eſpley, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth.

Esquimaux, See Eskimaux.

Eſſaje, Devonſ. SE. of South Moulton.

Eſſchealeſ, Northumb. near Hexham. *Eſſe*, or *Aſhden*, Eſſex, near the Stour, NE. of Bumſted Steple.

Esseck, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a wooden bridge over the marſhes, 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a conſiderable paſs between Hungary and Turkey, and is ſeated on the river Drave, 80 miles NW. of Belgrade.

Essen, a town of Weſtphalia.

Eſſenden, Rutland, N. of Stamford.

Essequibo. See Issequibo.

Eſſet, Northumb. in Eland Manor.

Essex, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Middleſex and Herts; on the N. by part of Cambridgeſhire and the river Stour, which ſeparates it from Suffolk; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S. by the Thames, which divides it from Kent. It is about 54 miles long from E. to W. and 48 broad from N. to S. and is divided into 18 hundreds, which contain 26 market towns, 403 pariſhes, about 63,000 houſes, and 325,000 inhabitants. It does not contain any conſiderable hills; but exhibits a variety of ſoil and face of country, generally fertile. It's SW. part is occupied principally by the foreſts of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for it's butter. The NW. part from Saffron Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of Saffron. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of ſurface, and ſprinkled with woods. What are called the Hundreds of Eſſex, (though induced in the hundreds of Barnſtaple, Rochford, and Dengy) bordering on the Thames and the ſea, conſiſt chiefly of marſhy grounds, which afford excellent paſturage, yet are deemed unwholeſome; but more inland, they are dry, elevated, and healthy; and even the worſt parts of them are rendered much healthier than formerly, by clearing the woods and draining the ſtagnant waters. Great numbers of calves are ſent from hence to the London market, with other cattle; alſo fowls, wild and tame, and the oyſters, known by the name of Colcheſter oyſters. The principal rivers, beſides the Thames, are the Stour, which falls into the German Ocean at Harwich; the Lea, Chelmer, Blackwater, Coln, Crouch, and Roding. Chelmsford is the capital.

Estampes, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated on the river Loet, or Etampes, (which abounds with crawfiſh) 15 miles E. of Chartres.

Estaples, a ſea-port town in the dept. of the Pas de Calais, ſeated on the mouth of the river Canches, 12 miles S. of Boulogne.

Estapo, or Istapa, a town of Tabaſco, in Mexico, 10 miles SW. of Villa Hermoſa. Lat. 17. 30. N. lon. 103. 5. W.

Eſteſton, Shrop. N. of Wem.

Estavayer, a town and bailiwick of Friburg, in Swiſſerland, ſituated on the E. border of the Lake of Neufchatel. Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 6. 48. E.

Eſtbergbolt, Suff. SE. of Hadley. *Eſthy*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Skipton. *Eſtcot*, Wilts, near Swindon. *Eſtcot*, Wilts, near Lavington. *Eſtcot*, Devonſ. W. of Silverton.

Este, a town in the Paduan.

Estella, a town of Navarre, in Spain.

Eſtenden, Herts, between Hertford and Hatfield.

Estepa, a town of Andaluſia.

Estepona, a fiſhing town of Granada, in Spain.

Eſterwick, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, *Eſtfield*, Yorkſ. E. of Halifax.

Esthonia, or Revel, a conſiderable government of Ruſſia, on the Baltic; bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, and on the S. by the government of Riga. It was long a bone of contention between the Ruſſians, Poles, and Swedes, but was finally ceded to Ruſſia, in 1721. Revel is the capital.

Eſtington, Glouc. between Stanley and the Severn. *Eſtington*, Norfolk, NE. of Buckenham. *Eſtington*, Norf. in the Marſh Land. *Eſtlech*, Glouc. NE. of Fairwood. *Eſtly*, Devonſ. near Biddiford. *Eſtnor*, Heref. NE. of Ledbury. *Eſtoft*, Linc. in Crowle pariſh. *Eſton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NW. of Giſborough. *Eſton*, Yorkſ. near Bridlington. *Eſton* or *Aſton*, Northamp. SW. of Stamford. *Eſton Neſton*, Northamptonſ. near Towceſter.

Estramadura, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Portugal, on the N. by Leon and Old Caſtile; on the E. by New Caſtile; and on the S. by Andaluſia. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is often hot and ſultry. A part of this province has been moſtly annexed to New Caſtile, and a part to Old Caſtile, but there is yet a captain-general, who commands the troops and ſuperintends the police.

Estramadura, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Beira, and on the E. and S. by Alentejo. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, oranges, and ſalt. Here the oranges were firſt planted that were brought from China, known ſtill by the name of China oranges. It's capital is Liſbon.

Estremoz, a ſtrong town of Alentejo, containing about 7500 inhabitants, and noted for a manufacture of beautiful earthen ware. It is divided into the high town and the low. The houſes are white, and many of them adorned with marble pillars; here is alſo a tower of marble, of a fine poliſh, that glitters greatly when the ſun ſhines upon it. It is ſituated on the river Tera, which afterwards falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W. of Badajox, and 75 E. of Liſbon.

Esthwaite Water, a lake in Lancaſhire, between Hawkſhead and Windermere Water, about 2 miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth. Around it are villages and ſcattered houſes, ſweetly ſituated under woods and hanging grounds, clothed with the richeſt verdure, heightened by the deep ſhade of the woods, and the back ground of rocky mountains.

Eſtrop, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Eſtwood*, Nott. on the Erwaſh, near Greyſley Caſtle. *Eſtycpe*, Devonſ. near Bridport. *Etall Caſtle*, Northumb. on the river Till, in Glendale, near Ford Caſtle.

Etayah, a town of Agra, in Hindooſtan, ſituated on the river Jumna, 52 miles SE. of Agra. Many parts of the banks of this river are 60 feet high, and the town is all built on the heights. Lat. 26. 43. N. lon. 79. 25. E.

Etain, a ſmall town in the dept. of Meuſe, 13 miles ENE. of Verdun.

Etchinford, Suſſ. W. of Leonard's Foreſt. *Ethelbury Hill*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Swaledale and Wenſdale. *Etherdwick*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Burton Conſtable.

Ethiopia, or Æthiopia, a part of Africa, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Ethiopia includes Nubia and Abyſſinia. In Lower Ethiopia is comprehended a great part of the interior of Africa, N. and S. of the equator, as Mujak, Gingiro, Anziko, Mono-emugi, Alaba, Matamba, &c.

Ethorp, Warw. W. of Southam. *Ethrop*, or *Eydrop*, Bucks, in Waddeſdon pariſh. *Etby*, Cornw. NE. of Fowey.

Etienne, St. a town in the dept. of the Rhone and Loire, in which are conſiderable manufactories in iron and ſteel, and alſo in ribbons. Coal mines are found in it's neighbourhood, and a ſoft ſtone fit for grind-ſtones. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, and is ſeated on the brook Eureus, the water of which is excellent for tempering metals, 28 miles SE. of Lyons, and 260 S. by E. of Paris. Alſo a town in the reſpective depts. of Iſere, Ardeche, and Lower Alps; 2 towns in the dept. of Lozere; and 2 in the dept. of Higher Alps.

Etlingen, a town in Baden Dourlach, in Suabia.

Etloe, or *Eteſſau*, Glouc. in Awre.

Etna, Mount, or Gibello, a celebrated volcano in Sicily, on a mountain, which is about 63 miles in circumference at the foot, and 10,954 feet in height. Not only the mountain, but all the neighbouring regions, appear to have been formed of the accumulating matter that has been ejected, from age to age, from this never-

never-ceaſing furnace. The firſt eruption, of Etna, recorded in hiſtory, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, but without fixing the period when it happened: the ſecond, however, recorded by Thucydides, happened in the year 734 before the Chriſtian æra. From this period, to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceaſed to emit fire near 90 years. The next eruption was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603, (which continued till 1636) 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, and 1787. Of all theſe eruptions, that of 1693 was, by far, the moſt deſtructive. It was attended with an earthquake that, in an inſtant, overturned the town of Catania, though 10 miles diſtant from the mountain), and buried no leſs than 18,000 perſons in it's ruins. Mount Etna is well cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S. ſide; but on the N. there is nothing but large foreſts. The top is always covered with ſnow, though it never ceaſes to ſmoke, and often emits flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in ſmall quantities, ſerve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does miſchief; and the new apertures which are ſuddenly made, from time to time, are alarming and dangerous to the inhabitants.

Eton, Suſſex, a little above Steyning, on the river Adur, which is navigable here for barges, carrying timber, &c. to Shoreham, for building ſhips.

ETON COLLEGE, Bucks, ſeparated from Windſor by an old bridge over the Thames. It was founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the maintenance of a provoſt and 7 fellows, and the inſtruction of 70 ſcholars. There are ſeldom leſs than 300 ſcholars here, beſides thoſe on the foundation. The revenue is about 5000l. a year.

Eton, near Norwich. *Ettleſhall*, Warw. NE. of Coventry. *Etton*, Northamptonſ. near Maxey Caſtle. *Etton*, Northamptonſ. near Oyerſton.

ETTRICK, a ſtream which falls from the mountainous part of Selkirkſhire, runs through a romantic country, and joins with the Yarrow, 2 miles SW. of Selkirk, after which their united waters mingle with the Tweed, where it enters the ſhire of Roxburgh. All theſe ſtreams, with Ettrick Banks, the Braes of Yarrow, and Tweed Side, have long been ſweetly ſung in Scottiſh paſtoral.

Etwell Hall, SW. of Derby.

EU, a ſea-port town in the dept. of Lower Seine, trading principally in ſerges and lace. It is ſeated on the river Brele, near a mineral ſpring and baths, 15 miles NE. of Dieppe.

Evall, *St.* Cornw. SW. of Padſtow, *Evart*, Northumb. SE. of Flodden Hill.

EVAUX, a town in the dept. of Creuſe, 18 miles NNE. of Aubuſſon.

Evedon, Linc. NE. of Sleaford. *Evely*, W. of Derby. *Evelot*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Stonedale and Swaldale. *Evelyn*, Shropſ. near Sheffnall. *Evenclads*, a river of Oxf. which runs into the Iſis, 5 miles W. of Oxford. *Evenall*, Staff. SE. of Eccleſhall. *Evendy Farm*, Midd. N. of Staines. *Evenlode*, Worceſ. NE. of Stow in the Would. *Eventon*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Pickering. *Ever Church*, or *Everach*, Somerſ. W. of Bruton.

EVERDINGEN, a town in Dutch Guelderland.

Everdon, Bedf. *Everdon*, Northamp. *Everend*, Glouceſterſ. in Wollaſton pariſh. *Evering*, Kent, between Elham and Dover. *Everingham*, Yorkſ. between Pocklington and Market Weighton. *Everley*, *E.* and *W.* Wilts, between Ambreſbury, and Savernake Foreſt.

Everog Bridge, in Down, Ulſter, 78 miles from Dublin.

Everſden, *Great* and *Little*, near Cambridge. *Everſham*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, SW. of Catterick. *Everſholme*; ſee *Everſham*. *Everſholt*, Bedf. E. of Woburn.

EVERSHOT, a town of Dorſetſhire, ſituated on the borders of Somerſetſhire, near the riſe of the river Frome, which runs into Purbeck Bay, 12 miles NW. of Dorcheſter, and 129 W. by S. of London.

Everſley, Kent, in Charing pariſh. *Everſley*, Hants, in the road from London to Baſingſtoke. *Everton*, Nott. E. of Baintree. *Everton*, Northamp. SE. of Newnham.

*EVESHAM, an ancient town of Worceſterſhire, with a manufacture of woollen ſtockings. It is ſeated on a hill, riſing with a gradual aſcent from the Avon, which almoſt ſurrounds it, forming here a harbour for barges, and over which it has a ſtone bridge, 14 miles SE. of Worceſter, and 95 NW. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

EVESHAM, THE VALE OF, in Worceſterſhire, on the banks of the Avon, which flows along the SE. part of the county to the Severn. It is celebrated for it's fertility and beauty; and communicating with the more extenſive one that borders both ſides of the Severn, gives to it the ſame general name of the Vale of Eveſham. See SEVERN, VALE OF.

EUGUBIO, a town of Urbino, in the pope's territories.

EVIAN,

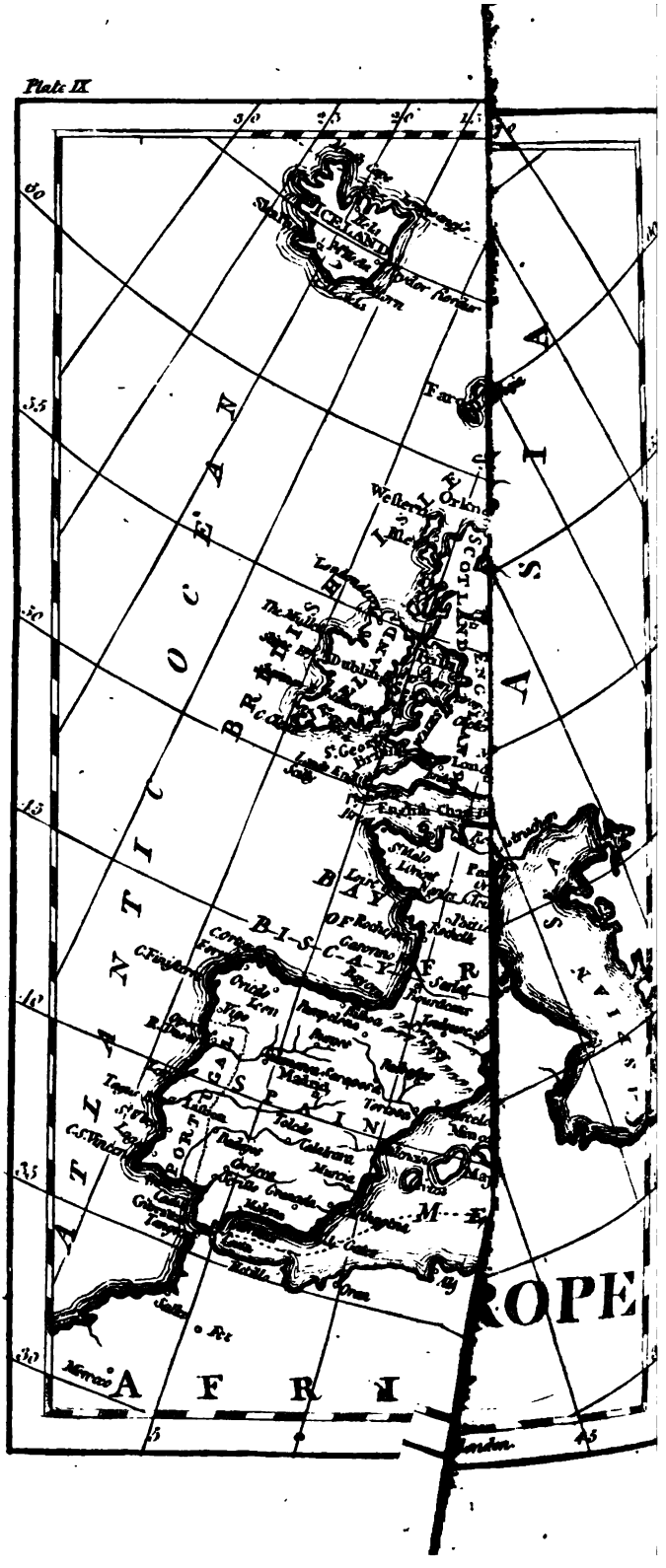


Plate IX
ICELAND
Faro
Wesserö
Orkney
Lewis
Hebrides
SCOTLAND
Dublin
Ireland
Bristol
Bay
Biscay
Gascoigne
Bordeaux
Rochelle
Nantes
Orleans
Lyon
Geneva
Avignon
Marseilles
Toulon
Genoa
Corsica
Sardinia
Majorca
Minorca
Ivica
Malaga
Gibraltar
Cadiz
Seville
Granada
Toledo
Madrid
Salamanca
Murcia
Valencia
Barcelona
Tarragona
Tortosa
Saragossa
Pampelona
Burgos
Bilboa
Rochelle
Nantes
Rennes
Caen
Roan
Paris

EVIAN, anciently a city of the Nantuates.

EVIAN, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, ſeated on the Lake of Geneva, near ſome mineral waters, and oppoſite to Lauſanne, 22 miles NE. of Geneva.

Evildon, Wilts, NW. of Saliſbury. *Evilton*, Somerſ. NE. of Ilcheſter. *Evington*, Heref. SW. of Leominſter. *Evington*, Kent, in Elmſtead pariſh. *Evington*, SE. of Leiceſter.

EVOLI, a town in Principato Citro.

EVORA, or ELVORA, the capital of Alentejo, containing 5 churches, 22 convents, or colleges, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country, planted with large trees of divers ſorts, 65 miles E. by S. of Liſbon.

EVORAMONTE, a town of Alentejo, 15 miles NE. of Evora.

EUPHEMIA, ST. a ſea-port of Calabria Ultra, ſituated on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name; and a town of Otranto.

EUPHRATES, one of the moſt celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Aſiatic Turkey. It has one ſource about 2 days journey, and another two days journey, from Erzerum. The plain of Erzerum is incloſed between theſe two fine ſtreams, which, when united, form what is called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, about three days journey from Erzerum, the united ſtream begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is ſo rocky, that the navigation is not ſafe. In it's courſe it ſeparates Aladulia and Syria from Diabekir, and Diabekir from Arabia, after which it runs through the Irac-Arabi, till it receives the Tigris, and falls into the Perſian Gulf about 50 miles below Buſſorah.

EUPHRATES, a river in the country of Whidah, in Africa, on the Slave Coaſt.

EURE, a department of France, ſo named from a river which riſes near Pontgoin, in the dept. of Eure and Loir, and paſſing by Chartres, falls into the Seine a little below Pont de l'Arche. It is bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Lower Seine, and on the E. by the dept. of the Oiſe. Evreux is the capital.

EURE and LOIR, a department of France, ſo called from the rivers Eure and Loir. It is bounded on the NW. by the dept. of the Eure, and on the S. by the depts. of the Cher and Loiret. It's capital is Chartres.

EVREUX, a town, or city, capital of the dept. of Eure. Here is a manufactory of cotton velvets, and another of ticken, which is not inferior to that of Bruſſels. Theſe, with linen and woollen cloth, lace, grain, wine, and cyder, form the principal articles of it's trade. It is ſeated on the river Iton, 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 NW. of Paris.

EUROPE, the leaſt of the four general parts, or quarters of the world, is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, on the E. by Aſia, and on the S. by the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. It is about 3300 miles in length, and about 2700 in breadth, and is ſituated between 10 deg. W. and 60 E. lon. and between 36 and 72 deg. N. lat. As it nearly all lies within the temperate zone, here is neither the exceſſive heat, nor the inſupportable cold of the other parts of the continent. Though it does not afford the richeſt productions of the earth, nor abound in coſtly mines, it is generally much more populous and better cultivated, in proportion to it's extent, than the other quarters of the globe. The wild animals are but few, except in the woods, rocks, and mountains of the north, and of the Alps, but the domeſticated are very numerous. The chief mountains are the Alps, Apennines, and Pyrenees. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dnieſter, Dnieper, Viſtula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheldt, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, Geneva, Lauſanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. Europe contains the countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Ruſſia, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Swiſſerland, and part of Turkey, beſide ſome iſlands in the Mediterranean and elſewhere. There are three empires, namely, thoſe of Ruſſia, Turkey, and Germany. The kings are thoſe of Great Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Pruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Bohemia, Hungary, and Naples, or the Two Sicilies. There is alſo an archduke of Auſtria, and a great duke of Tuſcany. The republics are thoſe of France, Holland, Swiſſerland, Genoa, Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Raguſa. The languages are, the Italian, French, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe, which are partly a corruption of the Latin; the German, Flemiſh, Dutch, Swediſh, Daniſh, and Engliſh, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Sclavonian, which predominates in the language of Poland, Ruſſia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the NW. of France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and ſeveral others.

others. The prevailing religious profeſſion is the Chriſtian, divided into the Greek, Romiſh, and Proteſtant churches. Mahometaniſm is the eſtabliſhed faith of the Turks, and there are numberleſs Jews diſperſed in the different countries.

EUSKIRCHEN, a town of Juliers.

EUSTATIA, ST. one of the leaſt of the Leeward Iſlands, in the W. Indies, about 3 leagues NW. of St. Chriſtophers. It is properly a mountain in the form of a ſugar-loaf: or, it may be termed, a huge pyramidical rock, whoſe top is hollow, or concave, and ſerves as a large den for wild animals. It is ſtrong by ſituation, having but one landing-place, which is difficult of acceſs, and fortified with all the art imaginable, by it's maſters, the Dutch. Tobacco is it's chief production. Not leſs than 5,000 white inhabitants, and about 15,000 negroes ſubſiſt upon this iſland, and rear hogs, kids, rabbits, and poultry in ſuch abundance, that they can afford to ſupply their neighbours, after having ſerved themſelves. In general, it ſerves as a ſtorehouſe for all kinds of European commodities. In 1781 it was ſurpriſed by Admiral Rodney, but was ſoon after taken by the French, and reſtored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. Lat. 17. 29. N. lon. 63. 5. W.

Euſton Hall, Suffolk, near Thetford.

EUTIN, a town in Lubeck, Lower Saxony, the uſual reſidence of the biſhop.

Euxton, Lanc. E. of Bank Hall.

EWEL, a town of Surry, having many fine ſtreams of water, which, uniting, form a river ſufficient to drive a mill in the town, and which afterwards falls into the Thames at Kingſton. It is 1¼ mile N. of Epſom, 10 NE. by N. of Darking, and 13 SE. by S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Ewel, Kent, near Feverſham. *Ewelme*, vulgo *Newelme*, Oxfordſ. S. of Britwell. *Ewenny*, a river of Glamorganſ. which runs into the Ogmore about 2 miles from the Severn Sea; and a village near Cowbridge. *Ewerby*, Linc. NE. of Sleaford. *Ewern Minſter*, the largeſt pariſh in Dorſ. the river Ewern riſes in it, and paſſing by Shrolon and Sheepleton, falls into the Stour at Stourain. *Ewburſt*, Surry, near Okeley. *Ewhurſt*, Suſſex, near Burwaſh. *Ewood Hall*, Yorkſ. W. of Halifax. *Ewſhot*, Hants, SW. of Farnborough. *Ewtons*, Surry, near Darking.

EX, a river which riſes in the Foreſt of Exmoor, in the weſtern part of Somerſetſhire, and, leaving that county below Dulverton, flows by Tiverton to Exeter, widening from Topſham into an eſtuary, which terminates in the Engliſh Channel at Exmouth.

Ex, Upper and *Nether*, Devonſ. between Exeter and Bradninch. *Exall*, Warw. SW. of Aulceſter. *Exall*, Warw. a member of Coventry. *Exborn*, Devonſ. on the river Ock, oppoſite to Stow. *Exbridge*, Devonſ. near Bampton. *Exbury*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Execate*, Suſſex, near Cuckmere Haven.

*EXETER, the ISCA of Ptolemy and Antoninus, an ancient city of Devonſhire, one of the principal in the kingdom, for building, wealth, and number of inhabitants. The environs of the city are hilly, and afford a variety of delightful proſpects. The town, with it's ſuburbs, is about 3 miles in circumference: it's port is properly at Topſham, 5 miles below, but veſſels of 150 tons come up to the quay here. Exeter has 12 or 13 incorporate companies; and, with it's ſuburbs, contains 15 pariſh churches and 4 chapels of eaſe, beſide the cathedral. It is the ſeat of an extenſive foreign and domeſtic commerce, and particularly it has a ſhare in the fiſheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. Here are flouriſhing manufactories of ſerges and other woollen goods. It is ſeated on the river Exe, over which it has a long, ſtone bridge, with houſes on both ſides, 78 miles SW. of Briſtol, 44 NE. of Plymouth, and 173 W. by S. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Friday.

EXETER, a town of New Hampſhire, in N. America, ſituated on the S. ſide of Exeter River, 15 miles SW. of Portſmouth. It has a good harbour, and ſome riſing manufactories, particularly 6 ſaw mills, a fulling mill, a ſlitting mill, a paper and a ſnuff mill, a chocolate and 10 griſt mills, iron works, and a printing-office. Alſo a town of Rhode Iſland; and a town of N. Carolina.

Exford, Somerſ. SW. of Dunſter.

EXILLES, a town and fortreſs of Piedmont, ſeated on the river Doria, 6 miles WSW. of Suza.

Exley, Yorkſ. S. of Halifax. *Exminſter*, Devonſ. 3 miles below Exeter. *Exmore*, where the Ex riſes, a moiſt, barren ground, near the Severn Sea, part in Devonſhire, but more in Somerſetſhire.

Exmouth, Devonſ. incloſed and ſheltered, from the bleak north-eaſt, between cliffs, on the E. ſide of the bay, which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S. by E. of Exeter. It is the oldeſt and beſt frequented watering-place in Devonſhire. The walks around it are delightfully pleaſant.

Exte, or *Oſte*, Suſſ. near Hoxne. *Exton*,

tm, Hants. NE. of Biſhop's Waltham. *Exton*, Somerſetſ. near Brumpton Regis. *Exton*, or *Oxton*, Nott. near Sherwood Foreſt. *Exwych Cleve*, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Eya*, Northamp. N. of Peterborough. *Eyam*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Eybridge*, Kent, near Chart and Sutton Valence. *Eydon*, Northamp. E. of Chipping Warden.

*EYE, a very ancient and meanly-built town of Suffolk, with narrow ſtreets. It has ſome manufactures of ſpinning and bonelace, and is ſituated in a ſort of iſland, (becauſe ſurrounded with a brook) on the road from Ipſwich to Norwich, 20 miles N. of Ipſwich, and 91 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Eye, Heref. NW. of Leominſter. *Eyeford*, Glouceſ. 5 miles from Stow. *Eyeſort*, Oxf. near Woodſtock. *Eye Hall*, Cumb. in Horningſey pariſh.

EYEMOUTH, a ſmall ſea-port town of Berwickſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the river Eye, where there is a tolerable herring fiſhery) 9 miles N. by W. of Berwick.

EYESDALE, or ESDALE, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Argyleſhire, about 7 miles SE. of Mull. It is noted for it's ſlate quarries.

Eyke, Suff. S. of Rendleſham. *Eykering*, Notting. NW. of Newark. *Eyleſworth*, Northamp. near Caſtor. *Eyminge*, Kent. *Eymolt*, a river in Weſtmorl. and Cumberl. which runs into the Eden at Hornby.

EYNDHOVEN, a town in Dutch Brabant.

Eyne, Bedfordſ. in Gravenhurſt pariſh. *Eyneſbury*, Huntingd. a hamlet of St. Neot's. *Eynesford*, Kent, NW. of Aſh.

EYRAC. See IRAC.

EYRE, a town of N. Carolina.

*EYRE COURT, a town in Galway, Connaught, a little S. of Clonfert, and about 72 miles from Dublin.

Eythonne, Kent, near Walderſhare. *Eythorp*, Bucks, near Quarendon. *Eyton*, Shropſ. W. of Kingſwood. *Eyton*, Shropſ. near Shrawerden Caſtle. *Eywood*, Surry, SE. of Darking. *Eywood*, Heref. SE. of Titley. *Eyworth*, Bedfordſhire, near Portan.

ERAGUEN, a town of Fez.

FAABORG, a town of Funen, in Denmark, ſituated on the S. coaſt, in a flat but fruitful country. It trades in corn and other proviſions, though the harbour is indifferent. Near it is a ferry to the Iſle of Alſen.

FABREGAS, a town of Catalonia. 13 miles W. of Gerona.

FABRIANO, a town in the dept. of the Aude, 5 miles NE. of La Graſſe.

FABRIANO, a town of Ancona, in the Pope's territories, which contains ſeveral rich monaſteries, and a manufacture of excellent paper. It is 33 miles SW. of Ancona.

Faceby, Yorkſh. N. Riding, SW. of Stokeſley.

FACELLI, a town of Lavora, 18 miles NE. of Capua.

Fackham, Hants, NW. of Whitchurch.

FADEN HOTUN, a town in the kingdom of Corea, in Aſia, ſituated on the river Oula, 460 miles ENE. of Pekin.

Faddely, Cheſ. W. of Namptwich.

FAENZA, or FAYENZA, a town in the Romagna, Italy, noted for a manufacture of fine earthen-ware, to which it gives name, from being firſt made here. It is about 20 miles SW. of Ravenna.

FAGIANO, a town of Otranto, Naples.

FAHLUN, ſometimes called COPPERSBERG, a town, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden. It contains 2 churches roofed with copper, about 1200 houſes, which are generally of wood, two ſtories high, and 7000 inhabitants, including the miners. It is ſituated in the midſt of rocks and hills, between two large lakes, near ſome celebrated copper-mines, 20 miles NW. of Hedemora. Lat. 60. 52, N. lon. 15. 32. E.

Failſworth, Lanc. near Bolton. *Fairbach*, Carmarthenſ.

FAIRFAX, a town and county of Virginia, ſituated near the ſea, 6 miles NE. of Danburg, and 100 SW. of Boſton.

Fairfield, Kent, near Appledore. *Fairfield*, Somerſ. near Bridgewater. *Fairfield*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut; alſo a county of S. Carolina; a town of New Jerſey; a town of Pennſylvania; and a county of Connecticut.

*FAIRFORD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, celebrated for the glaſs windows, curiouſly painted with ſcripture hiſtory, in it's ſpacious and beautiful church, done from the deſigns of Albert Durer. The colours are

ſo lively, eſpecially in the drapery, and the figures are, in general, ſo well drawn, that Vandyke affirmed, the pencil could not exceed them. It is ſituated on the Colne, a little above it's influx into the Thames, 22 miles ESE. of Glouceſter, and 80 W. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

FAIRHAVEN, a ſea-port town of Maſſachuſets, ſituated in Buzzard's Bay, 42 miles S. of Boſton.

FAIRHEAD, the NE. cape of Ireland, forming the E. ſide of the Bay of Ballycaſtle, in Antrim, Ulſter. Lat. 55. 17. N. lon. 6. 34. W.

FAIR-ISLE, an iſland of the Northern Ocean, nearly midway between Shetland and Orkney, from both which it's towering rocks are plainly diſcovered. On the E. ſide, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spaniſh Armada, was wrecked in 1588.

Fairlee, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Fairleigh*, Suſſex, between Haſtings and Winchelſea. *Fairſtead*, Eſſex, 4 miles from Witham. *Fairwood*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of S. Parrot. *Fairwell*, Staffordſ. near Lichfield.

FAISANS, or PHEASANTS, a ſmall iſland in the river Bidaſſao, between France and Spain, about 2 miles from Fontarabia. The peace of the Pyrenees was concluded here in 1669, when the kings of France and Spain had an interview, on the marriage of Lewis XIV.

Faithleag, in Waterford, Munſter.

Faith's, St. Norf. near Taverham.

*FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, ſituated on a hill, 20 miles NW. of Norwich, and 110 NNE. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Thurſday.

Fakenham, Great and *Little*, Suff. S. of Euſton. *Fakenhurſt*, Kent, united to Bonington.

FALAISE, a town in the dept. of Calvados, famous for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror. The trade in ſerges, linen, and lace is conſiderable; and it has a great annual fair, which begins on the 16th of Auguſt, and laſts 8 days. It is 18 miles SSE. of Caen.

Falde, Bedfordſ. between Hitchin and Ampthill. *Fale*, a river of Cornwall, falling into Falmouth Harbour. *Falefield*, Glouceſ. in Thornbury pariſh. *Falkam*, Kent, W. of Cobham. *Falkborn*, Eſſex, near Witham.

FALKENBERG, a ſea port of Halland, in Sweden; alſo a town of Stiria; a town of Lippe, in Weſtphalia: and a town of the New Marche, in Brandenburg.

Falkenham, Suffolk, on the river Deben, near Baudſey Haven.

*FALKIRK, a town of Stirlingſhire. In it's neighbourhood, the great markets for Highland cattle, called *Tryſts*, are held thrice a year: 15,000 head of cattle are ſometimes ſold at one Tryſt, which are, for the moſt part, ſent to England. It is 8 miles SE. of Stirling.

*FALKLAND, a town of Fifeſhire, ſituated at the foot of one of the beautiful green hills called the Lomonds. The inhabitants are moſtly employed in agriculture. It is 18 miles nearly N. of Edinburgh.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, NE. of the Straits of Magellan. They conſiſt of two large, with a number of ſmaller iſlands ſurrounding them. The ſoil is ſaid to be nothing but bogs and barren mountains, beaten by ſtorms almoſt perpetual. They have been alſo called PEPY'S ISLANDS, and SEBALD DE WERT'S ISLANDS. Lat. from 51. 6. to 52. 30. S. lon. from 56. 30. to 62. 15. W.

FALKOPING, a town of W. Gothland.

Fall, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the SW. part of Perthſhire, and runs into Loch Lomond, in the N. part of Dumbartonſhire.

Falladon, Northumb. in Embledon pariſh. *Fallibroome*, Cheſh. N. of Macclesfield. *Fallowfield*, Northumb. between Hexham and the Picts' Wall.

FALLOWFIELD, a town of Pennſylvania.

Falmer, Suſſex, SW. of Lewes.

*FALMOUTH, a rich, trading, well-built, ſea-port town, of Cornwall, and the ſtation of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. The merchants here trade with Portugal in ſhips of their own; and they have alſo a great ſhare in the pilchard fiſhery. The harbour here is ſo very commodious, that ſhips of the greateſt burden can come up to it's quay; and it has, beſides, ſo many deep and well-ſheltered creeks belonging to it, that the whole Britiſh navy may ride ſafe here in any wind, and, next to Milford Haven, it is juſtly conſidered as the nobleſt and moſt extenſive road for ſhipping in Great Britain. It is defended by the caſtles of St. Mawes and Pendennis, each on high rocks at the entrance. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 268 WSW. of London. Lat. 50. 8. N. lon. 5. 27. W. Markets on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

FALSE-BAY, to the E. of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented by veſſels during the prevalence of the NW. winds, from May to September, which render it dangerous to remain in Table-Bay.

FALSTER, an iſland of Denmark, S. of Zealand,

Zealand, about 60 miles in circumference. It is exceedingly fertile, and abounds in game. Lat. 54. N. lon. 12. 0. E.

FAMAGOSTA, a ſea-port town of Cyprus, ſituated on the E. coaſt, in lat. 35. 10. N. and lon. 35. 55. E.

FAMARS, a town in the dept. of the North, 3 miles S. of Valenciennes.

Fambridge, *N.* and *S.* Eſſex, on each ſide of Crouch River, near Crickſey.

FAMINE, PORT, in the Straits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Patagonia, in lat. 53. 42. S. and lon. 171. 28. W. Here the Spaniſh garriſon periſhed for want, ſince which it has been neglected.

Fanay, Eſſex, near Canvey Iſle. *Fanham Hall*, Herts, NE. of Ware.

FANO, a town of Urbino, in the pope's territories. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Auguſtus. It is ſeated on the Adriatic, 17 miles nearly E. of Urbino.

Fanthorp, Lincolnſ. near Louth.

FANTIN, a populous kingdom on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, extending about 30 miles along the ſea-ſhore. The ſoil is fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm wine. The ſmall towns are very numerous, and they reckon about 4000 fiſhermen on the coaſt. The capital, which is of the ſame name, is ſituated about four leagues up the country. The Engliſh and Dutch have forts here, and other European nations trade here for gold and ſlaves.

Fant le Roy Marſh, Dorſetſ. near Candle Biſhop and Candle Marſh.

*FAREHAM, a town of Hants, which carries on a conſiderable trade in coals, corn, &c. and has a manufacture of ſacks and cordage. Bricks and tiles, alſo, of a ſuperior excellence, are made here. It is pleaſantly ſituated at the NW. nook of Portſmouth Harbour, (with a quay, at which veſſels of 200 tons can unload) 12 miles SE. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Fareſby, Lincolnſ. near Spilſby. *Faret*, Suſſex, near Grombridge.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the moſt ſoutherly promontory of New Greenland, or Sekamunga, at the entrance of Davis's Straits. Lat. 59. 38. N. lon. 42. 45. W.

Farforth, Linc. SW. of Burwell.

FARGEAU, ST. a town in the dept. of Yonne, 82 miles SSE. of Paris.

*FARRINGDON, a ſmall town of Berks, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near the Thames, 18 miles SW. of Oxford, and 63 W. by N. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Faringdon, Devonſ. between Exeter and Topſham. *Faringdon*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NW. of Shrowton. *Farringdon*, Hants, S. of Alton. *Farringdon*, Nott. W. of Newark. *Farleigh*, Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Farleſthorp*, Lincolnſ. near Alford. *Farley*, or *Farley Wallop*, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Farley*, Hants, W. of Wincheſter. *Farley*, Northumb. near Shotley Bridge, over the Derwent. *Farley*, Staff. E. of Cheadle. *Farly*, Surry, near Chelſham. *Farley*, *E.* and *W.* Kent, 4 miles from Maidſtone. *Farley Hill*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Farley Park*, Somerſetſh near Philip's Norton, and 4 miles S. of Farley Monkton. *Fartington*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Sheriff Hutton. *Farlington*, Hants, SE. of Fareham. *Farlton*, Lancaſ. in Loynſdale. *Farlton*, Weſtmor. near Kirby Lonſdale. *Farmcot*, Glouceſ. near Winchcomb. *Farmcot*, Glouceſ. a hamlet of Guiting Power. *Farme*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Farningham*, Kent, between Eltham and Troſeby. *Farmington*, Glouc. nearly oppoſite to N. Lech, on the other ſide of the river Lech.

Farnaſs, in Kerry, Munſter.

Farnborough, Hampſhire, 5 miles from Bagſhot. *Farnborough*, Warwickſ. near Edgehill. *Farnborough*, Berks, near E. and W. Ilſley. *Farnborough*, Kent, between Bromley and Sevenoaks. *Farnborough*, Somerſ. SE. of Penſford. *Farncomb*, Surry, in Godalmin pariſh. *Farndale*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, N. of Kirby Moreſide. *Farndiſh*, Bedf. NW. of Odehill. *Farndon*, Cheſh. NW. of Malpas. *Farndon*, Northamp. 1 mile S. of Market Harborough. *Farnisfield*, Nott. in Southwell pariſh.

*FARNHAM, a large, populous town, in Surry, noted for a caſtle, the ſummer reſidence of the biſhops of Wincheſter. It is a great market for wheat and oats, and the very fineſt hops are raiſed in plantations round it. It has many handſome houſes and well paved ſtreets, and is ſeated on the river Wey, 12 miles nearly W. of Guildford, and 39 WSW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Farnham Royal, Bucks, 1 mile below Cliſden. *Farnhurſt*, Suſſ. between Godalmin and Midhurſt. *Farning Wood*, Northamp. S. of Rockingham Foreſt.

Farnicarney, in Sligo, Connaught.

Farn Iſlands, on the coaſt of Northumb. 17 in number; the principal, *Farn Iſland*, is about a mile in circumference, has a light-houſe on it, and contains 6 or 7 acres of rich paſture. *Farnlaw*, Northumb. N. of Kirk Whelpington. *Farnley*, Yorkſh. SW. of Leeds. *Farnley Tyes*, Yorkſh. SE. of Huthersfield. *Farnton*, Nott. N. of Balderton. *Farnton Hall*, Durh.

Durh. between Lumley and Wearmouth. *Farnworth*, Lanc. near Preſcot. *Farnworth*, Lanc. SE. of Bolton.

FARO, a town, capital of a populous and fertile iſland of Sweden, ſeparated from the NE. part of the iſland of Gothland by a narrow channel. Lat. 57. 50. N. lon 19. 7. E.

FARO OF MESSINA, the ſtrait between Italy and Sicily, about 7 miles over, it is ſo named from the Faro, or light-houſe, on Cape Faro, and it's vicinity to Meſſina.

FARO ISLANDS. See FERRO.

FARO, a ſea-port town of Algarve, in Portugal, ſituated in the Gulf of Cadiz, 20 miles SW. of Tavira. Lat. 36. 54. N. lon. 7. 48. W.

Farra, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

FARRA, a town of S. Carolina.

Farrantemple, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Farrenton, Somerſetſ. between Mendip and Dunkerton. *Farrington*, Dorſetſh. near Dorcheſter. *Farſet*, Huntingd. SE. of Peterborough.

FARSISTAN, or FARS, a fertile province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by Irac Agemi; on the E. by Kerman; on the S. by the Perſian Gulf; and on the W. by Chuſiſtan; about 420 miles long, and 360 broad. The ſouthern parts are hot and ſandy; the northern are full of mountains, or which are found the moſt beautiful falcons in Perſia, with a great number of wild ſwine, and wild cats; and the centre is the moſt fertile. The principal productions are rice and fruit. The foreſts furniſh maſtic, and emeralds are common here.

FARTACH, a ſea-port of Hadramaut, in Arabia Felix.

Farthin River, in Kerry, Munſter, is navigable a conſiderable way up, from Valentia Harbour.

Farthon, Shropſ. S. of Bridgenorth. *Farway*, Devonſ. W. of Culliton. *Farwell*, Staff. NW. of Lichfield. *Farworth*, Nott. in Norworth pariſh. *Faſeley*, Warw. S. of Tamworth. *Faſtan Ferme*, Hants, near Portſmouth. *Faſtbury*, Wilts, N. of Chute Foreſt. *Faſton*, Hants, SW. of Aſhmanſworth. *Faſton*, Linc. NW. of Grantham. *Faſton*, Linc. between Witham and Baſingthorp. *Fuſton*, Wilts, S. of Savernake Foreſt. *Fattersfield*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak.

FAVAGNANA, a ſmall iſle W. of Sicily.

FAUCIGNY, a province of Savoy, bounded on the N. by the territory of Chablais; on the E. by the Valais and the duchy of Aoſta; and on the S. and W. Genevois. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Woods and paſtures form the principal riches of the country. The name is derived from an ancient caſtle, ſituated near the Arve, about 3 miles N. of Bonneville.

Faughard, a mount in Louth, Leinſter.

Faulkfoſſe, or *Fangfoſſe*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, NW. of Pocklington. *Fauld*, Staff. near Tutbury. *Faulick*, Northumb. between Oglecaſtle and Catchburn. *Fauller*, Oxf. NW. of Woodſtock Park. *Faunt le Roy's Marſh*, Dorſetſ. near Folke.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, a town and diſtrict of Limburg, on the Genſe.

Fauſbot, Hants, near Alderſhot and Bramſhot. *Fauſeley*, Northamp. near Daventry. *Fauſton*, Northumb. near Yarrow. *Fauterley*, Northum. between the Tyne and Shotley Bridge. *Fawbridge*, Eſſex, on a river that runs to Gunfleet. *Fawbridge*, Lanc. NW. of Colne. *Fawburn*, Eſſex, 1 mile from Witham. *Fawcet Houſe*, Northamp. E. of Farthinghoe. *Fawhurſt*, Suſſex, near Worth Foreſt. *Fawhurſt*, Suſſex, near W. Grinſtead. *Fawley*, Bucks, W. of Great Marlow. *Fawley*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Fawley*, Northumb. near Simonſburn. *Fawley, Chapel*, Heref. on the Wye, NW. of Roſs. *Fawley, Great* and *Little*, Berks, near Lambourn. *Fawſet Wood*, Weſtmorl. near Whinfield. *Faxfleet*, Yorkſ. on the Humber, 10 miles W. of Hull. *Faxton*, Northamp. W. of Kettering.

FAYAL. See FYAL.

FAYENCE, a town in the dept. of Var noted for a manufacture of earthen ware. It is ſituated near the river Biaſon, 16 miles NE. of Draguignan.

Fayerbourn, Yorkſ. between Pontefract and Sherborne, noted for quarries of alabaſter. *Fayerlaw Chapel*, Shropſ. between N. and S. Chebury.

FAYETTE, a county of Pennſylvania and a county of Virginia.

FAYETTEVILLE, a town of N. Carolina.

Fayfield Head, Staff. NW. of Sheene. *Fayland*, Somerſ. between Bedminſter and Portbury.

FAYORO, a town of Arragon, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Matarana and Ebro, 15 miles S. of Fraga.

FAYOUM, or FEIUM, anciently ARSINOE, a province of Egypt, ſituated on the W. bank of the Nile. It is fertile in olives, excellent grapes, wheat, barley, doura, the ſugar-cane, vegetables, &c. It's capital, of the ſame name, is 45 miles SSW. of Cairo.

Fazely,

Fazely, Staff. near Tamworth. *Feage*, or *Feock*, Cornw. at the head of Falmouth Haven.

Feal, a river of Ireland, which riſes near Cloonakenny, in the county of Limerick, and uniting with the river Gale, in the county of Kerry, it takes the name of *Caſha*, after which it falls into the Shannon mouth, about 11 miles above Kerry Head. *Fearbane*, or *Firbane*, in King's County, Leinſter, 57 miles from Dublin.

FECAMP, an ancient ſea-port town, in the dept. of the Lower Seine, containing about 1000 houſes. It has a pretty conſiderable commerce in linens, ſerges, lace, leather, and hats, with a herring and other fiſheries. It is 27 miles SW. of Dieppe.

Feckenham, Worc. 7 miles from Bromſgrove, on the W. ſide of it's foreſt. *Fedderton*, Cumb. W. of Brampton.

Fedemore, in Limerick, Munſter.

Feene's Houſe, Bucks, in White Waltham pariſh. *Felbrig*, Norfolk, NW. of Greſham. *Felding*, Norf. in Hempſted pariſh.

FELDKIRK, a well-built town, and ſmall county, in the Tyroleſe, ſeated on the river Ill, near the Rhine, 17 miles nearly E. of Appenzel.

Feldon, Warw. a fertile, champaign country, S. of the Avon. *Felhampton*, Shropſ. between Biſhop's Caſtle and Corfham Caſtle. *Felix Hall*, Eſſex, near Coggeſhal. *Felixkirk*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk. *Felixton*, Suffolk, on the coaſt. *Felkinton*, Northumb. SE. of Norham Caſtle. *Felkirk*, Yorkſ. SE. of Barneſley.

FELLETINS, a town in the dept. of the Creuſe, near a medicinal ſpring. It's chief trade is in cattle.

Felley, Nott. near Codnor Caſtle in Derbyſhire. *Fellin*, Durh. near Newcaſtle.

FELLIN, a town in Terra di Lavora.

FELLING, 3 towns in the archduchy of Auſtria.

Felmingham, Norf. NW. of Wurſted. *Felpham*, Suſſ. W. of Arundel. *Felſham*, Suffolk, S. of Walpet. *Felſted*, Eſſex, on the Chelmer, near Dunmow. *Feltham*, Middl. near Hanworth and Hounſlow. *Feltham Hill*, Middl. near Sunbury and Belſont. *Feltborp*, Norf. 9 miles from Norwich. *Felton*, Heref. between Bromyard and Hereford. *Felton*, Northumb. near Rothbury. *Felton*, Somerſ. NW. of Penſford. *Felton Butter*, Shropſh. near Mitton. *Felton Welch*, or *Weſt*, Shropſ. between Ryton and Oſweſtry.

FELTRI, a town, capital of the Feltrin, lately a diſtrict of Venice. The principal trade is in iron.

Feltwell, Norfolk, towards Brandon.

FEMERN, a ſmall iſland, 3 miles from the coaſt of Holſtein, about 9 leagues in circumference. It contains the town of Burg, and a few villages. Lat. 54. 30. N. lon. 11. 5. E.

Femingho, Northamp. NW. of Brackley.

FEMOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between Zealand and Laland. Lat. 55. 1. N. lon. 11. 32. E.

Fencotes, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Hornby Caſtle. *Fencotes*, Oxf. E. of Charlton.

FENESTRELLE, a town and fortreſs of Piedmont, ſituated in the Vaſley of the Vaudois, on the river Cluſon, 18 miles nearly W. of Turin.

Fenham, Northumb. near Holy Iſland.

Fenet Iſland, on the N. ſide of Kerry, in Munſter.

Fenlake, Bedf. in Cardington pariſh. *Fen*, *E.* and *W.* Linc. SW. of Wainfleet, and SE. of Tatterſhall. *Fennam*, Northumb. in Newcaſtle pariſh. *Fennick Chapel*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, 3E. of Pontefract.

Fennoagh, in Waterford, Munſter.

Fenny Lodge, Staff. W. of Burton upon Trent. *Fen Ottery*, Devonſ. NW. of Sidmouth.

Fenough, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Fenton, Devonſ. near Plymtree. *Fenton*, Nott. on the E. ſide of Redgrave. *Fenton*, Hunt. in the pariſh of Somerſham. *Fenton*, Northumb. in Woller lordſhip. *Fenton*, Linc. S. of Beckingham. *Fenton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between Aberford and Cawood. *Fenton*, Staff. in the pariſh of Stoke upon Trent. *Fenton Gallen*, Cornw. near a branch of Falmouth Haven. *Fenwick Hall*, Northumb. between Kirkheadon and Newcaſtle.

Fenwick's Paſs, in Down, Ulſter.

FERABAD, a town of Mezanderan, in Perſia, containing about 16,000 inhabitants, principally Georgians and Armenians. The environs produce ſugar, cotton, and ſilk. It is ſituated near the S. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, about 90 leagues N. of Iſpahan.

FERABAD, a town of Perſia, 1 mile and a half diſtant from Iſpahan. It extends almoſt 3 miles along the banks of the Zenderoad.

FERE, La, a town in the depart. of Aiſne, ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, near the river Serre, which runs into the Oiſe. Near it is the caſtle, St. Gobin, famous for it's manufactory of fine plate glaſs.

Fereby, *N.* and *S.* Linc. near Barton on the Humber.

FERENTINO, or FIORENTINO, a town in the Campagna di Roma; and a town of Capitanata, in Naples.

Fering, Eſſex, SE. of Coggeſhall.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ulſter, in Ireland, 35 miles in length, and about 25 in breadth, containing 19 pariſhes. It is bounded on the W. by Leitrim and Donegal; on the N. by Donegal and Tyrone; on the E. by Tyrone and Monaghan; and on the S. by Cavan and Leitrim. It is navigable throughout it's whole length, by means of the Lakes of Lough Erne; but travelling in it is difficult, in many places, by reaſon of the hilly, rugged, and uneven ſurface of the country, and the boggy grounds. The number of houſes is calculated at nearly 12,000, and of the inhabitants at 72,000. The linen manufacture, and raiſing cattle, form the chief trade of this county. There is only one linen-market in it, but the country abounds with ſpinners and good flax. The ſales are averaged at 41001. annually. Enniſkillen is the capital.

FERMO, a town of Ancona, ſituated near the Adriatic.

FERMOY, a town in Cork, Munſter, ſeated on the Blackwater, over which there is a large ſtone bridge of 13 arches.

FERNAMBUC. See OLINDA.

FERNANDO DA NORONHA, an iſland, about 3 miles long, near the coaſt of Braſil. It is full of mountains, which have the appearance of volcanoes, but yet is covered with verdure. The ſoldiers and few inhabitants here are ſupported with turtle 5 months of the year, and the reſt with proviſions from the continent. Lat. 3. 56. S. lon. 32. 38. W.

Fernden, Suſſex, near Blackdown. *Fern Down*, Dorſetſhire, near Winford Eagle. *Fernham St. Genevieve*, and *Fernham St. Martin*, Suffolk, N. of Bury. *Fernhill*, Shropſhire, between Oſweſtry and Chirk. *Fernhouſes*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Ferniſham*, Berks, near Farringdon.

*FERNS, a town of Wexford, in Leinſter, 15 miles N. of Wexford, and 54 S. of Dublin.

Ferny Lee, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Ferney Hall*, Shropſ. NW. of Ludlow.

FERRARA, a city and diſtrict of Italy, in the Pope's territories. The Ferrareſe is now almoſt uncultivated, though formerly one of the fineſt countries in Italy. The air is unwholeſome, on account of the marſhes, and the inhabitants are too few to drain them. The town of Ferrara has a number of fine buildings, which evince it's former opulence; but the inhabitants, who are very few, in proportion to the extent of the place, bear every mark of poverty. Arioſto lies buried here in a Benedictine convent, and Taſſo was confined as an idiot in the hoſpital of St Anne. It is ſeated on a branch of the Po 25 miles NE. of Bologna.

Ferriby, Yorkſ. near Hull. *Ferring* Suſſex, on the coaſt, SE. of Augnering. *Ferring Ferry*, Kent, oppoſite to the Iſ of Sheppey.

FERRITER'S ISLANDS. See BLASQUES.

FERRO, or HIERO, the moſt weſterl of the Canary Iſlands, remarkable for a fording little water, except what is ſup plied by the fountain tree, which grow here (it's top being always covered wit a thick cloud) and which diſtils wate from it's leaves, in ſuch plenty as to ſa tisfy the wants of the inhabitants. Man voyagers, at leaſt ſpeak ſo; but th French geographers totally deny it's ex iſtence; and, indeed, this tree has bee but too long the ſubject of a popula error. It is more probable, that the inha bitants make uſe of what water they ca collect in ciſterns and reſervoirs during th rainy ſeaſon. Though not very fertil the inhabitants raiſe corn, ſugar, fruit and legumes, and feed a great number cattle. The weſtern extremity of Fer was, heretofore, by common conſent, a counted the place of the firſt meridian but the national partialities, having in duced the moderns to adopt the capital their own particular countries, as th place from which to reckon the longitude the following is it's ſituation accordin to the Engliſh. Lat. 27. 47. N. lon. 1 46. W.

FERRO, FARO, FAROL, or FAROE ISLANDS, 25 ſmall iſlands in the Nortl ern Ocean, ſubject to Denmark, of whic 17 only are habitable. Each of theſe is lofty mountain, riſing out of the wave divided from the others by deep and rap currents. Some are deeply indented wit ſecure harbours; all are ſteep, and mo of them exhibit tremendous precipice The ſoil is ſhallow, but remarkably fe tile; barley, the only corn grown her yields above 20 for 1; and the graſs a fords abundant paſturage for ſheep: bu no trees, above the ſize of a juniper ſtunted willow are to be ſeen here. Va quantities of ſea-fowl frequent the rock the taking of which furniſhes a perilou employ for the inhabitants. Their expor are ſalted mutton, tallow, gooſe-quill feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waiſ

coat

coats, caps, and ſtockings. Lat. between 51. 15. and 62. 10. N. lon. between 5. and 7. 26. W.

FERROL, a ſtrongly fortified town of Galicia, with one of the beſt harbours in Spain, and even in all Europe; veſſels lying ſecure here from all winds. It is now a marine arſenal, and the principal ſtation for the Spaniſh navy, although, in 1751, it was only a ſmall and dirty fiſhing-town. It is ſeated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles NE. of Corunna. Lat. 43. 30. N. lon. 8. 4. W.

Ferry, Yorkſh. W. Riding, over the Don, near Bramby. *Ferry*, Cheſ. W. of Liverpool Haven.

Ferry Bank, in Derry, Ulſter. *Ferry Bank*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

*FERRY BRIDGE, a town of Yorkſhire, in the W. Riding, ſituated on the river Are, 1 mile from Pontefract.

FERRY TOWN OF CREE, a town in the county of Kirkcudbright.

Ferry Eaſt, Linc. on the Trent, W. of Kirton. *Ferry Hill*, Durham, NE. of Biſhop Auckland. *Ferſfield*, Norf. between Diſs and Buckenham.

FERTE' ALAIS, LA, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, 18 miles S. of Paris.

FERTE' BERNARD, LA, a town in the dept. of the Sarte, ſeated on the river Huiſne, 20 miles NE. of Mans.

FERTE' CHAUDRON, a town in the dept. of the Nievre, 20 miles NW. of Moulins. Ferté is alſo the name of a town in the reſpective depts. of the Loir and Cher, Yonne, Orne, Aiſne, and Loiret; two in the dept. of Eure and Loire; and two in the dept. of Seine and Marne.

FERTE' SUR AUBE, a town in the dept. of the Upper Marne, ſituated on the Aube, 15 miles W. of Chaumont.

Fertragh, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Feſſike, Lincolnſ. SE. of Dunnington.

Fetcham, Surry, near Leatherhead.

FETHARD, a town of Tipperary, in Munſter, 78 miles SW. of Dublin.

FETHARD, a town of Wexford, Leinſter, ſituated on the coaſt, 81 miles S. of Dublin.

Fetherſton, Staffordſ. in Brewood pariſh. *Fetherſton*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, W. of Pontefract. *Fetherſton Haugh*, Northumb. SW. of Beltingham and Haltweſel, by S. Tyne.

FETU, or AFFETU, a country on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, E. of Commenda. It was formerly about 160 miles in length, but is now ſaid to be reduced to 10 miles in length and the ſame in breadth, being almoſt ruined by wars. It is a pleaſant and fertile country, abounding in corn, cattle, palm wine, and oil, and is full of narrow paths, bordered with ſhady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

*FEVERSHAM, a very ancient town of Kent, containing about 600 houſes and 5000 inhabitants. It has a large manufacture of gunpowder, and a conſiderable oyſter fiſhery, employs a number of veſſels in the coaſting trade, and even ſends ſome to Pruſſia, Norway, and Sweden, for fir timber and iron. Four hoys trade alternately from this place to London, every week, with corn, hops, &c. It is ſeated on a creek, which is navigable for veſſels of 130 tons, and which communicates with the E. Swale, 9 miles NW. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

FEURS, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, ſeated on the river Loire, 23 miles SW. of Lyons.

Fews, a pariſh of Waterford, in Munſter *Fews*, a ridge of mountains, which runs acroſs Armagh, in Ulſter.

Fewston, Yorkſ. W. of Knareſborough.

FEZ, a large country of Barbary, in Africa, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by Algiers, and a part of Biledulgerid; and on the S. by Biledulgerid, Tafilet, and Morocco. It is near 400 miles in length, and from 70 to 280 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the country is mountainous, particularly to the W. and S. near Mount Atlas. The foreſts abound with wild beaſts, and the lions are the moſt daring and ſavage in Africa. The ſoil is fertile and populous, producing citrons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raiſins, ſugar, honey, and corn in abundance. Here are fine breeds of camels, beeves, ſheep, and other cattle; and the horſes are the fineſt in Barbary. It is watered by ſeveral rivers and ſtreams, and the chief town is Fez; but Sallee is the principal port for their cruiſers, or rovers, which are ſmall, but full of men.

FEZ, the capital of Fez, is one of the largeſt cities in Africa. It is compoſed of three towns, Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the moſt conſiderable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are magnificent, and there are a great number of moſques, adorned with marble pillars and other ornaments. Here are two colleges for ſtudents, built of marble and adorned with paintings; one of theſe has 100 rooms. Here are alſo above 100 public baths. The houſes are moſtly built of

brick or ſtone, and adorned with moſaic work; thoſe of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles; and the wood work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. There is a court to every houſe, in which are ſquare marble baſins. The roofs are flat, and the inhabitants ſleep on them in the ſummer. The gardens are numerous, and full of fragrant flowers and ſhrubs. The inhabitants are clothed like the Turks. All the traders live in a ſeparate part of the city; and the exchange is as large as a ſmall town. From hence the caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready-made garments, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich feathers, for which they receive in return ſilks, muſlins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tombuctou, and the river Niger; one of which generally conſiſts of about 20,000 perſons. They travel over ſuch dry, barren deſerts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are felt, cowries, wrought ſilk, Britiſh cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are great numbers of Jews, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawney complexion; there are alſo great numbers of negroes and their deſcendants. Fez is 160 miles nearly S. of Gibraltar, and 210 NNE. of Morocco. Lat 34. 4. N. lon. 5. 35. W.

FEZZAN, a country of Africa, forming, according to the report of Mr. Lucas, (a miſſionary employed by the Aſſociation, for exploring the interior of that continent) a circular domain in a vaſt wilderneſs, like an iſland in the ocean, is bounded on the N. by Tripoli; on the E. by the deſerts which divide it from Egypt; on the S. by Bornou, or Bernoa, and Caſhna; and on the W. by the Deſerts of Zaara, lying between 25 and 30 degrees N. latitude. It is an extenſive plain, encompaſſed by mountains, except to the W. Among their tame animals are the ſheep, cow, goat, camel, and a ſpecies of the domeſtic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the oſtrich, and antelopes of various kinds. Adders, ſnakes, ſcorpions, and toads are numerous, and ſometimes crawl into their houſes. The heats of ſummer are intenſe, when the wind is generally from the E. and S.; but if it change, as it ſometimes does, for a few days, to the W. or N. an agreeable and reviving freſhneſs takes place. The diſeaſes to which the inhabitants are moſt ſubject, are thoſe of the inflammatory and putrid kind. The ſmall pox is common; violent head-aches attack them in the ſummer, and they are troubled with rheumatic pains. The natives are of a deep ſwarthy complexion; inclining in their perſons more to the negro than the Arab caſt. They are tall, but indolent and inactive. Their dreſs is ſimilar to that of the Moors in Barbary. Agriculture and paſturage are the chief occupations. The houſes are built of clay, with a flat roof compoſed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. There are ſome venerable remains of ancient magnificence, and numerous ſmoking lakes, producing a ſpecies of foſſil alkali, called *trona*. In their common intercourſe, the ſhereef (or governor) and the pooreſt of the people converſe familiarly, and eat and drink together. In religion they are ſtrict, but not intolerant Mahometans, and ſeem tolerably comfortable under their government, which is monarchical. Gold duſt conſtitutes their chief medium of payment; and value in that medium is always expreſſed by weight. The ſovereign, who is believed to be deſcended from their prophet, is tributary to the baſhaw of Tripoli. Mourzouk is the capital of this country, which is ſaid to contain 28 towns and 100 villages.

FIANO, a town in St. Peter's Patrimony, ſituated on the Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

FIANONA, a ſea-port town of the late Venetian Iſtria.

FIANCONE, MONTE, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, ſeated on a mountain, 11 miles NNW. of Viterbo. It is noted for fine Muſcadine wine.

FICARI, a town and river of Corſica.

FICHERUOLO, a town in the Ferrarieſe.

Fidan, a river in Monmouthſ. which runs into the Uſk near Penvawell Hill

Fiddington, Somerſ. SE. of Stokegurſey

Fiddington, Glouceſ. near Tewkeſbury.

Fiddoun, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Fidlers, Eſſex, W. of Chelmsford

Field, Staff. near Gratwich. *Fieldaw'ing* Norfolk, near Holt. *Fieldham*, Yorkſh NW. of Richmond. *Field Place*, Surry in Compton Pariſh.

Fields Town, in Dublin, Leinſter.

FIESOLA, a town of Tuſcany.

Fifehead, Dorſetſ. near Stalbridge. *Fifehead*, Dorſetſ. SW. of Stourminſter. *Fifehead*, Somerſetſ. W. of Lidiard Biſhops *Fifehead*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Langpor *Fifehide Nevil*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Dur weſton. *Fifehide Magdalen*, Dorſetſ. mile from Marnhull.

FIFESHIRE, a county of Scotland bounded on the N. by the river Tay, pa of Perthſhire, and the county of Kinroſs

the E. by the German Ocean and the th of Forth; on the S. by the Frith of th; and on the W. by the counties of th, Kinroſs, and Clackmannan. It is ut 38 miles in length, and from 7 to 16 readth This country is fertile in point il, abundant in cattle, ſupplies coals, lime, and freeſtone; is uncommonly lous, and has a number of flouriſhing factures. The whole ſhore, indeed, Crail to Culroſs, is one continued of towns and villages, and property markably well divided here.

ield, Berks, in the pariſh of Bray.
, Oxf. near Benſon. *Fifield*, Wilts, en Enford and Nether Haven. *Fi-* Glouc. in Eaſt Leach Martin pariſh.

EAC, a town in the dept. of Lot, on the river Selle, 24 miles NE. of s, and 270 S. of Paris.

elden, Wilts, N. of Buckminſter.

ree, in Derry, Ulſter.

UERA, a town of Catalonia.

UEIRO DOS VINHO, a town of gueſe Eſtramadura, celebrated for ne; ſeated near the river Zizere, 20 N. of Thomar.

, Norfolk, between Hickling and outh. *Filey, Bay* and *Bridge*, Yorkſ. of Flamborough Head. *Filgrace*, between Newport and Oulney, Oxfordſ. near Lechlade.

LEK, a town of Novigrad, in Hun-

, Devonſ. 3 miles from S. Moul- *lingham*, Linc. near Glentworth. *ley, Old* and *New*, Warw. SE. of ill. *Fil-wood Foreſt*, Somerſ. W. nſham. *Filton*, Glouceſ. 4 miles riſtol.

a river of Donegal, in Ulſter, which rom a lake of the ſame name, and to Lough Foyle, near Strabane.

river of Ireland, which riſes in the t of Monaghan, and runs into Lough 3 miles N. of Belturbet. *Finae*, in eath, Leinſter. *Fin Avon*, a river k, in Munſter.

ALE, a town on the coaſt of Genoa.

ALE, a town of Modena.

arrow, Suffolk, near Stow. *Finbo-* Cheſh. in Delamere Foreſt. *Fin-* Norf. SW. of Swaffham. *Finch-*, Berks, between Swallowfield and urſt. *Finchcolis*, Kent, in Goud- pariſh. *Finchend*, Herts, NE. of age. *Finchingfield*, Eſſex, E. of ted. *Finchley*, Middl. between Hen- d Coney Hatch. *Findern*, Derbyſ. en Derby and Burton upon Trent.

DHORN, a conſiderable fiſhing town ginſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the river Findhorn, which forms a tolerable harbour, and a large and convenient bay, 9 miles W. of Elgin.

Findon, Northamp. 2 miles from Wellingborough. *Findon*, Suſſex, near Stening and Cæſar's Hill. *Fingall*, Yorkſh. N. Riding, near Conſtable Burton. *Fingerſt*, Bucks, W. of High Wycombe. *Fingland*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Acton.

Finglaſs, in Dublin, Leinſter, within 3 miles of the metropolis.

Fingleſham, Kent, NW. of Deal. *Finginhoe*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Finningham*, Suffolk, NW. of Mendleſham.

FINISTERRA, CAPE, the moſt weſtern part, not only of Spain, but of the continent of Europe. It was formerly thought to be, as it's name imports, the End of the Earth. Lat. 42. 52. N. lon. 9. 17. W.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, being the moſt weſterly part of that country, and part of the ci-devant Bretagne. It is bounded on the E. by the depts. of the N. Coaſt and Morbihan, and on the N. W. and S. by the Sea. Quimper is the chief town.

Finkley, Durh. S. of Lumley Caſtle.

FINLAND, one of the five general diviſions of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland, on the E. by Ruſſia, on the S. by the Gulf of Finland, and on the W. by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the Iſle of Oeland, Oſtrobothnia, Tavaſteland, Nyland, Savolax, and Kymmenegards Lehn. It is a pretty fruitful country, but principally abounds in paſture, cattle, and game. It's rivers and lakes are well ſtocked with fiſh, which, with cheeſe and butter, forms a principal part of their trade. Finland is about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Abo is the capital.

FINLAND, GULF OF, the moſt eaſterly branch of the Baltic.

FINLAND, RUSSIAN. See WIBURG.

FINLAND, PROPER, a province of Sweden, ſituated in the ſouthern part of Finland, having the Gulf of Finland on the S. and the Gulf of Bothnia on the W; about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Abo is the capital.

FIN MA COUL, or FINGALL'S CAVE. See STAFFA.

FINMARK, divided into EAST and WEST, a diſtrict of Norway, in the government of Wardhuys. It is bounded on the N. by the Northern Ocean and Ruſſia, on the S. by Swediſh Lapland, and on the W. by the Northern Ocean. There are neither towns nor villages, although the coaſt is pretty well inhabited. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by fiſhing.

West Finmark includes 12 churches and chapels, served by 5 preachers; and East Finmark 9 churches and chapels, served by 3 preachers.

Finmere, Oxfords. NE. of Caversfield. *Finningley*, Nottingh. SE. of Doncaster.

Finnis, in Down, Ulster.

Finsham, or *Fynham*, Warw. a member of Stonely. *Finsheved*, Northamp. 1 mile from Bletherwic. *Finstock*, or *Finscott*, Oxfords. near Banbury.

Fintona, in Tyrone, Ulster, 93 miles from Dublin. *Fintown*, in Donegal, Ulster, 125 miles from Dublin. Lough Fin, 2 miles long, but not very broad, is within a quarter of a mile of it.

FIONDA, a town of Natolia, on the Gulf of Satalia.

FIORENZA, ST. a sea-port town of Corsica, situated on a bay, which forms the harbour, 6 miles W. of Bastia.

FIORENZUOLA, a town of Parma, and a town of Tuscany.

Fippeny Aukford, Dorsets. S. of Stourminster. *Firbank*, Westmorl. NE. of Kendal. *Firby*, Yorks. SW. of New Malton. *Firby*, Yorks. N. Riding, SE. of Bedal. *Firmingham*, Sussex. *Firsby*, Linc. SE. of Spilsby. *Fishborn*, Durh. between Stockton and Durham. *Fishborn*, Sussex, near Beachy Head. *Fisherton Anger*, Wilts, near Salisbury. *Fisher on Delamere*, Wilts, near the Willey, NW. of the Langfords.

FISHER ROW, a town of Scotland, near Edinburgh, situated on the river Esk, opposite Musselburgh.

Fisher's Hall, Kent, in Hadlow parish. *Fisherton*, Nott. near Southwell. *Fisherwick*, Staff. E. of Lichfield. *Fishlake*, Yorks. W. Riding, W. of Thorne. *Fishley*, Norfolk, NW. of Yarmouth. *Fishouse*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

FISHKARD, a town of Pembrokeshire, which carries on a considerable trade in herrings, this town, with Newport, curing above 1000 barrels annually. It is situated on a steep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaine, which here forms a spacious bay, where vessels may lie safely in 5 or 6 fathoms water, 242 miles W. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

FISHKILL, a town of New York.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, in Africa, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30. 30. S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent forests by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes.

Fishtoft, Linc. near Boston. *Fishwick*, Lanc. in Amounderness. *Fifkerton*, E. of Lincoln, on the Witham.

FISMES, a town in the dept. of the Marne, situated on the Vesle, 15 miles NW. of Rheims.

FISTELLA, or the FEFZA, a town in Morocco, the inhabitants of which trade in fine garments. It is 150 miles NE. of Morocco.

Fittleworth, Sussex, E. of Petworth. *Fitling*, Yorks. in Holderness. *Fits*, NW of Shrewsbury. *Fittleford*, Dorsets. N of Stourminster. *Fittleton*, Wilts, near Ambresbury. *Fitzford*, Devons. near Tavistock. *Fitzhead*, Somers. E. of Wivelcomb.

FIVE CHURCHES, a town of Lower Hungary, 85 miles S. of Buda.

Five Mile Cross, Rutland, between Stamford and Grantham.

Five Mile Bridge, in Cork, Munster.

Five Mile Town, in Tyrone, Ulster, 11 miles from Dublin.

FIUM. See FAYOUM.

FITUME, or ST. VEIT, a populous sea-port town of Carniola, on the Adriatic, noted for good grapes, figs, and other fruits.

Fixby, Yorks. near Huthersfield. *Flakleton*, SE. of Northampton. *Fladbury*, Worc. 2 miles NW. of Evesham. *Flamore*, Yorks. N. Riding, N. of Kirkmoorside. *Flaghouses*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Flamberds*, Essex, S. of Malden. *Flamberds*, Middl. in the parish of Harrow on the Hill.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a remarkable promontory of Yorkshire, the white cliffs of which are seen at a considerable distance at sea, and serve for a direction to mariners. Unnumbered multitudes of sea fowls nest here among the rocks, and fill the air with their cries. It is 5 miles nearly E. of Bridlington. Lat. 54. 9. N. lon. 0. 4. E.

Flamborough, Yorks. a village situated on the promontory which forms Burlington Bay. *Flamborough*, Nottingh. in the parishes of Orston and Staunton. *Flamsted*, Herts, on the river Verlam, 2 miles from Market Street. *Flamston*, Wilts between Wardour Castle and Sarum. *Flanchford*, Surry, in Ryegate parish.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, or Belgium, heretofore divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders, but now annexed to France. It's greatest length is about 60 miles, and it's breadth 50. It is bounded on the W. by the German Ocean and Artois; on the N. by the mouth of the Scheldt and the sea; on the E. by Brabant and Hainault; and on the S. by Hainault and Artois. It is a champaign country, uncommonly fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is wholesom

The Flemings were formerly the principal manufacturers and merchants of Europe, and from them the Engliſh learned the art of weaving. Their table linens, lace, and tapeſtry, are yet thought to be ſuperior to all others.

Flander's Hall, Warw. near Athelſton. *Flaſham*, Suſſex, near Felpham. *Flaſby*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Skipton. *Flaſby*, Yorkſ. between Wetherby and Boroughbridge. *Flaſk*, W. of Durham.

FLATTERY, CAPE, on the W. coaſt of N. America. Lat. 48. 15. N. lon. 124. 57. W. Alſo a cape on the NE. coaſt of New Holland. Lat. 14. 56. S. lon. 145. 17 E.

Flavell Flivord, Worceſ. between Alceſter and Worceſter.

FLAVIGNI, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, ſituated on the Ozerain, 27 miles WNW. of Dijon.

Flaunden, Herts, between Rickmanſworth and Berkhamſted. *Flawford*, Nott. near Ruddington. *Flaxfleet*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near S. Cave. *Flaxley*, Glouc. 2 miles from Mitchel Dean, and 3 from Newnham. *Flaxton*, 5 miles NE. of York. *Flayards*, Cheſ. NE. of Beeſton Caſtle.

FLECHE, LA, a little town in the dept. of Sarte, ſeated on the river Loire, 22 miles NE. of Angers.

Fleckney, Leic. 5 miles W. of Hallaton. *Fledborough*, Nott. E. of Tuxford. *Fleet*, a river in Nottinghamſhire, running into the Trent, at Girtow. *Fleet*, Devonſ. near Modbury. *Fleet*, Linc. in the Fens, near Gedney. *Fleet*, Dorſetſ. near Melcomb Regis.

Fleet, a little river of Kirkcudbrightſhire, which winds through a beautiful valley, ſcreened by woody hills, and enters Wigtown Bay by the village of Gatehouſe.

Flegg, Norfolk, a peninſula near Acle, containing 13 villages, whoſe names terminate in *by*. *Flekenhoe*, Warw. in Wolphamcote pariſh. *Flemdyke*, Camb. runs 5 miles from Hinkeſton towards Horſeheath. *Fleming Place*, Eſſex, NE. of Billericay.

FLEMINGS, a town of New Jerſey.

Flempton, Suffolk, SE. of Lackford.

FLENSBURG, a ſea-port town, the capital of Sleſwick, in Denmark. It is a place of conſiderable commerce, with a harbour on the Baltic, deep enough for large ſhips. It is 18 miles N. of Sleſwick. Lat. 54. 50. N. lon. 9. 29. E.

Fleſhland, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Fleſk, two rivers in Kerry, Munſter.

Fletcham, Yorkſ. NE of Hornby Caſtle. *Fletchamſted*, Warw. 2 miles from Coventry. *Fletching*, Suſſex, between Lewes and E. Grinſted. *Fletton*, Hunt. near Peterborough.

FLEURUS, a village of Namur, in the Netherlands, where Prince Waldeck was defeated by the Duke of Luxemburg, in 1690. The allies loſt about 5000 men killed, and 4000 priſoners, with 49 pieces of cannon, 8 pair of kettle-drums, and 92 ſtandards and colours.

FLEURY, a town in the dept. of Loiret; and a town in the dept. of the Pas de Calais.

FLIE, or VLIELANDT, an iſland on the coaſt of Holland, ſituated at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, 5 miles N. from the Texel. It is ſituated on the river Vlie, which runs into the German Ocean between this iſland and the iſland of Schelling.

Fliford, NE. of Worceſter, near Grafton. *Flimby*, or *Flingby*, Cumb. near Maryport. *Flimwell*, Kent, SW. of Cranbrook.

FLINT, a ſmall town, the capital of Flintſhire, without much trade, or a market. It is ſeated on the river Dee, 12 miles WNW. of Cheſter, and 193 NW. of London.

Flintham, Nottingh. 4 miles from Bingham. *Flinthouſe*, Eſſex, N. of Billericay. *Flinton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the NW. by the Iriſh Sea; on the N. and NE. by a large bay at the mouth of the river Dee, which divides it from Cheſhire; on the E. by the river Dee and part of Cheſhire; and on the S. and SW. by Denbighſhire. It is about 27 miles in length, and from 7 to 10 in breadth. Part of Flintſhire ſtretches E. of the Dee, a tract about 9 miles in length, and from 5 to 8 acroſs, inſulated by Cheſhire, Shropſhire, and Denbighſhire. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 2 market towns, and 28 pariſhes. The northern part produces wheat: there is alſo much wood. The cows, though ſmall, yield a great quantity of milk, and are excellent beef. They have honey alſo, of which they make mead, a liquor much uſed in thoſe parts. The principal rivers are the Dee, Clywd, Wheeler, Sevion, Elwy, and Allen. The valleys contain coal and freeſtone, and the hills lead and calamine, with vaſt quantities of limeſtone, but no flint. The principal trade is mining and ſmelting. The detached part is moſtly a level country.

Flintſtone, Dorſetſh. in the pariſh of S. Perrot. *Flitcham*, Norfolk, E. of Caſtle Riſing. *Flittes Felt*, Northumb. near the

head of the Tyne. *Flitton*, Bedf. SE. of Ampthill. *Flitwick*, Bedfordſ. between Ampthill and Tuddington.

FLIX, a town of Catalonia, 20 miles NW. of Tortoſa.

Flixborough, Linc. has a ferry over the Trent to Axholm Iſle. *Flixthorp*, Nott. between Wirkſop and Blith. *Flixton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Hunanby. *Flixton*, Lanc. SW. of Mancheſter. *Flixton*, Suff. near Leoſtoff. *Flixton*, Suffolk, near Bungay. *Flodden*, Northumb. on the Till, betwixt the Glen and Tweed, famous for a victory gained, Sept. 9, 1513, by the Engliſh over the Scots, who had invaded the kingdom in the abſence of Henry VIII. at Tournay. The Scots loſt about 10,000 men, including King James IV. and the flower of their nobility and gentry; the loſs of the Engliſh amounted to about 5000. *Flokeſborrow*, Lanc. SW. of Cartmel. *Flordon*, Norf. SE. of Wyndham.

FLORENCE, a celebrated and beautiful city of Italy, the capital of Tuſcany, ſituated in the middle of the Vale of Arno. The proſpect here is bounded on every ſide by an amphitheatre of fertile hills, adorned with villages, country-houſes, and gardens. It was founded by the ſoldiers of Sylla, deſtroyed by Totila, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. For curioſities, this city is the principal in Italy, after Rome. The architecture of the houſes, in general, is executed in a good taſte, the ſtreets are clean, and paved with large broad ſtones, chiſſeled ſo as to prevent the horſes from ſliding. The ſquares are ſpacious, and the palaces, churches, and other public ſtructures, are in a ſplendid ſtyle of architecture, with pillars, ſtatues, pyramids, and fountains, in almoſt every ſtreet. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are 4 bridges, within ſight of each other. That called Ponte de la Trinita is built of white marble, and adorned with 4 ſtatues, repreſenting the ſeaſons, and other ornaments. The Florentine merchants were formerly men of vaſt wealth, and one of them, about the middle of the 15th century, built that grand fabric, which, from the name of it's founder, is ſtill called the Palazzo Pitti. He failed under the prodigious expence of this building, which was immediately purchaſed by the Medici family, and has continued ever ſince to be the reſidence of the grand dukes. Beſides the gardens, furniture, antique ſtatues, paintings, &c. which are juſtly and univerſally admired; here are various other curioſities, as the cabinets of arts, of aſtronomy, of natural hiſtory, of medals, of porcelain, of antiquities, &c. In the year 1530, Alexander de Medicis was created Grand Duke of Tuſcany, by the Emperor Charles V. and in 1737, the family of Medicis became extinct, when Florence and the duchy of Tuſcany fell to the duke of Lorraine, afterwards emperor. Florence contains a univerſity, and is 125 miles NNW. of Rome. Lat. 43. 46. N. lon. 11. 20. E.

FLORENT, ST. a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, ſeated on the river Loire, 19 miles SW. of Angers.

FLORENTIN, ST. a town in the dept. of Yonne, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Armance and Armançon, 15 miles NE. of Auxerre, and 80 SE. of Paris.

FLORENTINO, one of the 3 provinces of Tuſcany, in Italy. The Arno riſes in this province, and runs through the middle of it. Florence is the capital.

FLORES, an iſland of the Azores, about 30 miles long and 9 broad. Santa Cruz is the capital, but Lagens is the moſt populous town, beſides which it has ſome hamlets. The number of inhabitants is about 1300 or 1400. It is fertile, and takes it's name from the numberleſs flowers which grow wild in every part of the iſland.

FLORIDA, a country of N. America, bounded on the W. by Louiſiana, on the N. by Louiſiana and Georgia, on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico. It is divided into E. and W. Eaſt Florida extends about 350 miles from N. to S. and 160 from E. to W. Weſt Florida is about 200 miles from E. to W. and 50 from N. to S. St. Auguſtine is the capital of the former, and Penſacola of the latter. The country about St. Auguſtine is the leaſt fertile; yet even here two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers are of a ſuperior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is high and pleaſant, abounds with wood of almoſt every kind, particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypreſs, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts are extremely rich, and produce ſpontaneouſly all the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas. In many places, vines are ſucceſsfully cultivated, and the ranges of cattle are immenſe. The king of Spain holds poſſeſſion of Florida; but the Indians, or native Americans, are pretty numerous.

FLOTZ, a town of Anhalt Zerbſt, in Upper Saxony; and a town of Walachia.

FLOUR, ST. a town in the dept. of Cantal, before the revolution, capital of Upper Auvergne. Here is a manufactu

of knives, cloths, and carpets, and it's fairs are noted for the ſale of mules, corn, and rye. It is 45 miles nearly S. of Clermont, and 250 S. of Paris.

Flower, Surry, near Godſtone. *Flower*, Northamp. 3 miles from Daventry. *Flowfare*, Nott. in the pariſh of Barneby in the Willows. *Flowton*, Suff. SE. of Bliſto.

**Flurry Bridge*, in Louth, Leinſter, 46 miles from Dublin.

FLUSHING, a town of the United Provinces, in the Iſle of Walcheren, in Zealand, with a good harbour, and an extenſive foreign trade. It is 4 miles SW. of Middleburg. Lat. 51. 29. N. lon. 3. 35. E.

Flyſbing, Cornw. in Falmouth Harbour. *Foal, Upper* and *Lower*, Staff. near Checkley. *Fobbing*, Eſſex, near Canvey Iſland.

FOCHABERS, a town of Banffſhire, near the river Spey. In it's neighbourhood is Gordon Caſtle, the princely manſion of the Duke of Gordon.

FOCHIA NOVA, a ſea-port of Natolia, ſituated at the mouth of the Hermus, (near which the Turkiſh fleet was defeated by the Venetians, in 1650) 28 miles NW. of Smyrna.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the Danube, oppoſite Colocza.

FOGARAS, a town of Tranſylvania, ſeated on the Alauta, the ſee of a Greek biſhop.

FOGGIA, a town of Capitanata, in Naples, the ſtaple for wool for all the adjacent country.

Foggart, in Louth, Leinſter.

FOGLIA, a river of Urbino, in the pope's territories, which falls into the Adriatic at Peſano.

FOGO. See FUEGO.

Fogtborp, Yorkſ. E. Riding, W. of Spalding Moor.

FOIANA, in Capitanata, Naples.

FOIX, a town in the dept. of Arriege, containing about 3500 inhabitants. Here is a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloths, and ſome copper works. Foix and it's diſtrict, (on the banks of the Amige, divided into Upper and Lower) were formerly an independent country, but were united to France by Henry IV. It if ſeated on the river Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 9 miles N. of Taraſcon.

Fokerbie, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near the Trent, NW. of Burton. *Fokeſbill*, Warw. 2 miles from Coventry.

FOKIEN, a province of China, forming the coaſt oppoſite to the Iſland of Formoſa. The climate is hot, but the air pure and healthy. It is cultivated in every part, not excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice, being well-watered, from a method which the inhabitants have of conveying the water upon terraces, placed one above another. They trade in precious ſtones, quickſilver, ſteel, and various utenſils, ſilk, linen, calicoes, muſk, &c. This diſtrict has produced a great number of learned men; but every town has it's peculiar dialect, a circumſtance which proves inconvenient to travellers. Foutcheou is the capital.

FOKINGHAM, a town in Lincolnſhire, ſtanding on a riſing ground, in a wholeſome air, with abundance of ſprings about it, 8 miles W. by S. of Boſton, and 107 from London. Market on Thurſday.

Fokington, Suſſ. W. of Pevenſey. *Fold*, Midd. between Barnet and Kick's End. *Folding-worth*, Linc. SW. of Market Raiſin. *Foletborp*, Linc. SE. of Alford.

FOLIGNO, a town of Umbria, in the pope's territories, remarkable for it's paper-mills, ſilk manufactures, and ſweetmeats. It contains 8 churches, and 23 convents, and is 69 miles N. of Rome.

*FOLKSTONE, an ancient town on the S. coaſt of Kent. It ſtands on hilly ground, and the ſtreets are narrow and incommodious. A multitude of fiſhing ſmacks belong to the harbour, and ſome veſſels are built here. Two hoys ſail alternately, every other week, to London. It is 8 miles SW. of Dover, and 72 E. by S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Folkeſworth, Huntingdonſ. near Stilton. *Folke*, Dorſ. 1 mile W. of Candal Marſh. *Follifoot*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Spoforth pariſh. *Follonſby*, Durham, between Newcaſtle and Hilton Caſtle. *Follow*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak.

FONDI, a town of Lavora, in Naples, ſituated in a bad air, near a lake of the ſame name, 42 miles NW. of Capua.

FONSECA, GULF OF. See AMAPALLA.

Font, a river in Northumb. which runs into the German Ocean, a little below Newbiggen.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, remarkable for it's magnificent palace, late a hunting ſeat of the kings of France. It ſtands in the midſt of a foreſt, 35 miles SE. of Paris.

FONTAIN L'EVEQUE, a town in the dept. of the North, ſituated near the river Sambre, 3 miles W. of Charleroy.

Fontain's Abbey, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Rippon pariſh.

FONTARABIA, a ſmall, ſea-port town of Guipuſcoa, ſituated on the river Bidaſſoa, 18 miles SW. of Bayonne. It has a good harbour, though dry at low water, and built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the

the declivity of a hill. Lat. 43. 25. N. lon. 1. 49. W.

FONTENAI LE COMTE, a town in the dept. of La Vendee, noted for a woollen manufacture, and it's 3 great annual fairs for cattle and mules. It is ſeated on the river Vendee, 25 miles NE. of Rochelle.

FONTENOY, a village in Hainault, near which, in May, 1745, the Engliſh and their allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, were defeated by the French, under Marſhal Saxe. The Engliſh were at firſt ſucceſsful and confident of victory, but through the miſbehaviour of the Dutch, were obliged to quit the field of battle with conſiderable loſs. That of the French however, was not much leſs. It is 4 miles SE. of Tournay.

FONTENOY, a town in the dept. of the Meurthe; and a town in the dept. of the Aiſne.

FONTEVRAUT, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, 6 miles E. of Saumur, and 160 SW. of Paris.

Fontbill, Gifford, and *Biſhop's*, Wilts, E. of Hindon. *Fontmell, Great* and *Little*, Dorſetſ. *Foot's Cray*, Kent, 12 miles from London.

FORADADA, a ſmall iſland near Majorca.

Forbridge or *Forſbrook*, Staffordſ. near Cheadle.

FORCALQUIER, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, ſituated on the little river Laye, 26 miles NE. of Aix.

FORCHEIM, a town of Bamberg, in Franconia.

Ford, Durham, near Lancheſter. *Ford*, Kent, in Wrotham pariſh. *Ford*, Kent, in Godmerſham pariſh. *Ford*, Midd. near Aſhford. *Ford*, W. of Shrewſbury. *Ford*, Suſſex, on the river between Arundel and it's haven. *Ford*, Staff. near Grindon. *Ford*, Glouc. in the pariſh of Guiting Temple. *Fordcaſtle*, Northumb. in Woller lordſhip. *Ford Green*, Staff. between Newcaſtle under Line and Leek. *Ford Hall*, Warw. in the precinct of Aſpley *Fordham*, Camb. NW. of Newmarket. *Fordham*, Eſſex, NW. of Colcheſter. *Fordham*, Norf. S. of Downham. *Fordbook*, Midd. between Acton and Ealing.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hants, with a manufacture of tickings, in which a great number of looms are employed. It was formerly much larger than it is now, having often ſuffered by fire. It is ſituated on the Avon, 20 miles W. of Winchester, and 87 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday

Fordington, near Dorcheſter, and once a ſuburb to that town. *Fordley*, Staff. SW. of Dunwich. *Fordmore*, Devonſhire, in Plympton pariſh. *Fordon*, Yorkſ. NW. of Burlington. *Ford's Water*, Eſſex, near Hadleigh. *Fordwich*, a member of Sandwich, in Kent, ſeated on the river Stour, in which excellent trouts are taken. It is 3 miles NE. of Canterbury, and 8 W. of Sandwich.

Fore, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

FORELAND, NORTH, is the NE. point of the Iſle of Thanet, in Kent. It is alſo the moſt ſouthern part of the port of London: the Naſe, in Eſſex, on the oppoſite ſide of what is accounted the mouth of the Thames, is about 40 miles over. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected as a ſea-mark.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a headland on the E. coaſt of Kent, between Dover and Deal. Between the two Forelands is the noted road, called the Downs, to which thoſe promontories afford a great ſecurity.

Foreſt, in Dublin, Leinſter.

FOREST TOWNS, 4 towns of Auſtrian Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Swiſſerland, from Baſil to Zurich. Their names are Waldſhut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfield.

FOREZ, a ci-devant country of France, chiefly a large and fertile valley, interſected by ſeveral ſtreams which fall into the Loire. Roanne and Montbriſſon are the principal towns. It now forms part of the dept. of Rhone and Loire.

FORFAR, a county of Scotland. See ANGUSSHIRE.

*FORFAR, the county-town of the ſhire of Angus, contains many neat modern houſes, and has a conſiderable manufacture of linen. It is 14 miles SW. of Montroſe, and 23 NE. of Perth.

FORGES, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, remarkable for it's mineral waters.

Forgland, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Forkbill, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Forland, Cumb. E. of Brampton. *Forland, Eaſt*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

FORLI, a town, capital of a territory of Romagna, in Italy. It is ſeated in a fertile and healthy country, 12 miles SSW. of Ravenna.

Formark Hall, Derbyſ. near Swarnſton on Trent. *Formby*, Lanc. on the ſea, near Altmouth, among marſhy grounds, where an excellent turf is dug, that ſerves both for fire and candle.

FORMELLO, a town in the Patrimonio, 10 miles NW. of Rome.

FORMOSA, or TAIOUAN, an iſland in the Chineſe Sea, ſeparated from the province of Fokien by a ſtrait, about 60 miles over, where narroweſt. It is about 240 miles in length, and 60 where broadeſt,

and is ſubject to the emperor of China, although the eaſtern part is moſtly held by the natives. The plains are fertiliſed by numberleſs rivulets. A chain of mountains runs nearly through it's whole extent from N. to S. It's air is pure and wholeſome, and the land produces oranges, bananas, and other Indian and European fruits. Tobacco, ſugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon, are alſo common here. This iſland received it's name of Formoſa from the Europeans, on account of it's ſingular beauty. In the ſpring of 1782, a great part of it was overwhelmed, and almoſt totally deſtroyed by a hurricane and inundation of the ſea.

FORMOSA, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, about 6 miles long and 3 wide. The ſoil is fertile, and well covered with trees, but it wants ſprings of good water. Lat. 11. 29. N. lon. 14. 20. E.

Fornecet, Norf. SE. of Windham.

FORNELLO, a town of Moliſo, in Naples.

Fornham All Saints, *Fornham Geneſis*, and *Fornham, St. Martin's*, Suffolk, near Bury. *Fornſide*, Cumb. near Keſwick.

FORRES, a town of Murrayſhire, containing ſome manufactures of linen and ſewing thread. Near it is an ancient, remarkable column, 25 feet in height, and 3 in breadth, carved with ſoldiers, on horſeback and on foot, &c. ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of the Danes, near the ſpot, in the year 1008, by Malcolm II. before their final retreat from Scotland, called *King Sweno's Stone*, or, *The Daniſh Pillar*. Forres is ſituated on an eminence, near a ſmall river, 2 miles E. of the river Findhorn, and 10 miles nearly W. of Elgin.

Forreſt Hill, NE. of Oxford. *Forreſt Row*, Suſſ. *Forſet*, Yorkſ. SE. of Barnard's Caſtle. *Forſten*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Charminſter. *Forſten*, Northumb. near Cheſter in the Wall.

Fort Cheſter, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

Forten, Shropſ. near Cauſe Caſtle.

FORT DAUPHIN, a fortreſs of the Iſland of Madagaſcar, on the ſouthern coaſt, built by the French in 1643, but long ſince abandoned.

FORTEVENTURA, or FUERTEVENTURA, one of the Canary Iſlands, about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth, conſiſting of two peninſulas, joined together by an iſthmus, about 12 miles long. The ſoil is fertile in wheat, barley, roots, and fruits, and beautifully diverſified with hills and valleys, well watered and ſupplied with a variety of timber. There is alſo a prodigious abundance of dates, maſtic, olives, orchel for dying, and a ſpecies of fig-tree, that yields a medicinal balm, as white as milk. An incredible quantity of goats milk cheeſe is made here, the iſland breeding upwards of 50,000 kids every year, whoſe fleſh is fatter, better coloured, and ſweeter than in any other country; each of them weighing between 40 and 50 pounds. It affords alſo plenty of beeves. There are 3 towns on the eaſtern coaſt, Langla, Tarafato, and Pozzo Negro; and there is a good road for ſhipping, between this iſland and the Iſland of Lobos. Lat. 28. 4. N. lon. 14. 32. W.

FORTH, one of the fineſt rivers in Scotland, which riſes near the bottom of Lomond Hills. Between Stirling and Alloa, it meanders ſo much through a beautiful country, that it is 24 miles by water between theſe two places, although only 4 by land. After a courſe of near 40 miles it expands below Stirling into a noble eſtuary, called the Frith of Forth. See CANAL, GREAT.

Forthampton, Glouceſ. 5 miles W. of Tewkeſbury. *Forton*, a river in Devonſ. which runs into the Credy near Crediton. *Forton*, Staff. near Newport in Shropſ. *Fortoy*, Glouc. in Nibley pariſh.

FORTROSE, a decayed town in Roſſſhire, ſituated on the Murray Frith.

Forty Feet Way, Northamp. in the Roman Way from Caſtor to Stamford. *Forty Hill*, Midd. in the pariſh of Enfield. *Forwood*, Warw. near Whitley. *Foryberry*, Cornw. near Botreaux Caſtle. *Foſcot*, N. of Buckingham. *Foſbaw*, Warw. near Solihull.

FOSSANO, a town of Piedmont, ſeated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. of Coni.

FOSSE, the Roman Military Way, begins at Totneſs, and paſſing through Exeter, Bath, Cirenceſter, Leiceſter, Newark, and Lincoln, to Barton upon Humber, is yet viſible in many parts, though of 1400 years ſtanding. There were foſſes, or ditches, made by the ſide of it.

Foſſe, a river in Yorkſ. which runs into the Ouſe, near York. *Foſſe Dike*, Linc. parts Lindſey and Keſteven, and is 7 miles in length. *Foſſe*, or *Leven*, a river in Lanc. which runs into the Iriſh Sea at Leven Sands.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Urbino.

Foſton, Leic. near Kilby. *Foſton*, Yorkſ. near Knareſborough. *Fotherby*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Saltfleet.

FOTHERINGAY, a town of Northamptonſhire, ſituated near the river Nen, 2 miles N. of Oundle, and 9 S. of Stamford.

Here

Here are the ruins of a very ancient caſtle, in which King Richard III. was born, and in which the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scotland, was confined and beheaded. It was deſtroyed by order of James I.

Fothog, Heref. on the borders of Brecknockſ. *Fovant*, Wilts, between Hindon and Downton.

FOUE, or FAOUA, a town of Egypt, ſeated on the W. branch of the Nile, 16 miles SE. of Roſetta.

FOUGERES, a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, containing about 4000 inhabitants, whoſe principal trade is in leather. In the year 1202, this town was taken by John, king of England. It is ſeated on the river Coeſhon, 25 miles NE. of Rennes.

Foulbridge, Yorkſ. N. Riding, S. of Pickering Foreſt. *Foulby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Wakefield. *Foulderby*, Staffordſ. NE. of Walſall. *Fouldrey Fit*, Lanc. a rock near Foulney Iſle. *Foulſton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Flixton. *Foulmere*, 9 miles from Cambridge, SE. of Royſton. *Foulney Isle*, Lanc. in Loynſdale, SW. of the Sands.

FOULSHAM, a ſmall town of Norfolk, 16 miles NW. of Norwich, and 111 NE. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Foulthorp, Durh. near Stockton. *Foundington*, Suff. near Chicheſter. *Fountain Abbey*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Boroughbridge. *Four Feet Iſland*, Kent, Margate Road.

Four Mile Water, a village in Waterford, Munſter, 4 miles from Clonmell.

FOURNEAUX, a ſmall, low, circular iſland of the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Bougainville, and afterwards by Capt. Cook. Some inhabitants and cocoa trees were ſeen. Lat. 17. 11. S. lon. 143. 7. W.

Fourneſs, Lanc. in Loynſdale, a tract between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden Sands: here are ſtately ruins of an old abbey. The continuation of Fourneſs Fells to the S. forms a promontory running out into the ſea, or rather the ſands, which are croſſed at low water by the aſſiſtance of guides. *Four Shire Stones*, Oxfordſ. near Caſtleton. *Fowberry*, Northumb. near Ogle. *Fowchurch*, Heref. SE. of Golden Vale.

FOWEY, or FOY, a populous and flouriſhing town and harbour of Cornwall, ſeated at the mouth of the river Fowey, which riſing in the NE. part of the country, and running in a SW. direction, paſſes Leſtwithiel, and here falls into the Engliſh Channel, being very broad and deep, and forming a commodious and ſafe harbour, capable of receiving large veſſels. It was formerly, for it's maritime exertions, made a member of the Cinque Ports, and now had a conſiderable ſhare in the pilchard fiſhery. It has a reſpectable foreign trade, and is 32 miles SW. of Launceſton, and 240 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

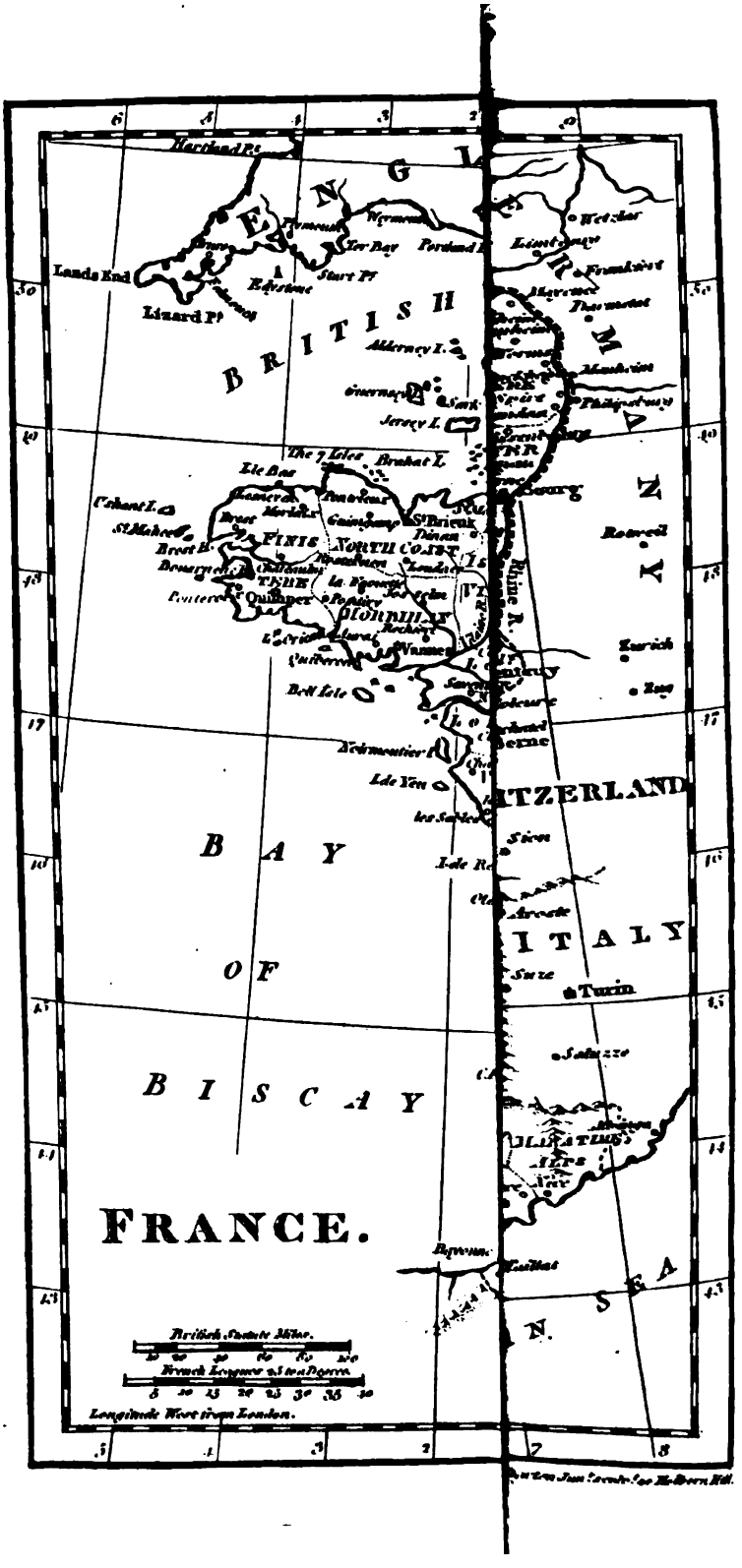
Fowlneſs, Norf. NE. of Oxborough. *Fowlneſs*, an iſland E. of Walfleet. *Fowl Sutton*, SE. of Yorkſ. *Fowmind*, Heref. W. of the Golden Vale. *Fownhope*, SE. of Hereford, on the Wye. *Foxall*, Suffolk, SE. of Ipſwich. *Foxbrocke*, Staff. NW. of Draycot. *Foxcoat*, Northamp. near Towceſter. *Foxcoat*, Warw. a member of Ilmington. *Foxdenton*, Lanc. NE. of Mancheſter.

FOXFORD, a town of Mayo, in Connaught, ſituated on the river May, (which, about a mile and a half below, falls into Lough Conn) 8 miles nearly N. of Caſtlebar.

Foxham, Wilts, NW. of Calne. *Foxheard*, Suff. between Clare and Sudbury. *Foxholes*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Foxholes*, Yorkſ. W. of Burlington.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of iſlands in the Northern Archipelago, 16 in number. They are ſeated between the E. coaſt of Kamtſchatka, and the W. coaſt of N. America, between 52 and 55 deg. of N. latitude, and are ſo named, on account of the great number of black, grey, and red foxes, with which they abound. The inhabitants dreſs in furs, and ornament their heads with ſhowy caps. They live together in ſocieties of families united, which form what they call a race, who mutually aid each other. The inhabitants of the ſame iſland account themſelves of the ſame race; and each looks upon the iſland as a poſſeſſion which is common to all individuals of the ſame ſociety. They have neither chiefs nor ſuperiors, neither laws nor puniſhments. They feed upon the fleſh of all ſorts of ſea animals, and generally eat it raw. When they dreſs their food, they make uſe of a hollow ſtone, in which they place the fiſh or fleſh; they then cover it with another, and cloſe the interſtices with lime or clay; they then lay it horizontally on two ſtones, and light a fire under it; and by this mode of cookery the meat retains more of it's ſucculency. The meat intended for keeping, is dried without ſalt, in the open air. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarſeſt fleſh, and for the moſt part raw. The Ruſſians trade with them, and call their iſlands the Lyſſie Oſtrova.

Foxley, Norf. SW. of Repeham. *Foxley*, Wilts, near Malmſbury. *Foxton*, Camb. near Harliſton. *Foxton*, Durham, W. of Foulthorp. *Foxton*, Leic. 2 miles from Market Harborough. *Foye*, Heref. N. of Roſſe. *Foye Will*, Cornw. SE. of Camelford.



Hartland Pt
Lands End
Lizard Pt
Edystone
Start Pt
Ter Bay
Portland
Alderney I.
Guernsey
Sark
Jersey I.
The 7 Isles
Brehat I.
Ile Bas
Ushant I.
St Mahee
Brest
Brest B.
Pontrieux
Guingamp
St Brieuc
Dinan
Rostrenen
Loudac
Quimper
Pontivy
Rochefort
Vannes
Quiberon
Bell Isle
Noirmoutier I.
Ile Yeu
les Sables
Ile Re
Sion
Aroste
Suze
Turin
Saluzzo
Bayonne
Eaillat
Rhine R.
Zurich
Zug
Rotweil
Wetzlar
Frankfort
Mayence
Darmstat
Mannheim
Philipsburg
Berne
Sion
Turin
BRITISH
BAY
OF
BISCAY
FRANCE.
ITALY
N. SEA
British Statute Miles.
French Leagues 25 to a Degree.
Longitude West from London.

Camelford. *Foynton*, Suſſex, W. of Pevenſey. *Foyſton*, Yorkſ. W. of Knareſborough.

FRAGA, a ſtrong town of Arragon, ſituated on a ſharp rock, near the Cinca, 46 miles ESE. of Saragoſſa. The gardens produce plenty of herbs and ſaffron, but the parts about it are barren.

Frameſden, Suffolk, near Debenham. *Framfield*, Suſſ. between Aſhdown Foreſt and Haylham. *Framilodge*, Glouceſterſ. the paſſage over the Severn to Newnham. *Framingham*, Norf. SE. of Norwich.

FRAMLINGHAM, a large, old, and but indifferently built town of Suffolk, with a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome of the kings of the E. Angles; the walls yet ſtanding, are 44 feet high, and 8 thick, with 13 towers above them. Here the Princeſs Mary retired, before her elevation to the crown, on the death of her brother, Edward VI. It is noted for a large, ſtately church, built all of black flint, and is pleaſantly ſituated in a fruitful ſoil and healthy air, near the ſource of the river Ore, (by ſome called Wincknill) 30 miles E. of Bury, and 88 miles NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Framlington, Northumb. a member of the manor of Felton.

FRAMPTON, a town of Dorſetſhire, ſeated on the river Frome, which abounds with excellent trout, 12 miles NW. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by S. of London. It's Market on Thurſday is almoſt diſuſed.

Frampton, Glouc. between Stroud and the head of the Iſis. *Frampton*, Linc. S. of Boſton. *Frampton*, Berks, in E. Hendred pariſh. *Frampton Cotterel*, Glouc. 5 miles SW. of Sodbury. *Frampton upon Severn*, a pariſh of Glouc. between Berkley and Newnham.

FRANCE, including Belgium, or the ci-devant Auſtrian Netherlands, is a country of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the Engliſh Channel, the German Ocean, and Holland; on the E. by Germany, Swiſſerland, and Piedmont; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrenean Mountains; extending from 4. 48. W. to 8. 22. E. lon. and from 42. 24. to 51. 24. N. lat. From Spain, on the S. to Holland, it's extent nearly is 700 miles; and about 650 from the moſt eaſterly part of the department of the Lower Rhine, to the weſterly part of that of Finiſterre. The air, particularly in the interior parts of the country, is, in general, mild and wholeſome, and their weather more clear and ſettled than in England: in the northern provinces, however, the winters are intenſely cold. The ſoil is agreeably diverſified, and yields corn, wine and oil; figs, prunes, and various highly flavoured fruits; tobacco, hemp, flax, manna, ſaffron, and many drugs. Silk is alſo produced in great plenty. The foreſts are extenſive, and the mineral productions various. It's ſituation is favourable to commerce, and the inhabitants have long availed themſelves of many of their natural advantages. The principal rivals of France are the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, the Seine, the Scheldt, the Rhine, the Somme, the Var, the Adour, &c. the advantages of which, in commerce and conveniency, are conſiderably improved by the artificial rivers and canals which have been executed. The moſt conſiderable mountains, beſides the Alps and Pyrenees, are Mount Jura, the Cevennes, and Mount Dor. Wolves excepted, France contains few animals, wild or tame, that are not to be found in England. The preſent government of France is a republic, eſtabliſhed profeſſedly on the principles of equality; and they have not any national eſtabliſhment of religion. The French, in their manners appear more affable and eaſy than their neighbours on the eaſt; leſs trifling and ceremonious than thoſe on the ſouth; and not ſo abſorbed in the purſuit of gain as the Engliſh and Dutch. Their polite, elegant, and eaſy language, is more generally ſpoken, than any other in the world.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, a ci-devant province of France, ſo called, becauſe it was bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oiſe, Aiſne, and Ourque. Paris was the capital, and ſituated in the centre.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, about 45 leagues in circumference. Indigo is the general object of cultivation, and attempts have been made to rear cochineal, as the iſland abounds with the plant on which the inſects lie, but a ſmall bird is ſure to deſtroy them. It's ebony is the moſt ſolid, cloſe, and ſhining of any in the world. Here are numerous groves of oranges and citrons, and the pine apple grows ſpontaneouſly in great perfection. Here is alſo abundance of black cattle, veniſon, and wild fowl, with potatoes, and other leguminous roots. There are two fine harbours, one on the E. ſide, and the other on the W. This iſland was firſt diſcovered by the Dutch, in 1598, who gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of the Prince of Orange. About 40 years after, they began to form ſettlements here, but in the beginning of the preſent century the coleny was withdrawn, and the iſland

iſland was taken poſſeſſion of by the French, in whoſe hands it has remained ever ſince. The inhabitants, black and white, amount to about 20,000. Lat. 20. 10. S. lon. 57: 29. E.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE, a free imperial city of Franconia, noted for it's two great annual fairs. The Calviniſts and Jews here are numerous, induſtrious, and rich, but lie under divers ſumptuary reſtrictions. The magiſtrates are Lutherans. It is ſeated on the river Maine, which divides it in two parts, 15 miles NE. of Mentz, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lat. 50. 1. N. lon. 8. 22. E.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a town of the Middle Marche, in Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is remarkable for it's three great fairs, and it's univerſity. It is ſituated on the river Oder, 48 miles SE. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 23. N. lon. 14. 39. N.

FRANCHE COMTE, a ci-devant province of France, now included in the three depts. of Doubs, Mount Jura, and Upper Saone. Almoſt one half of the country is level, abounding in grain, wine, paſture, hemp, &c. and the reſt is mountainous; but breeds excellent cattle, with ſome corn and wine. Beſançon was the capital.

FRANCHIMONT, a town of Liege.

Francbis, Suſſex, NW. of Burwaſh.

Francks, Kent, E. of the Grays.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, a flouriſhing town, with a fine harbour, in the N. part of St. Domingo. It is the capital of the French part, properly ſo called, of that iſland. Lat. 19. 46. N. lon. 72. 18. W.

FRANCONIA, a circle of Germany, nearly in the centre of the empire, extending about 95 miles from E. to W. and 88 from N. to S. The middle parts are fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the frontiers are mountainous, woody, and little cultivated.

Franſton, Warwickſ. on the Foſs, near Dunſmore Heath. *Franſton, Engliſh* and *Welſh*, Shropſ. near Elleſmere.

FRANEKER, or FRANKER, a neat town of W. or Dutch Frieſland, with an univerſity. The public buildings are magnificent. It is ſituated on 2 canals, 7 miles SW. of Lewarden.

FRANK, a town of S. Carolina.

Frankfield, Suſſex. *Frankby*, Cheſh. between the Dee and Merſey.

FRANKENDAL, a town of the Lower Palatine, circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on a navigable canal, which communicates with the Rhine, 8 miles NNW. of Manheim.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Muſterburg, in Sileſia; alſo a town of Darmſtadt; and a town of Deux Ponts.

Frankford, in King's county, Leinſter.

FRANKFORT, a town of Kentucky, ſituated on the river Kentucky, in lat. 38. 3. N. and lon. 85. 12. W.

Frankham, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of Ryme Intrinſeca. *Frankley*, Worceſ. between Bromſgrove and Birmingham.

FRANKLYN, a county of Pennſylvania; and a county of Georgia.

FRANKLYNVILLE, a town of Kentucky.

FRANKS, a town of Pennſylvania.

Franſden, Suff. *Franſham, Great* and *Little*, Norf. NE. of Swaffham. *Frantone*, Glouc. in Winchcombe pariſh. *Fraſtenby*, Yorkſ. near Scarborough. *Fratborp*, Yorkſ. S. of Burlington. *Frating*, Eſſex, E. of Wivenhoe.

FRAUENFIELD, a town of Swifferland, capital of Thorgau. Here, ſince 1712, the deputies of the Swiſs cantons aſſemble in general diet. It is 14 miles SW. of Conſtance.

FRAUSTADT, a town of Poſen, in Poland; and a town of Poland on the frontiers of Sileſia.

Fraw, a river of Angleſea, which runs into the Iriſh Channel at Aberfraw.

*FRAZERSBURG, a ſmall town of Aberdeenſhire, ſituated near the promontory, called Kinnaird's Head, on which there is a light-houſe. It has a tolerable harbour, and is 40 miles nearly N. of Aberdeen.

Freaby, Leiceſ. near Waltham on the Would. *Freaſley*, Warwickſ. between Wheatley and Poleſworth. *Freckleton*, Lanc. on the Ribble, S. of Kirkham.

FREDBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria; a town of Stiria; and a town of Wetteravia, circle of Upper Rhine.

FREDENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia.

FREDERICA, a town of Georgia, in N. America, ſituated on the river Alatamaha. The iſland it ſtands on, called St. Simon's, is about 13 miles in length and 4 in breadth, Lat. 31. 6. N. lon. 80. 20. W.

FREDERICK, a town of New Brunſwick, in Acadia, ſituated on the N. ſide of the river St. John, in lat. 46. 3. N. and lon. 66. 45. W.

FREDERICK TOWN, 2 towns of Maryland.

FREDERICSBURG, a factory on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea.

FREDERICSBURG, a town of Virginia, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Rappahannoc River. It contains about 200 houſes, and is 20 miles S. by W. of Falmouth. Lat 38. 2. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

FREDERICSHALL, a ſea port town of Aggerhuys,

Aggerhuys, in Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, ſituated at the mouth of the river Tiſte, 48 miles S. of Chriſtianſa. The harbour is commodious; but the large quantity of ſaw-duſt brought down the river from the different ſaw mills occaſions an annual expence to clear it away. At the ſiege of this place Charles XII. of Sweden loſt his life. Lat. 59. 2. N. lon. 10. 55. E.

FREDERICS ODE, a town of Jutland, ſeated near the ſea, 50 miles N. of Sleſwick.

FREDERICSTADT, a town of Sleſwick, ſituated on the river Eyder.

FREDERICSTADT, a town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, 26 miles W. of Frederichſhall.

FREDERICSTOWN, a town of Maryland, ſituated on the Potomac river, 60 miles W. by N. of Annapolis. Lat. 39. 20. N. lon. 77. 30. W.

FREDERICK'S TOWN, a town of N. America, capital of New Brunſwick.

Frederickſtown, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Freeburg, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Cleveland. *Freetborp*, Norf. SW. of Yarmouth. *Fregtberp*, Rutl. N. of Colliweſton.

FREISENGEN, a town and biſhopric in the circle of Bavaria.

FREJUS, a town in the dept. of Var. It was the Forum Julii of the Romans; and had then a ſea-port on the ſea-coaſt, which is now a mile and a half diſtant. There ſtill remains an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, ſtatues, inſcriptions, &c. Lat. 43. 26. N. lon. 6. 50. E.

Frekenham, Suff. near Mildenhall. *Fretenham*, Norf. on the Bure, oppoſite Cowa Hill. *Frekingham*, Leic. NE. of Fokingham. *Freemanton*, Hants, SE. of King's Clere. *Fremington*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Freemington*, Devonſ. W. of Barnſtaple. *Frenchay*, Glouc. a hamlet in the parish of Winterbourn.

Frenchfurze, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Frenchpark*, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Frendſbury, Kent, near Chatham. *Frendville*, Kent, S. of Betſhanger. *Frenſall*, Eſſex, between N. and S. Benfleet. *Frenſe*, Norfolk, N. of Diſs. *Frenſham*, Surry, 3 miles S. of Farnham. It is noted for a pool, near 3 miles in compaſs, which abounds in excellent carp. *Frenſted*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Frent*, Suſſex, near Tunbridge Wells.

FRESCATI, a beautiful village in the pope's territories. This place, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of landſcape painters, who travel into Italy for improvement; where the admirable aſſemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, caſcades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces charm the eye as it wanders among theſe delightful villages. Freſcati is 12 miles from Rome. Lat. 41. 48. N. lon. 12. 42. E.

Freſden, Herts, N. of Berkhampſtead. *Freſhford*. Somerſ. SE. of Bath.

*FRESHFORD, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinſter, 64 miles from Dublin.

Freſhwater Bay and *Cliffs*, Iſle of Wight, SE. of the Needles. *Freſhwater Bay* and *Iſle*, Iſle of Wight, W. of the Needles. *Freſingfield*, Suffolk, between Framlingham and Harleſton. *Freſley*, Warw. a member of Poleſworth. *Freſton*, Linc. near Boſton. *Freſton*, Suffolk, S. of Ipſwich. *Freſwick*, NE. of York. *Fretborn*, Glouc. NE. of Frampton upon Severn. Fair Roſamond, miſtreſs to Henry II. was born in a houſe in this pariſh, which ſtood on the banks of the Severn. *Freton*, Norf. SW. of Saxlingham. *Fretenham*, Norf. between Repeham and Hickling. *Frewen*, Cornw. *Friarn Barnet*, Midd. near Coney Hatch.

FRICENTI, a town in Principato Citra.

Fridatherp, Yorkſ. E. Riding, E. of Kirkby under Dale.

FRIDBERG, a town of Mansfield, in Upper Saxony.

FRIDBERG, a town of Brandenburg.

FRIDBERG, 3 towns in Sileſia.

FRIDBURG. See FREDBERG.

FRIDBURG, a town in E. Frieſland.

FRIDING, a town of Auſtrian Suabia.

FRIDLAND, or FRIEDLAND, a town of Natangen, in Pruſſia; a town of Olmutz, in Moravia; a town of Luſatia; a town of Boleſlau, in Bohemia; and a town of Mecklenburg, in Upper Saxony.

FREDLINGEN, a town of Suabia.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, ſo named by Captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendſhip that ſeemed to ſubſiſt among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to ſtrangers. Taſman, the Dutch navigator, firſt touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amſterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal iſlands. Cook explored the whole cluſter, conſiſting of more than 60. New Amſterdam is the largeſt, extending 21 miles from E. to W. and 13 from N. to S. It is interſected by ſtraight and pleaſant roads, with fruit trees on each ſide, which provide ſhade from the ſcorching heat of the ſun. Middleburg is called Eooa by the natives, who have given the names of Annamooka, Tongataboo, Hapaee, and Leefooga, to the other principal iſlands. The general appearances of theſe iſlands conveys an idea of exuberant fertility;

lity; the ſurface, at a diſtance, ſeems entirely clothed with trees of various ſizes, ſome of which are uncommonly large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a ſpecies of fig, with narrow-pointed leaves. It is almoſt wholly laid out in plantations, in which are ſome of the richeſt vegetable productions: ſuch as bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, yams, ſugar-cane, and a fruit like a nectarine. Here are moſt of the articles which the Society Iſlands produce, and ſome which they have not. Their breed of hogs is as ſcanty as thoſe of the Society Iſlands; but they received from the Engliſh ſome valuable additions to their ſtock, both of vegetables and animals. Their domeſtic fowls are as large as thoſe of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parroquets, of various ſorts, which furniſh the red feathers, ſo much eſteemed in the Society Iſles. The numerous reefs and ſhoals afford ſhelter to an immenſe variety of ſhell-fiſh. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fiſhing, are the employments of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth. Theſe iſlands lie between 19. 40. and 21. 30. deg. S. lat. and between 170. and 180. of W. lon. Under the general name of Friendly Iſlands, are ſometimes comprehended Boſcawen's, Keppel's, and Prince William's Iſlands, and the group of the Hapaee Iſlands, amounting altogether to about 150.

Frierning, Eſſex, near Ingateſtone and Writtle. *Friers*, Herts, near King's Langley. *Friers*, Herts, E. of Standon. *Friers*, Kent, NE. of Alyſford. *Friery*, Somerſetſ. E. of Bruton.

FRIESACH, a town of the middle Marche, Brandenburg.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a principality of Germany, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the county of Oldenburg; on the S. by the biſhoprick of Munſter; and on the W. and SW. by the ſea and Groningen. It conſiſts chiefly of meadow land, and is ſubject to Pruſſia. The counts of Frieſland becoming extinct in 1744, Frederick II. king of Pruſſia, ſeized the country in conſequence of the expectancy granted to the houſe of Brandenburg, in 1694, by the Emperor Leopold. George II. however, king of England, as duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, laid claim to the principality, on account of an hereditary union entered into, in 1691, with Prince Chriſtian Eberhard, making his pretenſions known to the regency of E. Frieſland, and the aulic chamber of the empire; but the king of Pruſſia, denying the authority of the emperor of regency, and threatening to ſupport his actions by force of arms, he was ſuffered to remain in poſſeſſion.

FRIESLAND, WEST, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the S. and W. by the Zuyder Zee and Overyſſel, on the N. by the German Ocean; and on the E. by Groningen and Overyſſel. In Ooſtergow there is good paſturage, and ſome arable land; Weſtergow is more fenny, but abounds with fiſh and fowl. There is a dialect uſed here more nearly reſembling the old Engliſh than any other in Europe. A part of North Holland is alſo called Weſt Frieſland.

Frikelton, Northumberl. a member of Woller. *Frikley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NE. of Barneſley. *Friſford*, Berks, near Wantage. *Friſham*, Berks, N. of Winchcomb. *Frimley*, Surry, SW. of Bagſhot. *Frinden*, Yorkſh. SW. of Halifax. *Fringe*, Norf. NE. of Spelſham. *Fringford*, Oxf. NW. of Biceſter. *Frinton*, Eſſex, near Gunfleet.

FRINWALT, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Braſil, E. of Rio Janeiro.

Friopphill, Yorkſ. N. Riding, SE. of Cleveland. *Fripſbury*, Wilts, a noted entrenchment N. of Farley. *Frisbie*, Leiceſ. NW. of Melton Mowbray. *Frisbie and Wreak*, Leic. SE. of Billeſdon.

FRISCHAFF, a bay of the Baltic Sea between Elbing and Koningſburg, about 18 leagues in length, and hardly 2 in breadth.

FRISCH HAFF, a bay on the coaſt of Pruſſian Pomerania, about 25 miles long and 8 broad. The Odee paſſes through it and it's eaſtern extremity.

Friſey, Cornw. between the Naze and Lizard Points. *Friſbnay*, Lincolnſ. S. of Wainfleet. *Friſtborp*, Linc. between Lincoln and Market Raiſin. *Friſton*, Suffolk between Snapebridge and Haſilwood. *Friſton*, Suſſex, near Eaſtbourn. *Frith*, Kent, in Betherſden pariſh. *Frith*, or *Newhall*, Middl. near Hendon. *Frith Dike*, Cambridgeſ. SE. of the Iſle of Ely. *Frith Hall*, Lanc. W. of Cartmel. *Frithham*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Frithſtoke*, Devonſ. near Torrington. *Frithley*, Derbyſ. between Wirkſworth and Alfreton. *Frithwood*, Rutl. N. of Caſtertor. *Friton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Hovingham. *Frittenden*, Kent, SE. of Staplehurſt. *Fritton*, Suffolk, SW. of Yarmouth. *Fritwell*, Oxf. near Somerton.

FRITZLAR, a town of Heſſe Caſſel.

FRIULI, a province of Italy, on the Adriatic. It is fertile in wine and fruit and

and was lately ſubject to the Venetians, who have poſſeſſed it ſince the year 1420. Udina is the capital.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, between Davis's Straits and Hudſon's Bay.

Froceſter, Glouc. 4 miles NE. of Durſley. *Frodeſley*, Shropſ. near Acton Burnel Caſtle. *Frodingham*, Linc. between Axholm Iſle and Manby. *Frodley*, Staff. NE. of Lichfield.

FRODLINGHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the river Hull, 12 miles N. of Beverley, 36 E. of York, and 194 N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

*FRODSHAM, a town of Cheſhire, ſituated on the river Weaver, (over which it has a ſtone bridge) near it's conflux with the Merſey, with a harbour for veſſels of good burden, and communicating with all the late inland navigations. About 7000 tons of ſalt are annually refined here, and a cotton manufactory has been lately eſtabliſhed. It is 10 miles NE. of Cheſter, and 182 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Frodſwall, Staffordſ. SE. of Stone.

FROG, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

Frogatheath, Surry. *Frogfurle*, Suſſex, NW. of W. Dean. *Frog Hall*, Staff. NE. of Cheadle. *Frogmore*, Berks, near Windſor. *Frogmore End*, Herts, NE. of Datchworth. *Frognal*, Kent, in Chiſlehurſt pariſh. *Frolfworth*, Leic. near Sharnford.

FROME, or FROOM, a river of Dorſetſhire, which riſes in the W. part of the county, near Everſhot, and paſſes to Dorcheſter; whence, proceeding to Wareham, it empties itſelf into the bay that forms the harbour of Pool.

Frome Belet, Dorſetſ. half a mile N. of Stafford. *Frome Biſhops*, and *Frome Caſtle*, Herefordſ. SE. of Bromyard. *Frome Quinton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles SE. of Everſhot. *Frome Vauchurch*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NW. of Frampton. *Frome Whitfield*, and *Whitwell*, near Dorcheſter.

*FROME, or FROME SELWOOD, a town of Somerſetſhire, noted for it's fine beer, and chiefly inhabited by clothiers. About 160,000 yards of woollen cloth are made here annually, of which four-fifths are broad-cloths, the reſt narrow-cloths and kerſeymeres. It is ſituated on the river Frome, which abounds with trout, eels, &c. and over which it has a ſtone bridge, 12 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. by S. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Froom, a river in Herefordſhire, which runs into the Lug near Hereford. *Froom*, a river in Glouceſterſhire, which runs into the Severn below Berkeley. *Froom*, a river in Glouceſterſhire, which runs into the Avon at Briſtol. *Froombridge*, Glouc. in the pariſh of Frampton upon Severn. Here is one of the largeſt and completeſt works in the kingdom for making of iron and ſteel wire, for the clothing buſineſs, and fiſh hooks for the Newfoundland fiſhery; as alſo ſome braſs works. *Froſtenby*, Yorkſh. near Scarborough. *Froſterden*, Suff. SW. of Benaker. *Froſterley*, Durh. on the Wear, between Wolſingham and Stanhope. *Froxfield*, Wilts, 2 miles from Hungerford, in the Bath road. *Froxfield*, Hants, N. of Petersfield. *Froyle*, Hants, between Alton and Farnham.

FRONSAC, a town in the dept. of Gironde, ſeated on the river Ille, 22 miles NE. of Bourdeaux.

FRONTIGNAC, a town in the dept. of Herault, remarkable for the excellent wines known by it's name. It is ſeated on the Lake Maguleone, 14 miles SSW. of Montpelier.

Fryarne Manor, Middl. near Fryarne Barnet. *Fryar's Place*, Middl. between Acton and the Wells. *Fryſalk*, Hants, near Whitchurch. *Fryth*, Middl. between Mill Hill and Barnet.

FUEGO, FOGO, or ST. PHILIP, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, higher than any of the reſt, and appearing, at ſea, to be one ſingle mountain, though on the ſides, there are deep valleys. There is a volcano at the top of it, which burns continually, vomiting out fire and ſmoke, throwing up huge pieces of rock to a vaſt height, and ſometimes pouring vaſt torrents of brimſtone down the ſides of the hill. The Portugueſe, who firſt inhabited it, brought negroes with them, and a ſtock of cows, horſes, and hogs; but their deſcendants are not now diſtinguiſhable in their complexions from the negroes. The iſland is without rivers, and almoſt without freſh water, yet it is fertile in maize, gourds, water-melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. A great number of goats run wild upon the mountains, and the profit on their ſkins is a revenue of the crown. They export, alſo, the ſkins of cattle, horſes, aſſes, and hogs. The iſland is nearly 5 leagues in length, and is about 330 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 90 W. of St. Jago. Lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 24. 20. W.

FUENTE DUENNA, a town of New Caſtile, ſituated on the Tajo, 24 miles SE. of Madrid.

Fuerty, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

FUESSEN, or FOSSEN, a town of Augſburg, in Suabia.

FULA, a ſmall iſland, about 20 miles W. of Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Iſlands.

Fulbeck, Lincolnſ. between Sleaford and Buckingham. *Fulbrook*, Bucks, SE. of Middle Claydon. *Fulbrook*, Linc. near Normanton. *Fulbrook*, Oxf. N of Burford. *Fulbrook on Avon*, near Warwick. *Fulburn, Great* and *Little*, 5 miles NE. of Cambridge.

FULDA, a city, biſhoprick, and river, (which paſſes by the town of Fulda, and joining the Werra at Minden, together form the Weſer) in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

Fulford, Staff. NE. of Stone. *Fulford*, Devonſ. in the pariſhes of Shebrook and Crediton. *Fulford*, Devonſ. NE. of Chagford. *Fulford Gate* and *Water*, near the Ouſe, SE. of York. *Fulham*, Middleſex, four miles W. of London, on the river Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge, where foot paſſengers pay toll, as well as horſes and carriages. It has been the demeſne of the biſhops of London ever ſince the Norman conqueſt.

FULLAN, a country in the interior parts of Africa, W. of the Cuſhna: it's boundaries and produce are unknown. The dreſs of the natives (according to the information obtained by the African Aſſociation) reſembles the cloth of which the plaids of the Scotch Highlanders are made.

Full Brook, a river of Cheſhire, which runs into the Wheelock at Maulbon. *Fullerby*, Linc. NE. of Horncaſtle. *Fullingrove*, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple. *Fullington*, Hants, near Bullington. *Fullſutton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, W. of Wilton. *Fulmere*, Camb. adjoining Triplow and Meldrith. *Fulmerſton*, Norf. NE. of Fakenham. *Fullridge*, Warwick, in Nether Eatendon pariſh. *Fulſton*, Lincolnſ. near Granthorp. *Fulwell*, Oxf. on the borders of Northamp. and Bucks. *Fulzwell*, Durham, N. of Sunderland, near the ſea. *Fulwood*, Nott. in Eaſtwood pariſh. *Fullwood*, Lanc. has a foreſt near Preſton.

FUMAY, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes, noted for quarries of excellent ſlates in the neighbourhood.

FUNCHAL, or FUNCHIAL, a town, capital of the Iſland of Madeira, ſituated on the S. coaſt, on the gentle aſcent of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre. The [illegible] in general, entirely white, [illegible]d the town are covered [illegible] incloſures, plantations, [illegible]terſperſed with country-[illegible]er buildings. The city [illegible]ſh churches and ſeveral chapels, 6 convents, and ſeveral hoſpitals. The ſtreets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty, yet all drawn by a line; the houſes are alſo neat, being built of freeſtone, or of brick: but only a few of the beſt, which belong to the wealthier inhabitants, are provided with glaſs windows; the others have a kind of lattice-work in their ſtead, which hang on hinges, and may be lifted up occaſionally. The Engliſh and French Roman Catholics, who live in the Portugueſe manner, exceed the Portugeſe here in numbers and opulence. There is alſo a great number of mulatto and negro freemen. The principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in wine and ſweetmeats. On the ſea-ſide are ſeveral batteries. An old caſtle, which commands the road, ſtands on the top of a ſteep, black rock, ſurrounded by the ſea at high-water, called Loo Rock. On a neighbouring eminence, above the town, is another, called St. John's Caſtle. Lat. 32. 38. N. lon. 16. 49. W.

Fudenhall, Norfolk, SE. of Windham.

FUNDY, a bay of Acadia, in N. America, which ſeparates New England and the government of New Brunſwick from that of Nova Scotia. It is remarkable for it's tides, which riſe to the height of 50 or 60 feet, and with a proportionable velocity.

FUNEN, an iſland in Denmark; near the entrance of the Baltic Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is ſeparated from Jutland by a ſtrait called the Leſs Belt, and from the Iſland of Zealand by another, called the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in paſture and grain, and exports annually great quantities of barley, oats, rye, peaſe, and honey. Moſt of the Daniſh nobility have ſeats here. Odenſee is the capital.

Funtley, Great and *Little*, Hants, NW. of Fareham. *Furumel, E.* and *W.* Dorſetſ. NE. of E. and W. Orchard. *Funtlier*, Northumb. part of Bothall lordſhip. *Furbeck*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Blith in Nottinghamſhire. *Furbie*, Linc. SW. of Market Raiſin. *Furlerland Hall*, Derbyſ. near Cheſterfield. *Furle*, Suſſex, near Lewes. *Furley*, Suſſex, between Petworth and Farnhurſt.

FURNES, or VUERNES, a town of the ci-devant Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkirk, 12 miles NE. of Dunkirk, and 3 miles from the ſea.

FURNESS. See FOURNESS.

FURRUCKABAD, a town and diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rohilcund, about 30 miles in length, and lying along the

the Ganges. It is 70 miles NW. of Lucknow, and is ſubject to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Lat. 27. 28. N. lon. 79. 30. W.

Furſey Iſle, Dorſetſ. S. of Brownſey Iſle, in Pool Harbour, conſiſts of about 30 acres.

FURSTENBURG, a town and principality of Suabia; a town of Waldeck, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: a town of Luſatia, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia; a town of Paderborn, in Weſtphalia; and a town of Mecklenburg, in Upper Saxony.

FURSTENFIELD, a town of Stiria, 30 miles E. of Gratz.

FURSTENWALD, a town in the New Marche of Brandenburg, ſituated on the river Spree, 20 miles W. of Franckfort on the Oder. Alſo a town of Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony.

FURTH, a large and well-peopled town of Anſpach, in Franconia, ſeated on the Rednitz, 4 miles W. of Nuremburg.

Fuſcot, Glouceſ. in Withington pariſh.

Fufuworth, Linc. near the Iſle of Axholm.

Fugarth, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs.

Fyans Town Bridge, in Meath, Leinſter, 30 miles from Dublin.

FUTTYPOUR, or FATTIPOUR SICRI, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Agra, ſeated near an immenſe plain, in which ſcarcely a ſhrub is to be ſeen. The ſoil is light, and almoſt as fine as hair-powder; a circumſtance productive of diſagreeable effects, when this fine duſt is taken up by the hot winds from the weſtward. The country, however, near the town, is in tolerable cultivation. It is 42 miles W. of Agra. Lat. 27. 10. N. lon. 78. 8. E.

FYAL, or FAYAL, the moſt weſterly iſland of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, about 27 miles in length and 9 in breadth. The climate is remarkably good, and the air always pure and mild. The cold of winter is never felt here, and the heat of ſummer is conſtantly tempered by refreſhing winds from the ſea. This iſland produces plenty of paſture for cattle, and plenty of fiſh are caught on the coaſt. It is alſo well cultivated, and yields wheat of the bearded ſort, barley, Indian corn, cucumbers, gourds, melons, water-melons, flax, lemons, oranges, plums, apricots, figs, pears, apples, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, large, ſweet onions, garlic, and ſtrawberries. There are a few vineyards on the iſland, but the quantity of wine is inconſiderable, and the quality indifferent. Here is alſo abundance of cheſnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aſpen trees. Their oxen are ſmall, as are alſo their ſheep, but the meat is very good; and they have plenty of long-legged goats, hogs, and poultry. Their horſes are ſmall and ill-looking; but aſſes and mules are more numerous and more ſerviceable in ſuch a hilly country. Birds here are numerous, and in great variety; particularly quails, American woodcocks, Canary-birds, black birds, and other birds of ſong, with a ſmall ſpecies of hawks. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, and thatched with ſtraw; they are ſmall, but cleanly and cool. The moſt conſiderable, if not only town, is Villa de Horta. Lat. 38. 32. N lon. 28. 45. W.

Fyers, a river of Inverneſsſhire, which runs into Loch Neſs, 10 miles NE. of Fort Auguſtus. Over this river is built a ſtupendous bridge, on two oppoſite rocks; the top of the arch being above 100 feet from the level of the water.

Fyfield, Berks, NW. of Abingdon. *Fyfield*, Eſſex, near Ongar. *Fyfield*, Wilts, W. of Marlborough. *Fyling*, Yorkſ. 4 miles from Whitby. *Fylingdale*, Yorkſ. W. of Robin Hood's Bay.

FYNE, LOCH, an inlet of the ſea, in Argyleſhire, about 34 miles in length, and from 1 to 6 in breadth. It receives and returns a tide on each ſide of the Iſle of Arran, which is directly oppoſite to it's mouth. It is beautifully indented with bays, and ſurrounded by woodland mountains.

Fynonvaer, Shropſ. between Clun and Radnorſhire.

FYZABAD, a city of Hindooſtan, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital, and near the ancient city of Oude. It is ſtill populous, although the wealthier inhabitants have retired ſince the removal of the nabob to Lucknow. It is ſeated on the river Gogra, 65 miles E. of Lucknow, and 80 nearly N. of Allahabad. Lat. 26. 45. N. lon. 82. 24. E.

G.

GABARET, a town in the dept. of Landes, ſeated on the river Geliſſe, 17 miles W. of Condom.

GABIAN, a village in the dept. of Herault, noted for mineral waters. Near it is a rock from which there iſſues petroleum.

GABIN, a town of Rawa, in Poland.

Gaddeſby, Leiceſterſ. SW. of Melton Mowbray. *Gaddeſden, Great* and *Little*, Herts, near Hemel Hempſtead. *Gadeby*, Leic. SE. of Boſworth. *Gad's Hill*, Kent, between Chaulk Street and Rocheſter.

GAIETA, a town of Lavora, in Naples, with a harbour, near a gulf of the ſame name, 27 miles NW. of Capua.

GAILLAC, a town in the dept. of Tarn, of conſiderable trade. It's wines are much eſteemed. It is ſeated on the river Tarn, which is here navigable, 10 miles nearly W. of Alby.

GAILLON, a town in the dept. of Eure, ſituated 1½ mile from the river Seine.

Gaines, Eſſex, S. of Upminſter. *Gaines Park*, Eſſex, E. of Copthall.

*GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnſhire, ſituated on the Trent, over which a handſome ſtone bridge has been lately erected, where foot paſſengers, as well as others, pay toll. Though near 40 miles from the Humber by water, it is acceſſible to veſſels of conſiderable burden, (trading to London, Hull, Newcaſtle, and other places) with the tide, and ſerves as a place of export and import to the W. and NW. parts of the county. It is 17 miles NW. of Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Gainſted, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, N. of Headon.

GAIRLOCH, a bay and tract of land on the W. coaſt of Roſsſhire. Here is a conſiderable fiſhery of cod and other white fiſh.

Gaiton in the Marſh, Lincolnſ. SE. of Louth. *Gaiton in the Would*, Linc. SW. of Louth.

GALACZ, a town of Bulgaria, ſituated near the mouths of the Danube, 54 miles W. of Iſmael.

Galaſhiels, a village in Selkirkſhire, near the confluence of the Gala and the Tweed. A flouriſhing manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on here, called Galaſhiel's grey, being of a dark colour and coarſe texture; and lately flannels and finer cloths have been tried here with tolerable ſucceſs.

GALASO, a river of Otranto, in Naples, which falls into the ſea near Tarento.

GALATA, the principal ſuburb of Conſtantinople, ſeated oppoſite the ſeraglio, on the other ſide of the harbour. It is inhabited by Chriſtians and Jews, who here exerciſe their religious profeſſion publicly. The houſes are better built here than in Conſtantinople, and wine is ſold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itſelf.

Galbally, in Limerick, Munſter.

Galbey, Leiceſ. S. of Billeſden. *Gale*, Yorkſh. N. Riding, W. of Ravenſworth Caſtle.

Galey River, riſes in Limerick, runs into Kerry, and falls at laſt into the river Feal.

GALICIA, a name given to a country in the S. and SW. of Poland, conſiſting of that part of Little Poland, which is S. of the river Viſtula, almoſt the whole of Red Ruſſia, and a ſlip of Podolia. It is now incorporated into the Auſtrian dominions under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. The mountainous parts produce fine paſture; the plains are moſtly ſandy, but abound in foreſts, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey, copper, lead, iron, and ſalt. It extends from E. to W. about 280 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 in breadth. Lemburg or Leopold is the capital.

GALICIA, a mountainous province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the ſea; on the E. by Aſturia and Leon; and on the S. by Portugal. It has more harbours than any other province of Spain, and the foreſts yield wood for ſhip-building. The principal produce is wine, flax, and citrons; and here are alſo good paſtures. The population is not numerous. The mineral productions are copper and lead; Corunna and Ferrol are the principal ports, and St. Jago di Compoſtella is the capital.

GALICIA, NEW, or GUADALAJARA, an audience of Mexico, which contains a province of the ſame name, and 5 others. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulſe; here are alſo mines of ſilver and copper. The principal towns are Zamora, Leon, Lagos, and Guanamota.

GALILEE, a province of Paleſtine, anciently a part of Judea. It's bounds are not exactly known.

GALISTIO, a town of Spaniſh Eſtramadura, 10 miles E. of Coria.

GALL, ST. or ST. GALLEN, a conſiderable town of the Thurgau, in Switzerland.

land. The inhabitants are uncommonly induſtrious, and carry on an extenſive commerce, ariſing from their manufactures of linen, muſlin, and embroidery. Here is a rich and celebrated abbey, whoſe abbot is choſen by the 72 Benedictines, who compoſe the chapter. The government of the town, which is entirely Proteſtant, is ariſto-democratical; the ſubjects of the abbot, whoſe territory is diſtinct, are Catholics. To the library belonging to this abbey, we are indebted for the preſervation of the famous writings of Petronius Arbiter, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintilian, copies of which were found here in 1413. The town is ſeated in a narrow, barren valley, between two mountains, 57 miles NE of Zurich. Lat. 47. 26. N. lon. 9. 20. E.

GALLA, or PUNTA DE GALLO, a Dutch ſettlement in Ceylon, ſituated in a healthy air, on the SW. coaſt, about 98 miles S. of Candy. The bay is ſaid to be neither large nor convenient, and the entrance is dangerous on account of rocks.

Gallare, Hants, near Andover.

Galleon Point, the E. point of Caſtlehaven Harbour, in Cork, Munſter. *Gally Head*, a promontory on the coaſt of Cork, in Munſter; on the extremity of which is Dundede Caſtle.

GALLINARA. See ALBENGA.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, in the S. Sea, lying on both ſides of the equator, in lon. between 85 and 90 deg. W. were diſcovered by the Spaniards, who call here for freſh water and proviſions on their paſſage between Aſia and America. They are uninhabited: but here are great numbers of birds and excellent tortoiſes. There are 14 or 15 of theſe iſlands at leaſt, and there are others of the ſame name more to the W.

GALLIPOLI, a ſea-port of Naples, ſeated on a rock, ſurrounded by the ſea, and joined to the main land by a bridge, 21 miles W. of Otranto, in the Gulf of Tarento. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 18. 9. E.

GALLIPOLI, a town of Romania, at or near the ancient ABYDOS, on the Dardanelles, with a good harbour, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora. It contains about 10,000 Turks, and 3500 Greeks, beſides a great number of Jews. It is 100 miles WSW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 40. 53. N. lon. 27. 15. E.

GALLO, an iſland on the coaſt of Peru, which is uninhabited, but furniſhes veſſels with wood and water. Lat. 2. 28. N. lon. 78. 30. W.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a town of Kirkcudbrightſhire, near the river Ken, 14 miles N. of Kirkcudbright.

GALLOWAY, UPPER, or WEST. See WIGTONSHIRE.

Galmeton, Devonſ. near Dartmouth.

Galties, or *Gaulties*, a range of mountains between the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Cork.

Galton, Devonſh. 1 mile from Ower Moyne. *Galtres Foreſt*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, S. of Gilling Caſtle, formerly extended to York city.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, about 75 miles long, and 46 broad. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Mayo and Roſcommon; on the E. by Roſcommon, King's County, and Tipperary; on the S. by Clare and Galway Bay; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains 28 churches, 116 pariſhes, about 28,212 houſes, and 142,000 inhabitants. A great part of it is fertile, being a warm, limeſtone ſoil, which rewards the induſtry of the huſbandman and ſhepherd, but is very coarſe towards the N. and W. and, in thoſe parts, rather thinly inhabited. The weſtern coaſt contains many well-ſheltered harbours, and is moſtly bordered with green iſlands and rugged rocks.

*GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, of which it is the capital. It is advantageouſly ſituated for foreign trade on Galway Bay, in the Atlantic. The ſalmon and herring fiſheries are carried on here with great ſpirit, and employ ſeveral hundred boats; the quantity of kelp manufactured and exported is conſiderable, and the increaſe of the linen manufacture, though of late introduction, is become very important. It is 49 miles WSW. of Athlone, and 108 W. by S. of Dublin.

GALWAY BAY, a large bay on the coaſt of Galway, Connaught. The N. ſide of it is foul and dangerous for veſſels; but it is more ſafe on the S. ſide. Small ſhips only can ſail up to the town of Galway.

GAMBIA, a large river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean. The ſource is not known, but it is navigable for ſloops about 600 miles up the country. At the mouth of the river the land is low, but, higher up, the country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with woods. Along it's banks are great numbers of towns inhabited by various nations. The Arabic language and Mahometan religion generally prevail in the country N. of this river: on the S. the inhabitants are Pagans. The Gambia annually overflows it's banks, like the Nile. The mouth is in lat. 13. 28. N. and lon. 16. 20. W.

GAMBRON,

GAMBRON. See GOMBROON.

Gamleby, Cumb. NE. of Kirk Oſwald. *Gamlesby*, Cumb. in Aketon pariſh. *Gamlingay*, Cumb. near Caxton. *Gamſton*, Nott. near Adbolton. *Gamſton*, Nott. on the Idle, NW. of Tuxford.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, in Lower Saxony, famous for a Proteſtant nunnery.

GANDIA, a ſea-port of Valencia, with a ſmall univerſity, 28 miles nearly S. of Valencia.

GANDICOTTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa, ſituated on or near the river Penner, 33 miles NW. of the town of Cuddapa. Near it is a diamond mine.

Ganford, Durh. near Barnard Caſtle.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of India, has it's ſource in two ſprings, near Mount Kentaiſſe, in Thibet; the ſtreams of which, after running 500 miles in a weſtern direction, inclining to the N. turn to the S. unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word *Ganga*, which ſignifies the river. This great body of water now forces a paſſage through Mount Himmaleh, (a chain or ridge of mountains extending from Cabul along the N. of Hindooſtan, and through Thibet) and ſapping it's very foundations, ruſhes through a cavern, and precipitates itſelf into a vaſt baſin, which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. From this ſecond ſource (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, it takes a SE. direction through the country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally eſcapes the mountainous tract in which it has wandered about 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it enters the plain country, it flows with a ſmooth, navigable ſtream, during the remainder of it's courſe to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by ſeveral mouths. In it's courſe through theſe delightful plains, it paſſes by Furrackabad, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, &c. and receives 11 rivers, ſome of which are equal to the Rhine, and none ſmaller than the Thames, beſides others of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this immenſe river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing above water but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated ſpot, the artificial mound of ſome deſerted village, which appears like an iſland. The riſe of the water is on an average about 31 feet. The Ganges is a moſt beneficial river, diffuſing plenty by means of it's living productions, enriching the lands, and affording an eaſy conveyance for the produce of it's borders. The Hindoos hold it's waters in high veneration. It is viſited annually by pilgrims from all parts of Hindooſtan, and happy are thoſe accounted whoſe lot it may be to periſh in it's ſtreams.

GANJAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in Cicacola, one of the northern circars, ſubject to the Engliſh. It lies on the Bay of Bengal, near the SW. end of the Chilka Lake. Lat. 19. 22. N. lon. 85. 20. E.

GANNA, a ſmall town in the dept. of Allier, 30 miles nearly S. of Moulins.

Gannow, Worceſ. N. of Bromſgrove. *Gannon*, Yorkſ. near Scarborough.

GAP, a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps, before the Revolution, capital of a country called the Gapençois, about 27 miles long and 18 wide. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in which are found mineral waters that are deemed antiſebritic. The town was taken by the Duke of Savoy, in 1692, and a great part of it burnt down. Lat. 44. 34. N. lon. 6. 10. E.

GARECK. See BAMBREN.

Garbieſthorp, Norf. NE. of Downham. *Garboldiſham*, Norf. near Keninghall, and NW. of Diſs.

GARD, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the departments of Lozere and Ardeche; on the E. by the Rhone, near it's mouth; on the S. by the Mediterranean and part of the dept. of Herault; and on the W. by the departments of Lozere, Aveiron, and Herault. Niſmes is the principal town.

GARD, PONT DE, an ancient Roman aqueduct in France, nine miles NE. of Niſmes, erected, it is ſuppoſed, by Agrippa, in order to convey to Niſmes the water of the ſpring of Eure, which riſes near Uzes. It is 160 feet in height, and conſiſts of three bridges, reared one upon another, ſo as to unite two craggy mountains. The upperm ſt of theſe bridges has ſix arches of great blocks of ſtone, without cement; the centre bridge, on which this ſtands, has eleven, and the loweſt (under which runs the Gard, an inconſiderable but rapid river) has thirty-ſix arches. Louis XIV. when he repaired, in 1699, the damages which this ſtupendous work had ſuſtained by time, cauſed a real bridge, over which travellers now paſs, to be conſtructed by the ſide of the lower range of arches.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe; and a lake between the Veroneſe and the Breſſan, about 30 miles long, and from 2 to 7 wide.

GARDELEBEN,

GARDELEBEN, a town in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, which trades in cloth of it's own manufacture, hops, and excellent beer. It is ſeated on the river Baiſe, 32 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 41. N. lon. 11. 35. E.

Garendon, Leic. near Loughborough. *Gargill*, Cumb. S. of Alſton Moor. *Gargrave*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Winterburn, on the river Aire, between Settle and Skipton in Craven. *Garliue*, Cornw. E. of Market Jew. *Garmanſway*, 5 miles from Durham. *Garmſey*, Hunt. SW. of Upwood.

Garmayle Pool, in Down, Ulſter, is uſed as the harbour for ſhips, trading to Belfaſt, on account of the ſhallowneſs of the water at Belfaſt Bridge.

Garnard, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Garnborough*, Bucks, SW. of Winſlow. *Garnedes*, Eſſex, S. of Dunmow. *Garner*, a river in Herefordſhire, which runs into the Wye above Whitchurch. *Garran*, a river of Herefordſhire, which runs into the Wye at Llangarran. *Garret*, Lanc. near Mancheſter. *Garret Lee*, Northumb. SE. of Rothbury. *Garret's Green*, Surry, in Wandſworth pariſh.

GARONNE, a fine river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and taking a NW. direction, waters Thouloufe, Agen, and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence, to it's entrance into the Bay of Biſcay, is called the Gironde. It communicates with the Mediterranean, by it's junction with the Royal Canal. See CANAL, ROYAL.

GARONNE, UPPER, a department of France, ſurrounded by the departments of Lot, Tarne, Aude, Arriege, the Pyrenean Mountains, Upper Pyrenees, and Gers. Toulouſe is the capital.

Garratſtown, in Meath, Leinſter. *Garlethagh*, a river in Waterford, Munſter. *Garridiuny*, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

GARRISON, a town of Fermanagh, in Ulſter, 10 miles SE. of Ballyſhannon, and 102 from Dublin.

Garriſtown, in Dublin, Leinſter.

Garſall, Staffordſ. in Milwich manor. *Garſdon*, Wilts, near Malmſbury. *Garſington*, Oxf. between Oxford and Wheatley. *Gurſtall*, Yorkſ. between Dent and the river Rother.

*GARSTANG, a large, populous town of Lancaſhire, built in a very irregular manner, with dirty ſtreets, and very indifferent houſes. It is ſeated on the river Wyre, (by which it communicates with all the late inland navigations), on the road between Preſton and Lancaſter, from which latter place it is 10 miles S. and 224 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Garſton, Herts, in Watford pariſh. *Garſton*, Lanc. in Childwall pariſh. *Garſton*, Staffordſ. NE. of Cheadle. *Garſton, Eaſt*, Berks, near Hungerford. *Garthams*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, NE. of Hendon. *Garthorp*, Leiceſterſhire, E. of Melton Mowbray. *Garthorp*, Linc. in Luddington pariſh. *Garton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs.

GARTZ, a town of Rugen Iſland, in Swediſh Pomerania, and a town of Stettin, in Pruſſian Pomerania.

Garvaugh, in Derry, Ulſter. *Garvagly*, in Down, Ulſter.

Garveſton, Norfolk, between Hingham and Dereham. *Garway*, Heref. NW. of Monmouth. *Garwington*, Kent, in Beakſbourn pariſh.

GASCONY, a ci-devant province of France, ſituated between the Garonne, the Bay of Biſcay, Languedoc, Foix, and the Pyrenees.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the ci-devant Auſtrian Brabant.

Gaſſon, Surry, in Blechingley pariſh. *Gaſtborp*, Norfolk, SW. of Eaſt Harling. *Gaſwood*, Lanc. 4 miles from Wigan. *Gatcomb*, Glouceſ. near Awre. *Gatcomb*, Iſle of Wight, near Cariſbrook. *Gate*, Suſſex, W. of Rye. *Gateburton*, Linc. between Lincoln and Gainſborough. *Gatecomb*, Devonſ. near Totneſs. *Gatehampton*, Oxfordſh. on the Thames, between Whitchurch and Goring. *Gatehelmſley*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, below Stamford Bridge.

Gatehouſe, a village of Kirkcudbrightſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the river Fleet, 9 miles NW. of Kirkcudbright. It conſiſts of three regular ſtreets, all built within thirty years. Here is a cotton-mill; and ſmall ſloops come up the river, within a ſhort diſtance of the town.

Gateley, Norfolk, between Dereham and Fakenham. *Gatemerſton*, Dorſetſh. near E. Lulworth. *Gatenby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, SE. of Bedal. *Gateſend*, Norfolk, SE. of Bagthorp.

*GATESHEAD, a town, or village, in the county of Durham, is, as it were, a ſuburb of Newcaſtle, being united to it by a ſtone bridge over the Tyne. It is ſituated on ground as uneven and ſteep as is that of Newcaſtle

Gateſhill, Surry, near Godalmin. *Gatewick*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Gaton*, NW. of Cambridge. *Gatre*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SW. of Wheatley. *Gattacre*, Shropſ. SE. of Bridgenorth. *Gatten*, Shropſ. NW. of Ratlinghope. *Gatton*, Surry, 19 miles from London, under the ſide of a hill, on

the

the road to Ryegate. *Gatwick*, Suſſex, near Steyning.

GAVARDO, a town in the Breſciano.

GAUDENS, ST. a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, ſeated on the river Garonne, 30 miles E. of Tarbe.

GAVEREN. See WAVEREN.

Gaughey, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Rippon.

GAVI, a town of Genoa.

GAUL, the ancient name of France.

Gaunt's Urcot, Glouceſ. in the hundred of Thornbury. *Gautborp*, Yorkſ. W. of New Malton. *Gautborp*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Blingley. *Gautborp Hall*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Harwood pariſh.

GAUTS, THE, BALLA GAUT MOUNTAINS, or INDIAN APPENNINES, mountains of Hindooſtan, extending from Cape Comorin to the Tapty, or Surat River, at unequal diſtances from the coaſt; ſeldom 60 miles, commonly about 40, and in one ſpace approaching within 6 miles. They riſe abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, or Cockum, ſupporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vaſt extent of fertile and populous plains, which are ſo elevated as to render the air cool and pleaſant. This celebrated ridge, in it's courſe along the Tapty, forms ſeveral *Gauts*, that is, paſſes or deſcents, (according to the original import of the word, which means a landing place) toward that river.

Gawcot, in Buckingham pariſh, *Gawſeworth Hall*, Cheſhire, near Macclesfield. *Gawthorp*, Lanc. near Colney. *Gaynford*, Durh. on the Tees, 3 miles E. of Barnard Caſtle. *Gaynton*, Devonſ. SW. of Torbay. *Gayſley*, Suffolk, E. of Newmarket. *Gayleford*, Nott. a hamlet of Worksop. *Gayleforth*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between Snaith and Sherborn. *Gayton*, Cheſh. on the Dee, W. of Raby. *Gayton*, Norfolk, NW. of Caſtleacre. *Gayton*, near Northampton. *Gayton*, Staff. near Milwich. *Gaytonthorp*, Norf. N. of Gayton. *Gaywood*, Norf. near Lynn.

GAZA, an ancient town of Paleſtine, ſituated about a mile from the ſea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It now hardly contains 2000 inhabitants, but it's ruins ſhew it to have been once of conſiderable extent. It is the reſidence of a baſhaw, and is 50 miles SW. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 31. 28. N. lon. 34. 45. E.

Gearby's, Great, Eſſex, near Ilford and Wanſted.

GEARON, or JAROON, a town of Farſiſtan, in Perſia, famous for it's excellent dates. Lat. 28. 15. N. lon. 51. 17. E.

Geaſhill, in King's County, Leinſter.

Gedding, Suff. SW. of Wulpet. *Geddington*, Northamp. 1 mile from Boughton. *Gedling*, near Nottingham. *Gedſton*, Rutl. NW. of Collyweſton. *Gedney*, Linc. near Fleet and Tid. *Gedney*, Somerſ. near Glaſtonbury.

GEFLE, GEVALIA, or GIAWLE, a town, the capital of Geſtricia, in Sweden, with a good harbour, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It is the moſt commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; it's exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. Two thirds of the inhabitants are fiſhermen. It is ſituated on Alderholm, an iſland formed by the three arms of the river Geffle, or Gentle, 55 miles N. by W. of Upſal. Lat. 60. 45. N. lon. 17. 0. E.

GEILDORP, a town of Limburgh, in Suabia.

GEISLINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia.

Geist, Norf. SW. of Twiford. *Geistwick*, Norfolk, W. of Caſton. *Geldeſton*, Norf. SE. of Seching. *Geldſton*, Herts, near Hunſlon. *Geldston*, Linc. N. of Grantham.

Gellecrug, Northumb. between Tinedale and Cumberland.

GELNHAUSEN, a town of Hanau Munzenburg, circle of Upper Rhine.

Gelt, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Irthing below Haton.

GEMAPPE, a village of Hainault, 2½ miles SW. of Mons. The battle fought here, between the French and Auſtrians, Nov. 5, 1792, was moſt obſtinately diſputed, but the Auſtrians were at length compelled to quit the field, and retire to Mons.

Gembling, Yorkſ. E. Riding, NW. of Hornſey.

GEMBLOURS, a town of the ci-devant Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the river Orne, 10 miles NW. of Namur.

GEMINGEN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine.

GEMINIANS, ST. a town of Tuſcany.

GEMUND, or GMUND, a town of Juliers, in Weſtphalia; an imperial town of Suabia; a town of Carinthia: and a town in the archduchy of Auſtria.

GEMUND, or GEMUNDEN, a town of Wurtzburg, in Franconia; and a town in the archduchy of Auſtria.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Leiningen; and a town of Heſſe Caſſel, both in the circle of Upper Rhine.

GEMUYD, a town of Upper Auſtria, conſiderable for it's ſalt-works.

GENEP, a town in the ci-devant Auſtrian Brabant.

GENEVA,

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous city and republic, on the confines of France, Savoy, and Switſerland. It is ſeated at the SW. extremity of the lake of the ſame name, and is divided by the Rhone, which paſſes through the lake, into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle aſcent, is irregularly built. The houſes are lofty; and many that ſtand in the trading parts of the city, have arcades of wood, which are raiſed even to the upper ſtories. Theſe arcades, ſupported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the ſtreet, but are uſeful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the ſun and rain. It contains about 24,000 people; but the territory or diſtrict is ſmall. They are in alliance with the Swiſs Cantons, and after various revolutions, with which they have been agitated from time to time, for near two centuries, the democrats, in 1789, prevailed over the ariſtocracy of which the ſenate and ſyndics, or chief magiſtrates, were compoſed. A conſtitution was lately eſtabliſhed here, favourable to the rights of the people, and perhaps judiciouſly modelled between the two extremes; but it now forms an integral part of the French empire. The citizens of both ſexes are remarkably well inſtructed, "and it is not uncommon," ſays Dr. Moore, "to find mechanics, in the intervals of labour, amuſing themſelves with the works of Locke, Monteſquieu, Newton, and other ſimilar productions. It is 40 miles NE. of Chamberry, and 126 NW. of Turin. Lat. 46. 12. N lon. 6. 10. E.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, an expanſe of water between Switſerland and Savoy, extending from Geneva to Villeneuve, 54 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, in it's wideſt part. From Geneva to the environs of Lauſanne, the country ſlopes for a conſiderable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with a variety and profuſion of natural beauties. Near Lauſanne, the banks riſe conſiderably, and form a terrace; a few miles beyond the town is a rapid deſcent. The colour of the water is extremely beautiful, clear, and at a diſtance ſeems of a fine blue. The depth is various; the greateſt yet found, by ſounding, is 160 fathoms. It abounds in fiſh, remarkable as well for their excellence as ſize. Like all inland lakes, incloſed within high mountains, it is ſubject to ſudden ſtorms. Among the birds which frequent this lake, are the *tippet grebes*, which appear only in the winter. They are obliged to build in other places, this lake being almoſt deſtitute of reeds and ruſhes, in which they form their floating neſts.

GENGENBACH, an Imperial town of the Ortenau, in Suabia.

GENGAUX DE ROYAL, ST. a town in the dept. of the Saone and Loire, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is 17 miles SW. of Chalons.

GENIEZ, ST. a town in the depart. of Aveiron, 18 miles ENE. of Rhodez.

GENIS, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, ſeated on the river Guier, 12 miles W. of Chamberry.

Gennis, Cornw. NE. of Boſcaſtle.

GENOA, a city of Italy, capital of a republic of the ſame name. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and built like an amphitheatre. The houſes are five or ſix ſtories high, and well built, and the palaces and public buildings are numerous. The harbour is large and good, and, to preſerve it, they have built a mole 560 paces in length, 13 in breath, and 15 feet above the level of the water. It is populous, and one of the moſt commercial places in Italy. They have manufactures in velvet, pluſh, damaſk, and ſilk; and the banking buſineſs is carried on extenſively. The ordinary revenue of this republic is about 200,000l. a year. The government is purely ariſtocratic. There is a great council, conſiſting of 80 perſons, choſen out of the old and new nobility, in whom the legiſlative authority reſides, but the adminiſtration of affairs is veſted in a ſenate, conſiſting of a doge, and 2 ſenators. The nobility are often employed in trade, and generally keep two or three years' proviſion of corn, wine, and oil in their magazines, which they ſell to the people in ſcarce times. The Genoeſe fleet, anciently celebrated for it's victories over the Saracens, Piſaneſa, Venetians, Spaniards, and Turks, and a long time maſters of Sardinia, Malta, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, Cyprus, the Crimea, and other places in the Archipelago, is now reduced to ſix galleys. Genoa was bombarded by the French, in 1684, and taken by the Auſtrians, in 1746; the oppreſſion of theſe laſt, however, was ſuch, that the inhabitants ſuddenly roſe and expelled their conquerors, who again beſieged the city the next year, but without effect. It is 62 miles SE. of Turin, and 224 NW. of Rome.

GENOA, the republic, extends along the Gulf of Genoa for about 120 miles; but it's breath is unequal, varying from 8 to nearly 20 miles. On the land ſide it is bounded by Piedmont, Montferrat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, and Modena. It is

populous,

populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the ſea; but the inner parts are mountainous and barren.

Gentleſhall, Staff. W. of Lichfield.

GEORGE, FORT, in Inverneſsſhire, a ſtrong and regular fortreſs, with ſeveral ſtreets of barracks, and completely commanding the harbour of Inverneſs.

GEORGE, LAKE, in the ſtate of New York, lies SW. of Lake Champlain, and is 24 miles long and 3 wide. The N. end is 2 miles S. of Ticonderago.

GEORGE TOWN, a town and diſtrict of S. Carolina, 12 miles from the Atlantic, and 55 miles N. by E. of Charleſton; alſo a town of Maryland.

GEORGE, FORT, ST. See MADRAS.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST. a ſmall iſland of N. America, off the coaſt of Honduras, called alſo Caſina, or Cayo Caſina. By a convention in 1786, the Engliſh logwood cutters in the Bay of Honduras were permitted, under certain reſtrictions, to occupy this iſland.

GEORGE, ST. or DEL MINA, the principal ſettlement of the Dutch on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, about 8 miles W. of Cape Coaſt Caſtle. Lat. 5. 0. N. lon. 0. 22. W.

GEORGE'S, ST. a little iſland S. of Venice, noted for it's fine Benedictine church and abbey.

GEORGE'S, ST. one of the Bermuda, or Summer Iſlands. It is about 15 miles long and 3 broad, and is divided into 9 pariſhes or diſtricts.

GEORGE, ST. one of the Azores, about 30 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The ſoil is, in general, level, except towards the N. where it is rocky and barren; in other parts, it is fertile in corn and other productions. It is inhabited by about 5000 perſons. The chief town is of the ſame name. Lat. 38. 39. lon. 28. W.

GEORGE, ST. an iſland of N. America, in the ſtrait between the Lakes Superior and Huron.

George, St. Somerſetſhire, near Briſtol. *Georgeham*, Devonſ. on the coaſt, SW. of Ilfracomb. *George's, St.* Glouceſ. near Briſtol.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL, ST. between England and Ireland.

George's Hill, St. Surry, NW. of Eſher. *George's Iſland, St.* Cornw. oppoſite to E. and W. Looe.

GEORGIA, a fertile country of Aſia, called by the Perſians Gurgiſtan, and by the Turks Gurtſhi, is ſituated between the Black and Caſpian Seas, and comprehends the ancient Iberia, and part of Colchis. It is ſurrounded by the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus, Circaſſia, Dagheſtan, Schirvan, and Armenia. It is divided into 9 provinces. Of theſe, 5 form the kingdom of Georgia; the other 4 form the principality of Imeritia. The hills are covered with foreſts of beech, oak, aſh, cheſnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing ſpontaneouſly, and producing vaſt quantities of grapes. Cotton alſo grows ſpontaneouſly, as well as the fineſt fruit trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raiſed on the plains, almoſt without culture. The valleys afford fine paſturage, the rivers are full of fiſh, the mountains abound with minerals, and the climate is delicious. The rivers, however, being fed by mountain torrents, are always too rapid or too ſhallow for the purpoſes of navigation. Georgia was formerly one kingdom, the inhabitants of which were Chriſtians; but, ſince 1639, when it was conquered by the Perſians, the country is divided between two native princes, by themſelves called kings, but by the ſophi ſtyled governors. Each of theſe has a guard of Mahometan horſe in their pay. The Georgians are ſkilled in the uſe of the bow, and are thought to be the beſt ſoldiers in Aſia. Their dreſs reſembles that of the Coſſacks; but thoſe that are wealthy affect the habit of the Perſians. They uſually dye their hair, beards, and nails red. The women, who are celebrated for their beauty, ſtain the palms of their hands of the ſame colour, and paint their eyebrows black, in ſuch a manner as to form one entire line, while the reſt of the face is coated with white and red. Being generally educated in convents, they can read and write, qualifications uncommon with the men, even of the higheſt rank. The inhabitants are Chriſtians, partly of the Greek, partly of the Armenian church. Here are alſo Tartars, Oſſi, Armenians, and a conſiderable number of Jews. Of theſe laſt, ſome have villages of their own; others are mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartarian inhabitants, but never with the Oſſi. They pay a ſmall tribute above that of the natives. There are only four conſiderable towns, Teflis, Gori, Suram, and Ali.

GEORGIA, the moſt ſouthern of the United States of N. America, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by E. and W. Florida; on the W. by that part of Louiſiana which lies to the E. of the river Miſſiſſippi; and on the N. by S. Carolina and the Tenaſſee government. It extends about 420 miles from E. to W. and from 140 to 240 from N. to S. It contains

GERMANY.
Paris
Dover
Calais
Boulogne
Dieppe
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Utrecht
Arnheim
Nimeguen
Emmerich
Wesel
Dusseldorf
Cologne
Bonn
Coblentz
Mentz
Frankfort
Strasburg
Basle
Berne
Zurich
Constance
Munich
Ratisbon
Augsburg
Ulm
Stuttgard
Carlsruhe
Manheim
Wurtzburg
Nuremberg
Bamberg
Leipsic
Dresden
Berlin
Potsdam
Magdeburg
Brunswick
Hanover
Minden
Munster
Embden
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Harlingen
Texel
Helder
Ams

contains nearly 90,000 ſouls, and is divided into 11 counties, namely, Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glynn, Camden, Waſhington, Greene, and Franklin. The whole coaſt is bordered with iſlands, which, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleaſant. The principal towns are Auguſta, Savannah, Brunſwick, Sunbury, Frederica, Waſhington, and Louiſville. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, St. Mary, &c. The winters in Georgia are mild and pleaſant, ice and ſnow being ſeldom ſeen. The ſoil varies according to ſituation, and different degrees of improvement. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, ſilk, Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at preſent, is the ſtaple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raiſing of tobacco. Auguſta is the capital.

GEORGIA, SOUTH, the principal of a cluſter of iſlands in the S. Atlantic Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Cook, in 1775, and ſo named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and it's greateſt breadth is about 10. It abounds in bays and harbours, which the vaſt quantities of ice render inacceſſible the greateſt part of the year. Two rocky iſlands are ſituated at the N. end, one of which was a craggy cliff, nearly perpendicular, containing the neſts of many thouſand ſhags; the other was called Bird Iſland, from the innumerable flocks of birds ſeen near it, from the largeſt albatroſſes down to the leaſt peterels. Several porpoiſes and ſeals were alſo obſerved. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs of conſiderable height, like thoſe of Spitſbergen. From theſe, pieces were continually breaking off, and floating out to ſea: the valleys were covered with ſnow, and the only vegetation obſerved, was a bladed graſs growing in tufts, wild burnet, and a plant like moſs. Not a ſtream of freſh water was to be ſeen on the whole coaſt. A great number of ſea-calves and ſea-bears were found, and flocks of penguins, ſome of which weighed 32 pounds, and meaſured 3 feet 3 inches in length. The only bird ſeen appeared to be a ſpecies of the lark: no quadruped was found. Theſe iſlands lie between 53. 57. and 54. 57. S. lat. and between 38. 13. and 35. 34. W. lon.

GEPPING, a town of Wirtemburg.

GERA, a town of Reus, in Upper Saxony.

GERAW, a town and ſmall country, in the principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt.

GERBEROY, a town in the dept. of Oiſe, 12 miles NW. of Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris.

GERBES, JERBA, or ZERBI, an iſland near the coaſt of Tripoli, dependent on the dey. It bears barley, figs, olives, and grapes. Lat. 33. 56. N. lon. 11. 30. E.

GERBEVILLERS, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 5 miles from Luneville.

GERGENTI, a town on the W. coaſt of Sicily.

GERMAIN EN LAYE, St. a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, noted for it's palace, built originally by Robert, king of France, and afterwards rebuilt by Francis I. Here James II. of England, found an aſylum. It is 10 miles NW. of Paris.

GERMAIN LAVAL, ST. a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, 16 miles S. of Roanne, and 225 SE. of Paris.

GERMAIN, ST. a town in the reſpective depts. of the Creuſe, Aube, Orne, Sarte, Lot, Upper Vienne, Allier, Seine and Oiſe, Saone and Loire, Nievre, Charente; and two in the dept. of Lozere.

GERMAINS, ST. a ſmall, decayed town of Cornwall, with houſes meanly built and irregular, as is the rock which is their baſis; once, however, the largeſt in the county. It had formerly a good fiſhery, and is ſituated on a raiſing ground, in the form of an amphitheatre, near the little river Laver, (which abounds in oyſters) 8 miles W. of Plymouth, and 224 WSW. of London. Market on Friday.

GERMANO, ST. a town of Urbino; a town of Vercelli, in Piedmont; a town on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Porto Rico, in lat. 18. 20. N. and lon. 67. 40. W.; and a town of Lavora, in Naples, 17 miles SE of Sora.

German's St. Norf. has a bridge over the Ouſe, SW. of Lynn

German's Town, in Meath, Leinſter.

Germanſwick, Devonſ. NW. of Okehampton.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, bounded on the W. by Switſerland, France, the Belgic Provinces, and the German Ocean, on the N. by Sleſwick and the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Pruſſia, Poland, and Hungary; and on the S. by Hungary, the Adriatic, Italy, and Switſerland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the productions are various. Germany contains many princes, ſecular and eccleſiaſtic, who are independent of each other; and there are great numbers of free, imperial cities, which are ſo many little republics, governed by their own laws, and united by a head, who has the title

title of emperor. The prerogatives of the imperial dignity were formerly much more extenſive than they are at preſent. At the cloſe of the Saxon race, in 1024, the emperors exerciſed the right of conferring all eccleſiaſtical benefices in Germany, of receiving their revenues during a vacancy; of ſucceeding to the effects of inteſtate eccleſiaſtics; of confirming or annulling the election of the popes; of aſſembling councils, and of appointing them to decide on the affairs of the church; of conferring the title of king on their vaſſals; of granting vacant fiefs; of receiving the revenues of the empire; of governing Italy as it's proper ſovereigns; of erecting free cities, and eſtabliſhing fairs; of aſſembling the diets of the empire, and fixing the time of their duration; of coining money, and conferring the ſame privilege on the ſtates of the empire; and of adminiſtering juſtice within the territories of the different ſtates. About the year 1437, however, the emperors were reduced to the power of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a ſtate of the empire; of appointing once, during their reign, a dignitary in each chapter, or religious houſe; of granting diſpenſations with reſpect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money, and of calling the meetings of the diet, and preſiding in them. The electors of the empire are 3 eccleſiaſtical, namely, the archbiſhops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz; and 5 ſecular, namely, the king of Pruſſia, as elector of Brandenburg; the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover: the preſent emperor, as king of Bohemia; the elector of Saxony; and the elector palatine of the Rhine. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal officers of the empire; the elector of Hanover, for inſtance, being "arch-treaſurer and elector of the holy Roman empire." To prevent the calamities of a conteſted election, a king of the Romans has often been choſen in the life-time of the emperor, on whoſe death he ſucceeds to the imperial dignity as a circumſtance of courſe. Although chief of the empire, the ſupreme authority reſides in the diets, which are compoſed of 3 colleges; that of the electors, that of the princes, and that of the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes diſagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their conſent, when they are of the ſame opinion. The diets have the power of making peace or war, of ſettling general impoſitions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deciſions have not the force of law till the emperor gives his conſent. All the ſovereigns of Germany have an abſolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, make alliances, &c. provided they do not prejudice the empire. They determine all cauſes, definitively, unleſs in ſome particular caſes, in which an appeal may be made. Theſe appeals are to two courts called the Imperial Chamber and the Aulic Council. Germany is divided into 10 circles, each of which comprehends ſeveral other ſtates; the princes, prelates, and counts of which, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Each circle has one or two directors and a colonel; the directors have a power of convoking the aſſembly of the ſtates of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. The 9 circles are thoſe of Auſtria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Weſtphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. The principal rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weſer, Maine, and Oder. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which ſucceeded that called the Celtic. The 3 principal religious profeſſions are the Romiſh, Lutheran, and Calviniſtic. The firſt prevails in the dominions of the emperor, in the eccleſiaſtic electorates, and in Bavaria; the ſecond in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, great part of Weſtphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in moſt of the imperial towns: the third in the dominions of the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, and ſome other princes.

GERMERSHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Queich and Rhine, 5 miles S. of Spire.

GERMIGNE, a town in the dept. of the Yonne, 3 miles SE. of St. Florentin.

Germor, Cornw. between Helſton and Marazion.

GERMS, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria, 62 miles WNW. of Vienna.

GERN, a town in Lower Bavaria.

GERNSHEIM, a town of Mentz, ſituated on the Rhine, 18 miles SSE. of Mentz.

Geraſkull, Dorſetſhire, in Whitchurch pariſh.

GEROLSTEIN, a town of Catzenelnbogen, Upper Rhine; and a town of Blankenheim, in Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Kill, 24 miles N. of Treves.

Gerrans, Cornw. near Gwyndraÿt Bay. *Gerrard's Croſs*, Bucks, near Chalfont. *Gerringham*, Linc. 8. of Kirton in Lindſey.

GERS, a department of France, bounded on the E. by the dept. of Upper Ga-

ronne

ronne, and on the W. by the dept. of Landes. It has it's name from a river which riſes in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, croſſes the department of it's own name, and watering Seiſſan, Auch, Lectoure, &c. falls into the Garonne about 3 miles SE. of Agen. Auch is the principal town.

GERSAU, a town and ſmall territory of Schweitz, in Swifferland, ſituated on the N. ſide of the Lake of the Four Cantons, 6 miles SW. of Schweitz.

GERTRUYDENBURG, a town of Dutch Brabant, with a good harbour, formed by the Merwe, which here expands into a conſiderable lake, called *Biesbock*, of about two hours paſſage acroſs to Dort, from which place it is about 10 miles SE. and 7 NE. of Breda.

GERTRUYDENBURG, a town of Oſnaburg, in Weſtphalia, 1 mile E. of Oſnaburg.

Gervace Abbey, Yorkſ. near Middleham.

GERUMENHA, a town of Alentejo, ſeated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 miles below Bajadox.

GESEKE, a town in the duchy of Weſtphalia.

Geſling, Suſſex, SW. of Winchelſea.

Geſlingthorp, Eſſex, near Sudbury.

GESTRICIA, or GESTRIKE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helſingland; on the E. by the Gulf of Bothnia; on the S. by Upland, Weſtmanland, and Dalecarlia; and on the W. by Dalecarlia. It is richly diverſified by an alternate ſucceſſion of foreſts, rocks, hills, and dales, paſture and arable land, lakes and rivers. The beauty of the landſcape is greatly heightened by the Dahl, the fineſt river in Sweden, which meanders through the whole extent of this province. The inhabitants do not much concern themſelves with agriculture, deriving their principal ſupport from the mines, forges, foreſts, lakes, and rivers. Geſle is the capital.

GEVAUDAN, a ci-devant, mountainous, barren terrritory of Languedoc, S. of Auvergne, and E. of Rouerge. Mende was the capital.

GEVER. See GOWER.

Gewendale, Yorkſ. near Rippon.

GEX, a town in the dept. of Ain, ſeated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhine, the Lake of Geneva, and Swiſſerland, noted for excellent cheeſe, 10 miles NW. of Geneva.

Geydon, Warwickſh. NE. of Kington.

GEYER, a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony, with manufactures of vitriol, ſulphur, alum, and arſenic, and ſituated in the midſt of mines.

GEZIRA, a town of Diarbekir, in Aſiatic Turkey, 60 miles SE. of Diarbekir.

GHANAH, or GHANARAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangara, ſituated on the Niger, in lat. 15. 30. N. and lon. 15. 56. E.

Gharburton, Northumb. a member of the manor of Herteſhewed.

GHENT, a conſiderable city of the ci-devant Auſtrian Flanders, containing 6 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, a great many religious houſes, and about 70,000 inhabitants, but not populous in proportion to its extent, which is ſo great, that Charles V. is reported to have ſaid to the French king, Francis I. "I have a glove," (the French name for Ghent being *gand*, a glove,) "in which I can put your whole city of Paris." The city is divided by canals into 26 iſlands, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. The ſtreets are large, and the market-place is ſpacious. They have flouriſhing manufactures of ſilk, woollen, linen, and a great trade in corn. There is a large canal which paſſes from Ghent to Bruges, and thence to Oſtend; and another, which paſſes to Sas de Ghent. Ghent is ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Moeze, and Lieve, 26 miles NW. of Bruſſels. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 3. 49. E.

GHERGONG, a city of India, capital of the kingdom of Aſſam, ſeated on a river which runs a little below into the Burrampooter, about 400 miles NE. of Calcutta. Lat. 26. 25. N. lon. 93. 40. E.

GHERIAH, a town of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the W. ſide, or Pirate Coaſt, in the country of Concan. It was the principal port of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whoſe fort here was taken, and his whole fleet deſtroyed, by Admiral Watſon and Colonel Clive, in conjunction with the Mahrattas, in 1756. It is about 80 miles NNW. of Goa. Lat. 16. 45. N. lon. 73. 7. E.

GHILAN, a beautiful province of Perſia proper, extending along the SW. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, and ſuppoſed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It has Schirvan to the N. Aderbeitzan and part of Irac-Agemi to the W. and Mezanderan to the SE. and is about 200 miles long, and 150 broad. The ſea forms its boundary on one ſide, and on the other are high mountains, covered with various ſorts of fruit-trees. In the higheſt parts of them are deers, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers, which laſt, the Perſians have, it is ſaid, a method of taming, and hunt with them as with dogs. It is extremely fertile, producing ſilk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, mul-

berry-

berry, box, walnut trees, and excellent fruits in abundance. This province was ceded to Ruſſia in 1723, but not formally annexed to the Ruſſian dominions till 1780. Reſhd is the capital.

GHILAN, ST. or GUISLAIN, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Haine, 5 miles W. of Mons.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a large curious promontory of baſaltes, in Antrim, Ulſter, eſteemed one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. It is on the N. coaſt, W. of Bengore Head, and about 122 miles N. of Dublin. Lat. 55. 20. N. lon. 6. 50. W.

Giant's Grave, near Sligo, Connaught Here are ſome maſſive monuments of ſtone, not unlike Stonehenge. *Giant's Land*, in Louth, Leinſter, a ſtone, weighing, it is computed, between 30 and 40 tons, ſupported by 3 other irregular ſtones ſet upright. *Giant's Stairs*, a large, rocky appearance of ſteps, near Cove, in Cork, Munſter.

GIAVENNA, a town of Suſa, in Piedmont, agreeably ſituated near the Sangon, in a ſalubrious air, 10 miles SE. of Suſa.

Gibbarow, a river in Donegal, Ulſter.

Gibbon Marſh, Bucks, near Ayleſbury.

Gibbon's Grove, in Cork, Munſter, 3 miles S. of Charleville.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, near a mountain of the ſame name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Mount Abyla, on the oppoſite ſhore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. It has been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh ſince the year 1704, who keep a garriſon here; which is cooped up in very narrow limits, and receives ſupplies of proviſions from England and Barbary. The town is ſo ſtrong by art and nature, as probably to bid defiance to the utmoſt efforts of an enemy. Here are upwards of 300 pieces of cannon mounted on the works. Gibraltar contains ſeveral ſtreets, one of which is pretty ſpacious and well paved; the others are narrow and dirty. It has alſo 3 gates. It is built at the foot of a barren rock, or craggy hill, which riſes about 1400 feet above the level of the ſea, in a peninſula, which can be approached only by a narrow paſſage, between the mountain and the ſea. Acroſs this iſthmus the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, to prevent the garriſon from having any communication with the country. The Engliſh here, excluſive of the garriſon, amount to about 2000, and the Spaniards, Portugueſe, Genoeſe, and Jews to as many more. Here is one Engliſh and one Spaniſh church, and a Jews ſynagogue. The road here is not ſafe againſt ſtorms, a convenient for refitting veſſels, though th may be laid on their ſides for careening the harbour is formed by a moles, one which is 300 feet in length. On the ſu mit of the rock is a plain, where there a fine proſpect of the ſea, on each ſide t Strait, of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, a of Seville and Granada, in Spain. T Strait of Gibraltar is about 24 miles length, and 15 in breadth, and a ſtro current always runs through it from t ocean to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 49 SE. of C diz. Lat. 36. 6. N. lon. 5. 22. W.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Venezuela, Terra Firma, ſituated on the E. coaſt the Lake of Maracaybo, 50 miles SSE. Maracaybo.

Gibſide, Durham, SW. of Ravenſwo Caſtle. *Gibſmere*, Nott. a hamlet Southwell. *Gidding, Magna* and *Par* Hunt. N. of Winwick. *Gidding Step* Hunt. N. of Winwick. *Gidley*, Devo near Dartmoor Foreſt.

GIEN, a town in the dept. of Loi containing about 4200 inhabitants. It ſeated on the river Loire, 33 miles SE. Orleans, and 76 SE. of Paris.

GIENZOR, a town of Africa, 10 mi S. of Tripoli.

GIESSEN, a ſtrong town of Up Heſſe, ſituated in a fertile country, on river Lahn, 6 Miles E. of Wetzlar.

Giffard, Heref. near Sawbridgewor *Giffen*, or *Guffen*, a river of Caernarvo which runs into the Conway near Ab conway. *Gifford's Hall*, Staff. in St pariſh, by Neyland.

GIFHORN. See GYFHORN.

GIGA, a ſmall iſland of Argyleſhire, tween the Iſle of Skye and the peninſ of Cantyre.

Gigging, Hertf. S. of Barkway. *G gleſwick*, Yorkſ. on the Ribble, near S tle, where at the foot of a mountain i ſpring, noted for ebbing and flowing fo times thrice an hour.

GIGLIO, a ſmall iſland of Sienna, Tuſcany, near the coaſt, and about leagues SSE. from the Iſland of Elba.

GIJON, a ſea-port town of Aſtur with an ancient caſtle, formerly the r dence of King Pelagius, and his imme ate ſucceſſors. It is 18 miles N. of Ovie

Giſſone, Northumb. between Framli ton and Anbell. *Gilberdike*, Yorkſ. tween Sandholm and the Humber.

GILBERT'S TOWN, a town of Virgi

GILBERT'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland n the SW. coaſt of Terra del Fuego. L 55. 13. S. lon. 71. 7. W.

Gilcrux, Cumb. 5 miles N. of Cockermouth. *Gildable*, Surry, in Limpsfield parish. *Gildable*, Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. *Giles, St. in the Heath*, Devonf. NE. of Launceston. *Giles Hill*, Hants, near Winton.

*GILFORD, a town of Down, in Ulster, seated on the river Ban, 3 miles SW. of Warringtown, and 62 from Dublin. The meanders of the river, over which there is a good stone bridge of 22 arches, the rising grounds surrounding it, adorned with wood, and the bleach yards in the bottom, afford altogether a prospect truly delightful. Here is a chalybeate spa of good quality.

Gilkirk, Yorkf. between the Martens, and Pinnowhill. *Gill*, Yorkf. near Bowland. *Gillet*, Cornw. SE. of Bottreaux Caftle. *Gilling*, Yorkf. near Richmond. *Gilling Foreft*, Yorkf. between Ravenfworth and Barnard Caftle. *Gillingham*, Dorfetf. on the Stour. *Gillingham*, Kent, 3 miles below Chatham. Part of Chatham Dock is in this parifh. Here is a caftle, well furnifhed with guns, there being no: lefs than 170 embrazures, for cannon to ftop the progrefs of an enemy, if they fhould happen to pafs Sheerneſs, before they fhould reach Chatham. Here are alfo fome copperas works. It is noted in hiftory, for being the place where 600 Norman gentlemen; who came over in the retinue of the Princes Alfred and Edward, were barbaroufly murdered by Earl Godwin. *Gillingham*, *All Saints* and *St. Mary's*, Norf. lie near the bridge over the Wareney to Beccles. *Gillifland*, Cumb. on the Pict's Wall, E. of Carliſle, noted for the medicinal properties of it's well. *Gilmanby*, Yorkf. SW. of Barnard Caftle. *Gilmore*, Yorkf. NE. of Kirby Moorfide. *Gilmorton*, Leic. near Lutterworth.

GILOLO, an ifland of Afia, with a town of the fame name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas, about 210 miles in length, and 750 in circumference. It produces neither cloves nor nutmegs, though it is included in the Spice Iflands, but is very fertile in rice and fago. The air is faid to be very hot and unwholefome. The inhabitants are repreſented as fierce and cruel, living without laws or fixed habitations. It is ſeated under the line, in lon. 128. 7. E.

Gilsbanglin, Weſtm. 4 or 5 miles NW. of Appleby. *Gimeſgraves*, Norf. a hill near Brandon Ferry. *Gimmingham*, Norf. near the ſea-coaſt.

GIMONT, a town in the dept. of the Gers, 12 miles E. of Auch.

Ginge, E. and *W.* Berks, 3 miles from Wantage.

GINGEE, a town on the coaſt of Coromandel, once the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It ſtands on a mountain, whoſe top is divided into three points, on each of which is a caſtle. The Great Mogul beſieged it 3 years, towards the cloſe of the laſt century, to no purpoſe. It is 34 miles NW. of Pondicherry. Lat. 12. 16. N. lon. 79. 36. E.

GINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, 16 miles N. of Ulm.

GINGER, a ſmall iſland in the W. Indies, about 10 miles SSW. of Virgin Gorda.

Gingrave, Eſſex, SW. of Billericay. *Ginns*, Hants, in New Foreſt.

GIODDAH, or GEDDAH, a town of conſiderable trade, the ſea port of Mecca, ſituated on the Red Sea. Lat. 21. 30. N. lon. 39. 27. E.

GIOVENAZZO, a town of Bari.

Gipping, Suffolk, SW. of Mendleſham. *Gipping*, a river of Suff. which runs into the Orwell below Stow. *Gipton*, Yorkf. near Hawkſworth.

GIRACE, a town of Calabria Ultra, containing 13 churches and 4 monaſteries. It is ſituated near ſome ſulphureous baths, 34 miles N. of Reggio.

Girch, a river in Carnarvonſ. which runs into the Iriſh Channel, oppoſite to Caredinhill Rock, near Pulhely. *Girling*, Northumb. part of the manor of Warkworth.

GIRGE, a town of Egypt, capital of the province, ſituated near the left bank of the Nile, 215 miles S. of Cairo.

GIRGENTI, anciently AGGRIGENTUM, a town of the Val di Mazara, in Sicily, ſituated on the river St. Blaiſe, about 5 miles from the ſea (near the ſouthern coaſt) and 47 miles S. of Palermo.

GIRONDE, a department of France, bounded on the NE. by the dept. of Lower Charente, and on the W. by the ſea. It lies on both ſides of the Garonne, and has it's name from the river Gironde, which is formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, about 4 leagues N. from Bourdeaux, and which runs into the Atlantic, after a courſe of about 9 leagues NNW. The principal town is Bourdeaux.

GIRONELLA, a town of Catalonia, 7 miles ENE. of Solſona.

GIRONNA, a conſiderable town, or city, of Catalonia, ſituated on a rivulet, which falls into the Ter, 47 miles NE. of Barcelona.

GIRONS, ST. a town in the dept. of Arriege,

Arriege, noted for ſeveral annual fairs for cattle and mules. It is ſeated on the river Sarat, 21 miles W. of Taraſcon.

GIROST, a town of Kerman, in Perſia.

Girſby, Yorkſ. SW. of Yarum. *Girſington*, York. NE. of Settle. *Girtford*, Bedf. near Biggleſwade. *Girton*, 2 miles NW. of Cambridge. *Girton*, Nott. near Newark.

Girvan, in Ayrſ. ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which riſes in the NE. part of the county, almoſt oppoſite to the rock of Ailſa, and 16 miles S. by W. of Ayr. Here are ſome manufactures, particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of boots and ſhoes.

GISBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Ribble, on the borders of Lancaſhire, 60 miles W. of York, and 219 NNW of London. Market on Monday.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated near ſome conſiderable mines and works of alum, 4 miles S. of the mouth of the Tees, 22 NW. by W. of Whitby, and 155 N. by W. of London.

GISLAIN, ST. See GHILAN.

Giſlam, Suff. SW. of Leoſtoff. *Giſley*, Yorkſ. S. of Otley. *Giſlingham*, Suff. S. of Buddeſdale.

GISORS, a town in the dept. of the Eure, ſituated on the river Ept, 28 miles SE. of Rouen.

Giſſin, Norf. *Gitting Nether*, SE. and *Gitting Temple*, NE. of Winchcomb. in Glouc. *Gittiſham*, Devonſhire, near Honiton.

GIVET, a town, late of Namur, near Charlemont, in the dept. of the Ardennes, the fortifications of which are the work of Vauban. It was bombarded by General Coehorn, in the ſpring of 1696, when immenſe magazines of ſtores, forage, &c. provided by the French for the ſervice of the enſuing campaign were deſtroyed. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, by which it is divided into two parts, 21 miles SW. of Namur.

GIVIRA, a town of Milan.

GIULA, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the river Keres, 52 miles NNW. of Temeſwar.

GIULIA, NUOVA, a town in Abruzzo Ultra.

GIUSTENDIL, 2 towns of Bulgaria.

GLACIERS, a name given to ſome extenſive fields of ice in Swiſſerland. The Glaciers may be divided into two ſorts; the Lower, occupying the deep valleys ſituated in the boſom of the Alps, and termed, by the natives, Valley of Ice; and the Upper, which clothe the ſummits and ſides of the mountains. The Lower Glaciers are the moſt conſiderable in extent and depth, ſome ſtretching ſeveral leagues in length. At the higher extremity, they are bordered by inacceſſible rocks, and on the other extend into cultivated valleys. The thickneſs of the ice varies from 80 to 100 feet, and in ſome parts extends to upwards of 600 feet. Theſe immenſe fields of ice uſually reſt on an inclined plain: being puſhed forward by the preſſure of their own weight, and but weakly ſupported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are interſected by large tranſverſe chaſms and preſent the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantaſtic ſhapes, obſerved at all heights and at all ſituations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in thoſe parts, where the plain on which they reſt is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the ſurface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chaſms are few and narrow, and the traveller croſſes on foot without much difficulty. The ſurface of the ice is not ſo ſlippery as that of the frozen ponds or rivers; it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous in deep declivities. The following is a ſimple and natural theory relative to the formation of the Glaciers. An immenſe quantity of ſnow is continually accumulating in the elevated valleys, incloſed within the Alps as well from that which falls from the clouds, during nine months in the year, as from the maſſes which are inceſſantly rolling from the ſteep ſides of the circumjacent mountains. Part of this ſnow, which is not diſſolved during ſummer, impregnated with rain and ſnow-water, is frozen during winter, and forms that opaque and porous ice of which the Lower Glaciers are compoſed. The Upper Glaciers may be ſubdivided into thoſe which cover the ſummits, and thoſe which extend along the ſides of the Alps. Thoſe which cover the ſummits owe their origin to the ſnow that falls at all ſeaſons of the year, and which remains nearly in it's original ſtate, being congealed into a hard ſubſtance, and not converted into ice; for, in ſo cold a region, there cannot be melted a quantity of ſnow ſufficient to impregnate with water the whole maſs which remains undiſſolved. The ſubſtance which clothes the ſides of the Alps is neither pure ſnow, like that of the ſummits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an aſſemblage of both. It contains leſs ſnow than the ſummits, becauſe the ſummer heat has more power to diſſolve it, and becauſe the liquefied ſnow deſcending from above, the mass is penetrated with a larger quantity of water. It contains more ſnow than the Lower

Glacier

Glaciers, becauſe the diſſolution of the ſnow is comparatively leſs, Hence the ice is even more porous, opaque, and leſs compact than the ice of the Lower Glaciers; and is of ſo doubtful a texture, as renders it, in many parts, difficult to decide whether it may be called ice or frozen ſnow. Thus there is a regular gradation from the ſnow on the ſummits, to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of ſnow and ice, which becomes more compact and leſs porous in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and aſſimilates with them.

Gladmore, Herts, near Hadley. *Glaiſtes*, Rutland, near Biſbrook. *Glamford*, Norf. SW. of Clay.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the N. by Carmarthenſhire and Brecknockſhire, on the E. by Monmouthſhire, and on the S. and W. by the Briſtol Channel. It extends from E. to W. 48 miles, and 26 from N. to S. it is divided into 10 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 8 market towns, 118 pariſhes, about 30,000 houſes, and 58,000 inhabitants. On the N. ſide of this county, where it is mountainous, the long continuance of the ſnow renders the air ſharp; but the country being more level on the S. ſide, it is there milder, more pleaſant, more populous, and bears large crops of corn, with remarkably ſweet graſs; whence it has been called the Garden of Wales. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains, that yield very good paſture. Here are alſo lead, coal, iron, and limeſtone. It's principal rivers are the Rumney, which ſeparates it from Monmouthſhire, the Teaſe, Elwy, Neath, Ogmore, Avon, Cledaugh, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swanſea the moſt commercial one; but the aſſizes for the county are held at Cowbridge.

Glanbeby, in Kerry, Munſter. *Glandore*, in Cork, Munſter. *Glandore Harbour*, 2 leagues W. of the Galley Head, or Roſs Bay, in Cork, Munſter. This harbour is a remarkably good one, though ſmall. *Glaneeragh*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Glanevy*, or *Glenavy*, in Antrim, Ulſter, 77 miles from Dublin. *Glanfleſk*, in Kerry, Munſter.

Glanmis, in the SW. of Angusſhire.

*GLANDFORD BRIDGE, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a large manufacture of ſkins, and a conſiderable trade in corn, coals, and timber. It is ſeated on a river, or navigable canal, called Ancholme, or Ancam, 23 miles N. of Lincoln, and 156 N. by W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Glangariff Bay, in Cork, Munſter. *Glangowra*, in Cork, Munſter. *Glanmire*, in Cork, Munſter, on the river Glanmire, in a fertile tract of uneven country, about 3 miles from the city of Cork. It's environs exhibit a variety of extenſive proſpects richly diverſified. *Glanmore*, in Kilkenny, Munſter, 76 miles from Dublin. *Glanorga*, in Limerick, Munſter.

Glanthis, SW. and *Glanton*, SE. of Alnwick, in Northumberland.

Glanton, in Cork, Munſter, 135 miles from Dublin. *Glanworth*, in Cork, Munſter. *Glanyfrehane*, in Cork, Munſter.

Glaphow, Yorkſ. in Cleveland. *Glapthorn*, Northamptonſ. near King's Cliff. *Glapton*, Nott. a hamlet of Clifton. *Glapwell*, Derbyſ. near Bolſover. *Glareſdale Chapel*, Yorkſ. SW. of Whitby

GLARIS, or GLARUS, one of the thirteen cantons in Swiſſerland, entirely ſurrounded by the Alps, except toward the N. It has the canton of Schweitz on the W. and the Griſons on the E. It is a cold, mountainous country, yet affording cattle, cheeſe, butter, and a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, minerals, metals, cryſtals, medicinal ſprings, petrifactions, and large ſlates. The government is, or lately was, perfectly democratic; every perſon, at the age of ſixteen, has a vote in the landſgemeind, or general aſſembly, which is held annually in the month of May, in an open plain, according to the cuſtom of the ancient Gauls and Germans. This aſſembly ratifies new laws, lays contributions, enters into alliances, declares war, and makes peace. The executive power, however, is veſted in a landrath, or council, compoſed of 48 Proteſtant members, and 15 Roman Catholics. The landamman, or chief of the republic, is choſen alternately from among the Proteſtants and Romaniſts, who live together here in great harmony, amicably fill together the chief offices of ſtate, and ſucceſſively make uſe of the ſame houſe for their aſſemblies for public worſhip. The population amounts to about 16 or 17,000 ſouls.

GLARIS, a large and populous town of Swiſſerland, capital of the canton of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Linth, 18 miles E. of Schweitz. Lat. 46. 56. N. lon. 9. 1. E.

Glaſcote, Warw. on the S. ſide of the river Anker, oppoſite to Tamworth. *Glaſchouſe*, Suſſex, between Rudgwick and Plaiſtow Chapel. *Glaſen*, Dorſetſ. near Yetminſter.

GLASENDORF, a town of Nieſſe, in

Sileſia; and a town of Koniginſtratz, in Bohemia.

*GLASGOW, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, which, from it's extent, and from the beauty and regularity of it's buildings, may juſtly be eſteemed the ſecond city in the kingdom. The ſtreets are clean and well paved, and ſeveral of them, interſecting each other at right angles, produce a very agreeable effect. The four principal ſtreets thus divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them, from the croſs, or centre of interſection, have an air of magnificence. Here are a few magnificent public buildings, and ſeveral charitable eſtabliſhments, particularly the Merchant's Hoſpital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated univerſity; the ſingle college belonging to which is an elegant and commodious building. The number of inhabited houſes in it, is upwards of 10,000, and it contains near 62,000 inhabitants. A conſiderable trade was formerly carried on here in tobacco and rum, but it has been lately on the decline. Their cotton manufactures rival thoſe of Mancheſter in cheapneſs and elegance; and, before the late univerſal check to that branch of buſineſs in both kingdoms, it is ſaid, that cotton goods were manufactured in Glaſgow and it's vicinity, to the annual amount of 2,000,000l. ſterling. A pottery is likewiſe carried on here, that emulates, in beauty and elegance, the Staffordſhire ware. Printing-types are well executed here, and the glaſs manufactory has been very ſucceſsful. Here are alſo manufactures of coarſe earthen ware, hats, ſtockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, &c. Glaſgow has the advantage of two canals, beſides the Great Canal, that joins the Clyde to the Forth. It's proper river, the Clyde, has, at a great expence, been made navigable, within the laſt 30 years, for veſſels drawing 7 feet 6 inches water. It is ſeated on the N. bank of the above river, over which it has two ſtone bridges, (one of them an elegant, new one of 7 arches, 500 feet long and 32 wide; it was completed in 1772) 10 miles SW. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 52. N. lon. 4. 2. W.

GLASGOW PORT, a town on the S. ſide of the Clyde, erected in 1710, in order to ſerve as the ſea-port of the city of Glaſgow. It has an excellent harbour, with a grand pier; but ſtill moſt of the ſhips that trade to the W. Indies, ſail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring-fiſheries in the Frith of Clyde, form a conſiderable part of it's trade. This port is ſituated 21 miles W. by N. of Glaſgow.

Glaſon, Cumb. in the pariſh of Boulneſs. *Glaſon*, or *Glaſton Caſtle*, Lanc. SE. of Dalton. *Glaſſenbury*, Kent, in Cranbrook pariſh. *Glaſſenbye*, Cumb. near Kirk Oſwald.

Glaſlough, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Glaſnevin*, in Dublin. It is an agreeable village, ſituated on a riſing ground, 2 miles from the city of Dublin.

GLASTONBURY, a pretty large and well-built town of Somerſetſhire, principally conſiſting of two ſtreets, in both of which are many houſes, either entirely built, or patched up, with ſtones from it's abbey; formerly the moſt magnificent in the world, the domains and revenue of which were immenſe. It was anciently called Avalonia, or the Iſle of Avalon, into which no perſon whatever, not even a biſhop, or prince, was allowed to enter, without leave from the abbot, to whom this power was granted by Canute the Dane. There were 61 abbots, who ſat among the barons in parliament, and governed it ſucceſſively for near 600 years. Richard Withing, the laſt, for refuſing to ſurrender his abbey to Henry VIII. and acknowledge his ſupremacy, was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle, to the Tor, or St. Michael's Tower, a high hill, in the neighbourhood, where he was hanged in his robes. His head was ſtuck up over the gate of his abbey, and his body, quartered, was expoſed, in like manner at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilcheſter. Extenſive ruins of this immenſe range of buildings are ſtill remaining; but they have been much diminiſhed for the ſake of the ſtones, as every cottage hereabouts has part of a pillar, door, or window of this fabric: however, the curious ſtructure, called the Abbot's Kitchen, is yet entire, and is of a very unuſual contrivance, being built of ſtone, without any combuſtible material; as are alſo ſome fragments of the church and St. Joſeph's chapel. The walls that remain are overgrown with ivy, and the aſpect of the whole is, at once, melancholy and venerable. The principal manufacture here is ſtockings. Nearly adjoining, on a high, ſteep hill, is placed the tower of a church, the Tor above-mentioned, which lifts it's head into the clouds, and is an object of admiration to travellers, and even ſerves as a landmark to ſeamen in the Briſtol Channel. It is ſituated in a low, marſhy country, nearly encompaſſed

encompaſſed with rivers, 6 miles SW. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Glatendon, Northumb. in the barony of Wark. *Glatting*, Suſſex, NW. of Midhurſt. *Glatton*, Huntingd. NW. of the Saltreys,

GLATZ, a town of Sileſia, formerly of Bohemia, containing about 400 houſes within the walls, and as many in the four ſuburbs. It is capital of a mountainous, but fertile principality, of the ſame name, about 45 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, which was ceded to the king of Pruſſia, in 1742, by the queen of Hungary. It has mines of coal, ſilver, and iron, good quarries, and plenty of cattle, with ſeveral mineral ſprings. The town of Glatz is a place of conſiderable trade, and is ſituated on the ſide of a mountain, on the ſummit of which is a large and ſtrong caſtle, near the river Neiſſe, 45 miles SW. of Breſlaw, and 82 E. by N. of Prague. Lat. 50. 21. N. lon. 16. 40. E.

Gleasley, Shropſ. near Chelmarſh. *Gleaſton*, Lanc. near Dalton. *Gledles*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale. *Gledles*, Yorkſ. SE. of Sheffield. *Gledthorp Grange*, Nottingh. NW. of Edwinſtow. *Glemsford*, Suffolk, between Clare and Lentham. *Glen*, a river of Northumberland, which runs through Glendale into the Till.

Glenarm, in Antrim, Ulſter, on the Bay of Glenarm, 105 miles from Dublin.

GLENCOE, THE VALE OF, in Argyleſhire, noted for the military execution of it's unſuſpecting inhabitants, by a party of Engliſh ſoldiers, in 1691, in conſequence of an order ſigned by King William, in council, for that purpoſe, and contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation. The male part of the inhabitants had many of them been in arms for the abdicated King James II.

Glencowen, a river of Cumberland, which runs into the Ulles Water on the S.

GLENCROY, THE VALE OF, a wild and romantic valley in Argyleſhire.

Glendale, Northumb. on the Glen.

Glendalagh, otherwiſe called the *Seven Churches*, a beautiful valley in Wicklow, Leinſter, nearly ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains, and containing two lakes, and extenſive ruins of the city of Glendalagh, which was formerly a biſhoprick, with an epiſcopal juriſdiction, extending to the walls of Dublin. It is 5 miles NW. of Rathdrum.

Glendon, Northamptonſ. near Rothwell. *Glenfield*, NW. of Leiceſter. *Glenham*, *Great* and *Little*, Suffolk, near Framlingham. *Glen*, *Magna* and *Parva*, SE. of Leiceſter.

Glen Inn, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Glenny Bridge*, in Down, Ulſter.

GLENSHEE, SPITAL OF, a noted paſs into the Grampian Mountains in Scotland, S. of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet.

Gleatham, Linc. W. of Market Raiſin.

Glentis, in Down, Ulſter. Here is one of the moſt conſiderable fairs for black cattle in the N. of Ireland.

Glentworth, Linc. SW. of Glentham. *Glewſton*, Heref. SW. of Roſs. *Glimpton*, Oxfordſ. N. of Woodſtock.

Glinſk, in Galway, Connaught.

Glinton, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Gliſſet*, *All Saints*, *St. Michael*, and *Middle*, Dorſetſ. near Cranbourn Chace.

Glinville, in Cork, Munſter.

Gloceſter, Northumb. on the coaſt near Anbell. *Gloſſop*, Derb. in the High Peak.

*GLOUCESTER, a large, clean, populous, and conſiderable city, of Glouceſterſhire, containing 5 pariſh churches, beſides it's ancient and magnificent cathedral. It is well built, and has been lately much improved: it's four principal ſtreets are greatly admired for the regularity of their junction in the centre of the town; beſides which there are ſeveral ſmaller ones, all well paved. Here is a good ſtone bridge over the Severn, the loweſt down that river, with a quay, wharf, and cuſtom-houſe. Glouceſter has a flouriſhing manufacture of pins, and is ſeated on the E. ſide of the Severn, where, by it's two ſtreams, it forms the Iſle of Alney, 25 miles NE. by N. of Briſtol, and 106 W. by N. of London. Market on Wedneſday. Fairs on April 5, July 5, Sept. 28, and Nov. 28, the latter chiefly for fat hogs.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Monmouthſhire and Herefordſhire; on the N. by Worceſterſhire; on the E. by Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire; and on the S. by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire. It extends from NE. to SW. more than 60 miles, but is not more than 26 in breadth. It is divided into 13 hundreds, which contain one city, 27 market towns, 280 pariſhes, 1229 villages, about 26,760 houſes, and 162,560 inhabitants. The ſoil and appearance of this country vary in different parts, but the air is healthy throughout; ſharp in the E. or hilly part, which contains the Coteſwold Hills, but mild in the rich Vale of Severn, which

occupies the centre. The W. part, which is the ſmalleſt diſtrict, is varied by hill and dale, and chiefly occupied by the Foreſt of Dean, which was once full of oak-trees; but the iron-works have conſumed a great part of them. The ſtaple commodities are cheeſe, cyder, perry, bacon, grain, and fiſh, beſides it's manufactures of woollen cloths, hats, leather, paper, bar iron, edge tools, nails, braſs, &c. It's rivers are the Severn, the Warwickſhire Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, Lech, Windruſh, Evenlode, Churn, Leden, Swiliate, Caron, and Stour.

GLOUCESTER, a county in the ſtate of Rhode iſland; a town of New Jerſey, ſituated on the Delaware; and a town of Virginia, ſituated on the N. ſide of York River.

GLOUCESTER ISLAND, an inhabited iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 8 miles long and 1 wide. The men appeared armed with long pikes or poles. Lat. 19. 14. S. lon. 140. 4. W.

GLOUCESTER ISLANDS, two iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 6 leagues diſtant from each other. One of them is in lat. 20. 38. S. lon. 146. 0. W. and the other in lat. 20. 34. S. and in lon. 146. 15. W.

GLOGAW, a fertile principality of Sileſia, on both ſides of the Oder, on the borders of Poland. It is divided into ſix circles. Great Glogaw (which contains 2 catholic churches, one of which is collegiate, 3 convents, a Lutheran church and ſchool, and a chapel for Calviniſts) ſituated on the S. ſide of the Oder, in the capital.

GLOGAW OBER, a town of Oppeln, in Sileſia.

GLOMME, a river of Aggerhuys, in S. Norway, which paſſes by Elvedal, Koningſuinger, &c. and flows into the North Sea near Frederickſtadt. From the outlet of Lake Mioſs to Frederickſtadt, it's ſtreams are intercepted by ſuch frequent cataracts and ſhoals, as, in ſome places, to render it neceſſary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. About 30,000 trees are annually floated down this river to Frederickſtadt.

Glowſton, Leic. S. of Hallaton. *Gluſburne*, Yorkſ. S. of Skipton. *Gluvius*, Cornw. near Penryn. *Glyford*, Cornw. SE. of Bodmin. *Glyman*, Corw. near Columb Magna. *Glyne*, Suſſex, S. of Lewes. *Glyneburn*, Suſſex, near Lewes.

Glynn, or *Glin*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Glyn of Agerlow*, and *Glyn Caum*, in Cork, Munſter. *Glyn of the Downs*, a romantic dale in the county of Wicklow, Leinſter, ſo narrow as to admit of little more than the road which paſſes through it, and the ſmall, gurgling river which runs near the ſide of it. It is 13 miles from Dublin. *Glyn Wood*, in the pariſh of Donoghmore, in Down, Ulſter.

Gnarmack, Cornw. NW. of Truro.

GNESEN, or GNESNO, a town, late of Kaliſch, in Poland, but now of Weſt Pruſſia.

Gnoſtall, Staffordſ. upon Rowley Water, between Knightley and Wilbrighton.

GOA, a large and well built city, on the W. coaſt of Hindooſtan, capital of the Portugueſe ſettlements in India, and the ſeat of a viceroy. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, of whom the native Portugueſe amount to a very ſmall number, and ſtands on an iſland, of the ſame name, about 24 miles in circumference, ſeparated from the continent, by a fine river, called MANDOVA, capable of receiving ſhips of the greateſt burden, which lie within a mile of the town. This noble port, which is, by nature, one of the beſt in the Indies, (and the Portugueſe have ſpared no pains to heighten and improve it's natural advantages) as well as the whole iſland, is defended by many caſtles and towers, furniſhed with abundance of cannon. Beyond theſe caſtles, the channel becomes narrower, ſometimes to 1, ſometimes to 2 miles; and it's banks are planted with the beſt fruits and fineſt trees India affords. Eight miles up is the city of Goa. Half way up, on the right ſide, is a palace, formerly the ſeat of the viceroys, but it now ſerves as barracks for the garriſon. The buildings are of ſtone, and ſplendid, with numerous convents, nunneries, and eccleſiaſtical houſes. The viceroy's palace is a grand building, erected over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a ſpacious ſtreet, terminated by a beautiful church. Here is alſo a ſtately hoſpital; and in the ſhops about the market-place may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. In the houſes they generally make uſe of clear oyſter-ſhells, inſtead of glaſs, for windows. The air within the town is unwholeſome, but the banks of the river are pleaſant, and adorned with many handſome ſtructures. From Old Goa to the new city, there is a commodious road, elegantly adorned with trees for fruit and ſhade. The ſoil of the iſland is fertile, eſpecially in the valleys; the trees are always covered with leaves, flowers, and fruit, and a great number of ſprings iſſue from the mountains. The tract between the town

and

and the ſea is thickly planted with villages and fine ſeats, and abounds with tropical trees and fruits. Though the houſes here make a ſhowy appearance, they are but poorly furniſhed. The inhabitants live chiefly on greens, fruit, roots, bread, rice, and fiſh, though they have hogs and fowl in plenty. Goa has few manufactures, or productions for commerce; their principal trade is in arrack, which they diſtil from the lap of the cocoa-nut tree It has been in the hands of the Portugueſe ſince the year 1510, when it was taken by General Albuquerque. Lat. 15. 28. N. lon. 73. 45 E.

GOA, a town of the Iſland of Celebes, near the S. coaſt, in lat. 5. 12. S. and lon. 120. 30. E.

Goadby, Leiceſterſ. NW. of Hallaton. *Goadby*, Leic. N. of Walton on the Would.

Gobbleeote, Herts, near Tring.

GOBIN, ST. See FERE.

Goding, *Magna*, Eſſex, in the liberty of Havering.

GOCH, a town of Cleves.

GOCIANO, a town and diſtrict of Sardinia.

*GODALMIN, a town of Surry, noted for licorice, excellent carrots, and peat, that burns as well as pit-coal. Here is a manufactory of ſtockings; as alſo of mixed kerſeys, and blue ones, that are not to be matched for colour. The country about it is agreeably diverſified with hills and gentle uplands. It is ſeated on ſeveral ſtreams of the river Wey, (which abounds with good fiſh, eſpecially pike, and which drives one griſt-mill, two paper-mills, and three corn mills) 4 miles SW. of Guildford, and 34 SW. of London, on the road to Portſmouth. Market on Wed.

GODAVERY, GUNGA, or GODOURY, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes about 70 miles NE. of Bombay, and after croſſing Dowlatabad, and part of Golconda, falls into the Bay of Bengal by ſeveral mouths, in lat. about 16. 40. N. and lon. 82. 20. E.

Goddington, Kent, in Frendſbury pariſh. *Goddington*, Oxf. NE. of Biceſter. *Godley*, Cheſh. SE. of Druckenfield. *Godlingſtone*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, and Swanwich pariſh.

GODMANCHESTER, a town, or large village, of Huntingdonſhire, parted from the town of Huntingdon by the river Ouſe, but united to it by a bridge and ſhort cauſeway, which form a part of the poſt-road between London and Edinburgh. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are ſaid to have extraordinary teams of horſes, no town in England keeping more ploughs at work than this hath done. They formerly received the kings, who paſſed that way, with a diſplay of their inſtruments of agriculture, exhibiting, at one time, to James I. when he paſſed through it, nine ſcore ploughs, adorned with trappings, &c.

Godmanham, Yorkſ. between Beverley and Pocklington. *Godmanſton*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Frampton, 1 mile from Nether Cerne. *Godmerſham*, Kent, on the river that runs from Wye to Canterbury. *Godneſton*, Kent, a manor of Sittingbourn. *Godolphin*, Cornw. ſituated on a hill, E. of Mount's Bay, 4 miles from Market Jew, famous for it's tin mines.

Godſhill, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Godſtone, Surry. E. of Blechingley.

Godſtow, NW. of Oxford, in a ſort of iſland formed by the divided ſtreams of the Iſis, after being joined by the Evenlode. This place is noted for the catching and dreſſing of fiſh. Here are an arched gateway, and the venerable ruins of the nunnery, with it's conventual church, which Fair Roſamond quitted for the embraces of Henry II. *Godwick*, Nott. W. of Elmham. *Gofford Green*, Warwickſ. E. of Coventry. *Gofforth*, Cumb. near Ponſonby.

GOES, or TER GOES, a town in the United Provinces, in Zealand, capital of the Iſland of S. Bevelandt. It communicates with an arm of the Scheldt, by a canal, and carries on a conſiderable trade in ſalt, grain, &c. It is 10 miles NE. of Fluſhing.

Gogmagog Hills, 3 miles from Cambridge, near Newmarket and Balſham.

GOGRA, DEWAH, or SOOR JEW, a large river which riſes in Thibet, and forcing it's way through Mount Himmaleh, croſſes the country of Oude, and unites with the Ganges, about 15 miles W. of Patna.

GOHUD, a circar, or territory of Hindooſtan, in the province of Agra, ſubject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. It's capital, which is of the ſame name, is about 55 miles SSE. of Agra.

Goit, a river of Cheſhire, which runs into the Merſey, 3 miles E. of Stopford. *Goit Hall*, Cheſ. NE. of Stockport.

GOITO, a town of Mantua.

GOJAM, a flat country of Abyſſinia, about 25 leagues long, and 14 wide. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Nile, and abounds in paſtures.

Gokewell, Linc. NW. of Glandford Bridge. *Goland*, Cornwall, near Fowey. *Golborn*, Cheſ. SW. of Tattenhall. *Golborn*, Lanc. near W. Derby.

GOLCONDA, a country of Hindoóſtan, bounded on the N. by Berar, on the E. by the 5 Circars, on the S. by Myſore and the Carnatic, and on the W. by Dowlatabad and Viſiapour, ſubject to the Nizam of the Deccan. The great rains which fall in June, part of July, Auguſt, September, and October, ſwell the rivers here to a dangerous degree of depth and rapidity, but render the land exceedingly fertile; eſpecially in fruits. The inhabitants make white wine of their grapes, and have yearly two crops of rice and other grain. The diamond-mines here are reckoned the moſt conſiderable in the world. The black merchants uſually buy parcels of ground to ſearch for theſe precious ſtones in. They ſometimes fail in meeting with any; and at others they find immenſe riches. They have alſo mines of ſalt and fine iron; and manufactures of curious calicoes and chintſes. Hydrabad is the capital, but the city and fortreſs of Golconda was formerly the reſidence of the kings of this country.

GOLDBERG, a town of Lignitz, in Sileſia.

Goldbroke, Suffolk, near Eye. *Goldcliff*, Monmouthſ. on the S. ſide of the county.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEA, a maritime country of Africa, in which are more forts and factories of European nations, than in any other part of the coaſt of Africa. It reaches from the river Suera da Coſta on the W. to the river Volta on the E. and includes ſeveral diſtricts, in which are two or three towns or villages, ſcattered along the ſea-ſhore. The whole Gold Coaſt is about 180 miles in length. The negro merchants here are generally very rich, and trade with Europeans in gold. The domeſtic animals are bulls, cows, ſheep, and goats; the laſt of which are innumerable, and their fleſh is excellent. The beef and mutton, however, are not good. The principal countries are Ancobar, Axem, Anta, Commenda, Fetu, Sabo, Adom, Agouna, Acra, Acambore, Labadde, Fantin, Incaſſan, Ningo, and Sabre.

Goldcot Park, Warw. near Stratford upon Avon.

Golden, in Tipperary, Munſter, on the Suir, 8 miles from Dublin

Golden, or *Walvedon*, Cornw. between Grampound and Truro.

GOLDEN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the Gulf of Darien, in lat. 8, 20. N. and lon. 77. 10. W.

Golden Vale, Heref. extends along the banks of the Dove, with hills all about it, covered with woods. It is ſo named from it's fertility, and the yellow livery of flowers which it wears in the ſpring. The wool here is reckoned as fine as any in England. *Golder*, Oxf. NE. of Chalgrave. *Golder's Green*, Middl. between Hampſtead Heath and Hendon. *Goldſborg*, Yorkſ. near Boroughbridge. *Goldgate Bay*, Kent, W. of Margate Bay. *Goldhanger*, Eſſex, E. of Malden. *Goldhill Green*, Kent, E. of Tunbridge.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland.

Goldingham, Eſſex, between Bumpſted Steeple and Sudbury. *Goldings*, Eſſex, between Waltham Abbey and Heybridge. *Goldington*, N. of Bedford. *Goldſmith's Grange*, Leic. NE. of Melton Mowbray. *Goldwell*, Kent, W. of Aſhford. *Goldwhurd*, Surry, SE. of Croydon. *Gole*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Armin.

GOLETTA, an iſland and fortreſs at the entrance of the Bay of Tunis.

GOLNOW, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania.

GOLPHINTON, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

Golſury, or *Golſinny*, Cornwall, near Mount's Bay and St. Hilary. *Golthern Hill*, Staff. S. of Wolverhampton. *Golthorp*, Yorkſ. W. of Doncaſter.

GOMBROON, or GAMBRON, a ſea port of Lariſtan, in Perſia, called alſo Bandar Abaſſi, ſeated on a bay 9 miles diſtant from the iſland of Ormus. The beſt houſes here are built with bricks dried in the ſun, and are flat at the top, with a ſquare turret, having holes on each ſide for a free paſſage of the air. Thoſe who ſtay in town during the ſummer ſleep upon theſe roofs. Other houſes, or rather huts, are made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The ſoil around it is barren, but proviſions, brought from other countries, are plentiful. Through all the 17th century, and at the beginning of the laſt, this town was the port of Schiras, and of all the S. part of Perſia. At preſent, however, trade is very low here, nor is there a ſingle European counting houſe in the city. The Dutch for a while continued to trade here, but ſince they formed a ſettlement in the Iſland of Karek, they have entirely deſerted Gombroon. Lat. 27. 20. N. lon. 57. 0. E.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Iſlands, about 20 miles long, and 10 wide, lying between Ferro and Teneriffe, about ſix leagues SW. from the latter. It is well cultivated and fertile, producing abundance of ſugar-canes, fruits, and wine, with corn enough to ſupply the wants of the inhabitants. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſituated on the E. coaſt, and has

an excellent harbour, better than in any of the other iſlands, where the Spaniſh Weſt India fleets often ſtop to take in proviſions and refreſhments. Lat. 28. 6. N. lon. 17. 8. W.

GOMERA, a river of Fez, which runs into the Straits of Gibraltar, near the town of Velez de Pegnon.

Gomerſal, Yorkſ. W. of Wakefield.

Gomerſeg, Dorſ. near Stalbridge. *Gomerſet*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Swaledale Foreſt and Arkendale.

GOMMERN, a town in the electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the river Ehle, 8 miles SE. of Magdeburg.

GOMS, a town of Switzerland, which gives name to a territory in the Valais. It is about 33 miles E. of Sion.

GONAIVES, LES, a ſea-port town of the Iſland of St. Domingo, ſituated near a medicinal ſpring, with an excellent harbour, in lat. 19. 36. N. and lon. 73. 40. W.

GONAPI, or GOUNONG API, one of the ſmall Banda Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. It's only inhabitants are wild hogs, cows, and ſerpents. In the middle of it is a volcano.

Gonalſton, Nottingh. SE. of Sherwood Foreſt.

GONDAR, a town of Africa, the metropolis of Abyſſinia, ſituated on a hill of conſiderable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. The houſes are chiefly of clay, and the roofs thatched in the form of cones, the uſual conſtruction within the tropical rains. On the W. end of the town is the palace, or king's houſe, which, with it's contiguous buildings, is ſurrounded by a ſubſtantial ſtone wall, 30 feet high, with battlements and a parapet, by which you can go along the whole. The inhabitants are of an olive complexion, and profeſs Chriſtianity. Their patriarch depends upon that of Alexandria; but they appear as jealous of the European Chriſtians as of the Muſſelmans. They have no ſhops, but expoſe their merchandiſe to ſale, upon mats, in a large ſquare; gold and rock-ſalt form their medium of barter. The habit of the better ſort is made of ſilks and cottons, but the common people wear nothing but drawers. It is 180 miles SE. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 12. 34. N. lon. 37. 33. E.

GONDEGAMA, or GONDLACOMMA, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſing near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N. and enters the Bay of Bengal at Medipilly, or Mootapilly.

GONDRAIN, a town in the dept. of the Gers, 8 miles SW. of Condom.

GONDRECOURT, or GANDRECOURT, a town in the dept. of Meuſe, ſeated on the river Orney, 21 miles SSE. of Bar le Duc.

GONDREVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Meurthe, ſeated on the Moſelle, 5 miles NE. of Toul.

GONGA, a town of Romania, 36 miles NE. of Gallipoli.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa, little known, and ſituated, acocrding to ſome, between the coaſt of Upper Guinea on the S. and Tombuctou on the N. It's capital, Gonjah, is computed to be 870 miles W. by S. of Caſhna. Lat. 13. 20. N. lon. 4. 10. W.

GONNESSE, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, remarkable for the goodneſs of it's bread. It is ſeated on the river Crould, 9 miles N. of Paris.

GONNEVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Lower Seine, 16 miles N. of Montvilliers.

Goodale Houſe, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, W. of Hornſey Mere. *Gooderſton*, Norf. between Downham and Watton.

GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF, the moſt ſouthern point of the continent of Africa, and very rocky, lies in 34. 29. S. lat. and 18. 23. E. lon. Upwards of 30 miles to the N. of it is the Cape Town, which is neat and well built, riſing in the midſt of a deſert, encompaſſed by black and dreary mountains. The public offices of the Dutch Eaſt-India company are ſituated next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them on a gentle aſcent. The ſtreets are broad and regular, interſecting each other at right angles; and the houſes are moſtly built of ſtone, cemented together with a glutinous kind of earth, which ſerves as mortar, and afterwards is neatly plaſtered and whitewaſhed with lime. The religion of the ſlaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European ſtates. They are treated, however, with humanity, and are lodged and boarded in a ſpacious houſe, where they are kept at work. The ſlaves, a few Hottentots excepted, were originally brought from the E. Indies, and principally from Malacca. Another great building ſerves as an hoſpital for the ſailors belonging to the Dutch E. India ſhips, which touch here. It is ſituated cloſe to the company's garden, and is an honour and ornament to the town: the convaleſcents have free acceſs to theſe gardens, where they enjoy the benefit of a pure, wholeſome air, perfumed by the fragrance of a great number of rich fruit-trees, aromatic ſhrubs, and odoriferous plants and flowers; they have likewiſe the uſe

uſe of every production in it. This garden for it's handſome, pleaſant and well-ſhaded walks, is much frequented by perſons of every deſcription, but particularly by the faſhionable and gay. The inhabitants, indeed, in general, are extremely fond of gardens, which they keep in excellent order. The heavy draught work about the Cape is chiefly performed by oxen, which are brought to an uncommon degree of docility and uſefulneſs. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered waggon, drawn by oxen, which better ſuit the roughneſs of the country, than more elegant vehicles; but the governor, and ſome of the wealthier people, keep coaches, which are much in the Engliſh ſtyle, and are drawn by ſix horſes. There are two churches here, one large, plain, and unadorned, for the Calviniſts, the prevailing ſect; and a ſmaller one for the Lutherans. The lower parts of the houſes here are uncommonly neat and clean, both in appearance and reality, but the upper apartments are ſaid to be barely and badly furniſhed. The ſtreets ſeem much on a par with the latter, being rough, uneven, and unpaved. Many of the houſes, however, have a ſpace flagged before the door, and others have trees planted before them, which form a pleaſant ſhade, and give an air of novelty to the ſtreets. The only landing place is at the E. end of the town, where there is a wooden quay, which runs ſome paces into the ſea, with ſeveral cranes on it, for the convenience of loading and unloading the ſcoots that come alongſide. Cloſe to this quay, on the left hand, ſtands the caſtle, and principal fortreſs; a ſtrong, extenſive work, having excellent accommodations for the troops, and for many of the civil officers belonging to the colony. Within the gates, the Dutch Eaſt-India company lately had their principal ſtores; which were ſpacious as well as convenient. This fort covers and defends, the E. part of the town and harbour, as Amſterdam Fort does the W. part. The latter, which has been built ſince Commodore Johnſtone's expedition, and wherein both French and Dutch judgment have been united, to render it effectual and ſtrong, is admirably planned, and calculated to annoy and harraſs ſhips coming into the bay. Some ſmaller detached fortifications extend along the coaſt, both to the E. and W. and make landing, which was not the caſe before the American war, hazardous and difficult. In a word, Cape Town, is, at this time fortified with ſtrength, regularity, and judgment. The ground behind the town gradually riſes on all ſides toward the mountains, called the Table Mountain, which is the higheſt; the Sugar Loaf, ſo named from it's form; the Lion's Head; Charles Mount; and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. The view from the Table Mountain is extenſive and picturеſque; and all along the valleys are ſcattered a number of fine plantations. The cultivated country, beyond the mountains is of great extent, and forms ſix different eſtabliſhments. The ſoil is uncommonly productive, and the climate benign and favourable to vegetation. The ſpring commences here in October. Proviſions are very reaſonable at the Cape. A late traveller ſays, that he ſaw 131b. of mutton ſold for about 6d. ſterling; a whole ox for two guineas and a half, or three guineas; and corn and other things in proportion. Fiſh, and game brought from the country, are in great abundance. In September, 1795, the town and colony ſurrendered to an Engliſh ſquadron, under Sir G. K. Elphinſtone, ſeconded by about 8000 land forces under Majors General Clarke and Craig, on terms of capitulation. The loſs of the Engliſh amounted to only four men killed, and a few officers and men wounded.

Goodleigh, Devonſ. near Sherwell. *Goodmanham*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, NE. of Market Wighton. *Goodrich*, Heref. 3 miles from Monmouth. *Goodrich Caſtle*, Heref. near Roſs. Here is one of the grandeſt views on the Wye. A noble bay ſpreads before the eye, formed by a reach of the river. The bank on the right is ſteep, and covered with wood, beyond which a bold promontory ſhoots out, crowned with a caſtle riſing among trees. *Goodrington*, Devonſ. in Paynton pariſh.

GOODWIN SANDS, noted ſand banks off the coaſt of Kent, lying eaſtward of the Downs, and about 4 or 5 miles from the S. Foreland. As they run parallel with the coaſt for 3 leagues together, at the diſtance of 4 or 5 miles from it, they add much to the ſecurity of the Downs, as a road, as they break off the force of the ſea on the E. and S. and SW. but when the wind blows hard at SE. or at E. by N. or ENE. ſhips are often driven from their anchors, and are either forced on theſe ſands, or obliged to take ſhelter in Sandwich Bay, or Ramſgate Pier. Theſe ſands occupy the ſpace that was formerly a large tract of low, marſhy ground, belonging to Goodwin, earl of Kent, father of King Harold, and was afterwards given to the St. Auguſtin monaſtery at Canterbury; but the abbot, neglecting to keep

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is repair the wall that defended it from the ſea, the whole tract was inundated. Great part of it is dry at low water.

Goodwinſtun, Kent, near Feverſham. *Goodwood*, Suſſex, near Chicheſter. *Goodworth*, Hants, near Whorwell.

GOOMPTY, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Rohilla country, and flowing SE. by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, about 15 miles NNE. of Benares.

Gongoſe-Hill, Cornw. by the ſea ſide, near Helſtone. *Gonhill Downs*, Cornw. near Lizard Point.

Gooſeberry Hill, in Cork, Munſter.

Gooſeburſt, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. of Snaith. *Gooſes*, Eſſex, NE. of Giddy Hall. *Gooſey*, Berkſ. a chapel near Standford. *Gooſetree*, Cheſh. SE. of Northwich.

GOOTY, or GUTTI, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It was formerly the ſeat of the government of Morari Row, a Mahratta prince, but was ſubjected by the late Tippoo Sultan. It lies N. of the river Pennar, about 25 miles S. by E. of Adoni, and 170 N. of Seringapatam. Lat. 15. 15. N. lon. 77. 45. E.

Gopſhall Grange, Leiceſterſh. NW. of Boſworth.

GORCUM, a town of S. Holland, which carries on a conſiderable trade in cheeſe and butter. It is ſituated on the river Linge, at it's junction with the Wahal, 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, and 30 S. of Amſterdam.

Gore Court, Kent, near Leeds Caſtle.

GOREE, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Africa, about three quarters of a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, ſubject to the French. It is reckoned of great importance on account of it's proximity to Cape Verd, lying nearly within cannon ſhot of the ſhore, and it's advantageous ſituation for trade. Lat. 14. 40. N. lon. 17. 30. W.

GOREE, a town and iſland of S. Holland, ſituated on the E. coaſt, on a canal which communicates with the Meuſe, 6 miles W. of Helvoetſluys.

GOREE, an iſland of Holland, about 10 miles in circumference. It is ſituated near the mouth of the Meuſe, 2 miles N. of Schowen.

Gore End, Kent, in Thanet Iſle.

Gorey's Bridge, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

*GOREY, or NEWBOROUGH, a town of Wexford, in Leinſter, 21 miles N. of Wexford, and 39 S. of Dublin.

GORE ISLAND, in the N. Pacific, ſo named by Captain Cook, who diſcovered it in his laſt voyage. It appeared to be barren, and deſtitute of inhabitants, and is about 30 miles in circumference. Lat. 60. 40. N. lon. 172. 30. W.

GORGONA, an iſland about 25 miles from the coaſt of Tuſcany, remarkable for the great quantities of anchovies taken near it.

GORGONA, an iſland S. of Bonaventure Bay, near the coaſt of Popayan, S. America.

Gorhambury, Herts, near St. Alban's. *Goring*, Oxfordſ. on the Thames, between Reading and Wallingford. *Goring*, Suſſex, near Terring.

GORITIA, or GORITZ, a county of Auſtria, bounded on the N. E. and S. by Carniola, and on the W. by the late Venetian ſtates. The town of Goritz is ſituated on the river Liſonzo, 20 miles NNW. of Trieſt.

Gorlard, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Blakemore.

GORLITZ, a town in Upper Luſatia, ſituated on the river Neiſſe, 50 miles W. of Dreſden. It is the ſecond in rank, but the firſt for ſize, population, and riches.

Gorlſton, Suffolk, near Yarmouth.

Gorman's Town, in Tipperary, Munſter.

Gornaſton, Norfolk, NW. of Hingham. *Gornhay*, Devonſ. near Tiverton. *Gorpill Hill*, Yorkſ. W. of Halifax. *Gorſynon*, Glamorganſ. *Gorſlicotes*, Staffordſ. N. of Walſal.

*GORT, a town of Galway, in Connaught, 16 miles SSE. of Galway, and 98 W. of Dublin.

Gortaburk, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Gortin*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Gortneighraght*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Gorton, Lancaſh. SE. of Mancheſter. *Gorway*, a river in Carnarvonſhire, which runs into the Menai, a little below Llanvagion. *Gorwell*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles SE. of Litton.

GORZE, a town in the dept. of the Moſelle, ſeated on a hill, 3 miles from the river Moſelle, 8 miles SW. of Metz.

Goſbeck, Suffolk, NE. of Needham. *Goſberton*, Linc. 8 miles from Boſton. *Goſfield Hall*, Eſſex, near Braintree. *Gosford*, Oxf. SE. of Woodſtock. *Gosford, N.* and *S.* Northumb. near Newcaſtle.

GOSLAR, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, ſeated on a hill, near the river Goſe, which ſoon after runs into the Ocker, 30 miles S. of Brunſwick. In the Rammel Mountain, near it, are mines of lead and iron; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer.

Goſnarth, Lancaſ. near Preſton.

*GOSPORT, a large trading town, in Hampſhire, ſituated in Alverſtock pariſh, on the W. ſide of Portſmouth Harbour, (over which there is a ferry) 79 miles SW. of London. Here is a ſpacious hoſpital for the relief of ſick and wounded ſailors. It is moſtly inhabited by ſailors and their wives, and the warrant officers, every thing being much cheaper and more commodious here than at Portſmouth. The mouth of the harbour, which is not ſo broad here as the Thames is at Weſtminſter, is ſecured on this ſide by 4 forts and a platform of above 20 guns, level with the water. Here are ſeveral docks for repairing merchant ſhips; and, in time of peace, packets ſail every week from hence to Havre de Grace, and other parts of France. Market on Saturday.

Goſſe, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina, *Goſſes*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Burntwood, *Goſſington*, Gloyc. in Slimbridge pariſh.

GOSTYNEN, or GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa.

Goſwell, Linc. near the Humber. *Goſwick*, Northumb. on the coaſt, NW. of Holy Iſland. *Gotehurſt*, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Gotehurſt*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Bridgewater. *Goteland*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Cleveland and Blackmoor.

GOTHA, a town and principality of Upper Saxony, which contains 12 towns, beſides villages. The duke maintains a guard of 160 men; two regiments, each conſiſting of 800 men; and a corps of artillery.

GOTHA, or GOTHELLA, a river of W. Gothland, which runs from the Wenner Lake into the ſea, near Gothenburg.

Gotham, Nottingh. in the SW. angle of the county, 7 miles from Nottingham.

GOTHARD, St. one of the higheſt mountains in Swiſſerland, being 9075 feet above the level of the ſea. It is 8 miles S. of Altorf.

GOTHEBORG, or GOTHENBURG, a fortified and commercial town, of Weſt-Gothland, in Sweden, ſeated at the mouth of the river Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour, about two furlongs wide, incloſed between two chains of rocks; and near it's conflux with the Moldal, 190 miles SW. of Stockholm. It is the beſt ſituated for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound; and from this port the ſhips of the Swediſh E. India company (eſtabliſhed in 1731) take their departure. The inhabitants are computed to be 20,000. A conſiderable herring fiſhery is carried on here. Lat. 57. 42. N. lon. 13. 10. E.

Gotherington, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Biſhop's Cleeve. *Gothill*, Somerſ. near Candlepurſe in Dorſetſhire.

GOTHLAND, one of the five general diviſions of the kingdom of Sweden, containining the provinces of Oſtrogothia, Smaland, Weſtrogothia, Wermland, the fief of Bahus, Dalia, Halland, Blekinge, and the Iſles of Gothland and Eland. It is a pleaſant and fertile country, and contains 48 towns. The Goths had kings of their own till the year 1132, when they were united to Sweden in the perſon of Suercher.

GOTHLAND, an iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic, about 70 miles in length, and 25 in it's greateſt breadth. The ſoil is fertile, and there are fine woods of oaks and pines, good paſtures, and profitable fiſheries on the coaſt. Here are alſo large quarries of ſtone, and they export an excellent breed of ſheep. The chief and only town is Wiſby.

GOTTENBURG. See GOTHEBORG.

GOTTINGEN, a town of Calenburg, Lower Saxony, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Here George II. founded an univerſity, in 1734, which has already acquired a very diſtinguiſhed reputation. The library, called the *Bibliotheca*, which is increaſing every year, is juſtly reckoned one of the moſt capital in Europe. Here is alſo a fine obſervatory, a phyſic garden, an anatomical theatre, and a ſchool for midwifery; together with a Royal Society of Sciences, and a Royal German Society, all part of the univerſity. Belonging to it is a large ſplendid church, with a peculiar paſtor, and a new and ſtately ſtructure of ſtone, the ground floor of which ſerves as a hall for public lectures.

Gotton, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina, *Gotton*, Somerſ. near Taunton.

GOTTORP, a town of Sleſwick, capital of the duchy of Holſtein Gottorp.

GOTTESBERG, a town of Schweidnitz, in Sileſia.

GOUDA, or TURGOW, a town of S. Holland.

GOUDHURST, a ſmall town in Kent, 12 miles SW. of Maidſtone, and 44 SE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Mantua, ſituated at the junction of the Mincio and the Po.

Govilade, *Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, N. of Pocklington. *Gouldhall*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Snaith. *Goulcby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Northallerton. *Goulſnarth*, Lancaſ. between Preſton and Bowland Foreſt. *Goulſbo Hall*, Linc. between Lincoln and Stanton.

GOULVIN,

GOULVIN, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, 12 miles W. of St. Pol de Leon.

GOURA, or GURA, a town of Masovia, in Poland, situated on the Vistula, 12 miles from Warsaw.

GOURAINCOURT, a town in the dept. of the Meuse, 15 miles NE. of Verdun.

GOURDON, a town in the dept. of Lot, 18 miles N. of Cahors.

GOURIN, a town in the dept. of the Morbihan, 27 miles W. of Pontivy.

Gournal, Staffords. in Sedgeley parish.

GOURNAY, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, remarkable for it's market of fine butter. It is seated on the river Epte, 24 miles E. of Rouen.

GOUROCK, a town of Renfrewshire, seated on a creek of the river Clyde, near a copper-mine, 2 miles W. of Greenock.

Gourton, Nott. a hamlet of Southwell, in Bleseby parish.

GOUZEC, a town the dept. of Finisterre, 11 miles NE. of Quimper.

Gowbarr Head, Lanc. in Loynsdale, near the Ken Sands.

GOWER, GEVER, or ST. GOAR, a town of Hesse Rhinefeldt, circle of Upper Rhine.

*GOWRAN, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinster.

Gowthwaite Hall, Yorks. in Halifax parish. *Goxhill*, Linc. near Barrow and Barton on the Humber. *Goxhill*, Yorks. E. Riding, near Hornsey. *Goyte*, a river of Derbyshire and Lancashire, which runs into the Mersey, opposite Goyt. *Goythuss*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Goytre*, Monm. SE. of Abergavenny.

GOZZI, GOZES, or GOZA, an island near the SW. coast of Candia.

GOZZA, a small and well-fortified island, about 5 miles NW. of Malta, and dependent on it.

Grabie, Linc. SE. of Fokingham.

GRABOW, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, in Lower Saxony.

Gracedieu, Monm. on the Trothy, SW. of Monmouth. *Gracedieu*, Leic. between Ashby de la Zouch and Loughborough.

Grace Hill, a settlement of the Moravian Brethren, near Ballymena, in Antrim, Ulster.

Graces, Essex, near Little Baddow.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores Islands, about 10 miles long and 8 broad. It takes it's name from it's beauty and fertility in corn, wine, fruit, pastures, and cattle; and it supplies Tercera, and several of the other islands, with a great part of it's produce. It is well peopled, and contains a number of villages, with some forts for the defence of the coast. The inhabitants, who are about 3000, make a great deal of butter and cheese. The principal place is La Plata. Lat. 39. 29. N. lon. 18. 12. W.

Grade, Cornw. near Lizard Point.

GRADISKA, a well-fortified town of Sclavonia, situated on the river Save, 132 miles W. of Belgrade; also a town of Friuli, in Austria, situated on the Lisonzo, 5 miles S. of Goritz; and a town of Stiria.

GRADO, a small island of Friuli, in Venice.

Grafton, Chesh. on the Dee, NW. of Malpas. *Grafton*, Northamp. NE. of Kettering. *Grafton*, Bucks, near Leighton in Bedfordshire. *Grafton*, NW. of Shrewsbury. *Grafton*, Yorks. W. Riding SE. of Boroughbridge. *Grafton*, Oxf. on the Isis, E. of Lechlade. *Grafton*, Worc. near Bromsgrove. *Grafton*, *E.* and *W.* Wilts, between Mannyngford and Great Bedwin. *Grafton*, *Ardens*, *Little*, or *Lower*, and *Grafton*, *Temple*, or *Upper*, Warw. between Aulcester and Stratford upon Avon. *Grafton Fliford*, SE. of Worcester. *Grafton*, Glouc. on the borders of Worc. and on the side of Bredon Hill, where, in Feb. 1764, a large tract of land, near 16 acres in extent, slipped from the side of Bredon Hill, and entirely covered several pasture grounds, and a considerable space of the common field, at the bottom of the hill. *Grafton Regis*, Northamp. on the river Tove, that runs from Towcester to the Ouse, near 8 miles from Northampton, on the road to Stony Stratford. It was held in chief, of King Edward III. by the service of keeping one of the king's white brockets, or beagles, having red ears. The manor-house and park were given by Charles II. to the Duke of Grafton, whence the title is derived. *Grafwich*, Yorks. near Thirsk. *Grages*, Bucks, near Rickmansworth. *Graham's Muir*, between the Carron Works and Falkirk, in Scotland.

Graigemanagh, in Kilkenny, Leinster, seated on the Barrow. *Graigstown*, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Graingham, Linc. near Corringham.

GRAIN COAST, or PEPPER COAST, or MALAGUETTA, a country of Guinea, bounded by the Sierra Leone Country on the W. and the Ivory Coast on the SE. It extends about 100 leagues along the Atlantic. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, and a kind of nut, with an exceedingly thick shell, a most delicious fruit. The palm wine and dates of this country are in great esteem. Cows, hogs, sheep, and goats, are also in great plenty, but what constitutes

tutes it's chief wealth, is the abundance of pepper, or grains of parada, it produces, called Malaguetta by the Portugueſe.

GRAINVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Lower Seine, 14 miles N. of Caudebec.

Gralam, Cheſ. on the Pever.

GRAMAT, a town in the dept. of the Lot, 22 miles NNE. of Cahors.

GRAMMONT, a town in Flanders County.

GRAMMONT, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 15 miles NE. of Limoges.

GRAMPOUND, a town of Cornwall, containing about 200 inhabitants. It has a conſiderable manufacture of gloves, and is ſeated on the river Fale, over which it has a bridge, 18 miles NE. of Falmouth, and 244 W. by S. of London. A ſmall market on Saturday.

GRAN, a town of Hungary, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near it's conflux with the Danube, 55 miles SE. of Preſburg.

GRANADA, ſometimes called UPPER ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, on the Mediterranean, about 175 miles in length, and from 20 to 90 in breadth. It is rather a mountainous country: but the ſoil is remarkably fertile, although not well cultivated, and the climate is healthy and temperate. It produces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry trees, which feed a great number of ſilk-worms. The foreſts abound with gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks. It's capital is Granada.

GRANADA, a large city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, containing a univerſity, and ſeveral palaces, with other ſplendid public buildings. It has manufactures of ſilk, and is ſituated on two hills, near the confluence of the Oro, or Darro, with the Xenil, and is 240 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 17. N. lon. 3. 34. W.

GRANADA, or GRENADA, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, about 20 miles in length from N. to S. and 20 wide in the centre, but gradually narrowing towards the extremities. A chain of mountains croſſes it from N. to S. in the centre of which is a large lake. Near the coaſt the ſoil is fertile, producing indigo, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and tobacco. It is finely wooded, and trees of all ſorts, both fruit and timber, except the cocoa-tree, thrive better here than thoſe of the ſame ſpecies in the neighbouring iſlands. It is watered with ten rivers, three of which run into the ſea towards the E. three to the N. eight to the W. and five to the SE. all ſufficient to drive ſugar-mills, and capable of becoming harbours for veſſels. There is alſo abundance of game and river-fiſh. In 1787, the exports of this iſland were 175,584 cwt. of ſugar, 670,000 gallons of rum, 8800 cwt. of coffee, 2700 cwt. of cocoa, 2,000,000lbs. of cotton, and 28001bs. of indigo, beſides miſcellaneous articles, amounting in the whole to upwards of 600,000l. ſterl. at the London prices. It is one of the Windward Caribbees, and is 30 leagues NW. of Tobago. The principal harbours are Port Lewis, a very ſpacious one, on the W. ſide of the iſland, and St. George. It was taken by the French in 1779, and reſtored to the Engliſh in 1783. Lat. about 12. 10. N. lon. 61. 30. W.

GRANADA, a trading town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, ſeated on an iſland in the Lake Nicaragua, which communicates with the Atlantic by the river St. Juan, 50 miles SSE. of Leon.

GRANADA, NEW, a province in the government of Terra Firma, having the provinces of Popayan and Carthagena on the W. and St. Martha and Venezuela on the N. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron; horſes, mules, corn, good paſturage, and fruits. Santa Fe de Bogota is the capital.

GRANADILLAS, or GRANADINES, a cluſter of iſlands, about 23 in number, in the Weſt Indies, dependent on Granada. They are moſtly fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and ſugar.

*GRANARD, a town of Longford, in Leinſter, 11 miles NE. of Longford, and 48 WNW. of Dublin.

Granborough, Warw. near Willoughby. *Granchester*, on the Cam, S. of Cambridge. *Grandby*, Nottingh. SE. of Bingham.

GRAND ANSE. See JEREMIE.

GRAND PRE', a town in the dept. of Ardennes, ſeated on the river Ayre, 29 miles E. of Rheims.

Grandesborough, Suff. NW. of Woodbridge.

GRANDRIEUX, a town in the dept. of the Lozere, 10 miles NW. of Langogne.

Grancy, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Grange*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Grange*, or *Mount Hamilton*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Grange*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Grange*, in Meath, Leinſter. *Grange Forteſcue*, in Meath, Leinſter. *Grange Mellon*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Grange More*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Grange, New*, in Meath, Leinſter, near Slane.

Grange Cheſh. near the mouth of the

Lee.

Lee. *Grange*, Cumb. in Borrodale, near Keſwick. *Grange*, Dorſetſ. near Wareham. *Grange*, NE. of Durham. *Grange*, Glouceſtſ. in Tetbury pariſh. *Grange*, Hants, N. of Itchinſtoke. *Grange*, Heref. near Brampton Brion. *Grange*, Kent, 1 mile from Gillingham. *Grange*, Lanc. in Amounderneſs, has a port for ſmall veſſels. *Grange*, N. of Lincoln. *Grange*, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth. *Grange*, Northumb. near Pontiland. *Grange Harzee*, near Shrewſbury.

GRANGES, a town of North Carolina.

GRANGES, a town in the dept. of the Lot and Garonne.

GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a ſmall river of Beeſangil, anciently MYSIA, a province of Natolia. It has it's ſource in Mount Ida, near the ſuppoſed ruins of Troy, and falls into the Sea of Marmora, to the E of Lampſaco.

Granſam, Heref, NW. of Ledbury. *Granſden, Great*, Hunt. SE. of St. Neot's. *Granſden, Little*, Camb. SE. of Great Granſden.

Granſhaw, in Down, Ulſter. *Granſhaw*, in Kerry, Munſter.

GRANSON, a town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, to the SW. of the Lake of Neufchatel, and between it and Mount Jura.

Granta, a river of Cambridgeſhire, which runs into the Cam at Cambridge.

*GRANTHAM, a neat, populous town, in Lincolnſhire, noted for the ſteeple of it's church, which terminates in a ſpire, near 300 feet high, and which, by a deception of the ſight, ſeems to lean on one ſide. Here is a good free-ſchool, where the celebrated Sir Iſaac Newton received his firſt education. Grantham has a number of very good inns, being greatly reſorted to as a thoroughfare on the N. road. It is ſituated on the river Witham, 24 miles SW. of Boſton, and 110 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Granthorn, Linc. on the coaſt, N. of Saltfleet. *Grantley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SW. of Rippon.

GRANVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Channel, moſtly ſeated on a ſharp rock, 12 miles NW. of Avranches. It is ſurrounded by walls, and has an harbour capable of receiving about 60 ſmall veſſels. Near it is an noted oyſter fiſhery, and on the land ſide are quarries of ſtone of a very large ſize, and remarkable for their hardneſs. Lat, 48. 50. N. lon. 1. 32. W.

Grany Ferry, in or between the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny.

GRASON, an iſland near the coaſt of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, about 15 miles long and 2 wide. Lat. 60. 22. N. lon. 18. 20. E.

GRASSONO, a town of Baſilicata, in Naples, 18 miles ESE. of Cirenza.

Graſton, Dorſetſhire, in Burton pariſh. *Grarigg Hall*, Weſtmorl. NE. of Kendal. *Graſham*, Hunt. W. of Bugden. *Graſham*, Suſſex, SW. of Petworth. *Graſſington*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Skipton, in Craven.

GRASSMERE WATER, a ſmall, beautiful lake of Weſtmorland, N. of Ambleſide and Rydal; near it ſtands the neat village of Graſſmere.

Graſſmire, a lofty mountain of Cumberland, near Buttermere.

GRASSE, a town in the dept of Var, trading in dry fruit, olives, oil, perfumes, and tanned leather. It is ſeated on an eminence, 15 miles WSW. of Nice

GRASSE, LA, a town in the dept. of the Aude, ſeated on the river Othieu, 18 miles SE. of Carcaſſonne.

Grately, Hants, 8E. of Quarley Hill, in the road from Andover to Saliſbury. *Gatbwate*, Lanc. between the Foſſe river and Winandermere. *Graton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, N. of Baynton. *Gratton*, Derb. NW. of Wirkſworth. *Gratwich*, Staff. N. of the Blith, near Chartly Caſtle.

GRATZ, a town of Stiria, containing ſeveral churches and convents, a univerſity, and an arſenal, with a caſtle on a rock. The aſſembly of the ſtates is held here. It is ſeated on the Muehr, 70 miles SSW. of Vienna.

GRATZ, a town of Troppau, in Sileſia, ſituated on the Mora, 4 miles S. of Troppau.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Culm, in Pruſſia.

GRAVE, a ſtrong town of Dutch Brabant, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the S. ſide of the Meuſe, 8 miles S. of Nimeguen, and 20 E. of Bois le Duc.

Gravely, Cambridgeſ. near Papworth. *Gravely*, Herts, between Stevenage and Baldock.

GRAVELINES, a ſea-port town in the dept. of the North, not large, but well fortified, with baſtions, half moons, and a horn work. The country near it is interſected by canals, one of which goes to Dunkirk, by Bourbourg, and another paſſes directly to Bergues. In 1658, it was attacked by the army of France, and ſurrendered after a ſiege of 5 days. Since that time it has remained with France, to which it was ceded by the peace of the Pyrenees.

Pyrenees. It is ſeated on the river Aa, 9 miles WSW. of Dunkirk.

GRAVELOTTE, a town in the dept. of the Moſelle, 6 miles SW. of Metz.

GRAVENAU, a town in Lower Bavaria.

Graveney, Kent, NE. of Faverſham. *Gravenhanger*, Shropſ. on the borders of Cheſhire and Staff. *Graven Hall Wood*, Oxf. near Langford, in Berks. *Gravenhurſt*, Bedfordſ. S. of Shefford.

GRAVENMACHEREN, a town of Luxemburg, ſituated on the Moſelle, in a pleaſant and fertile country, 12 miles SW. of Treves. Near it is an ancient monument, erected by two brothers, to the memory of their parents, before the reign of Conſtantine the Great.

Graves, Warw. between Coleſhill and Sutton Colfield. *Gravesburge*, Yorkſh. near Rotherham.

GRAVESANDE, a town of Holland, where the ancient counts generally reſided. It is ſituated about 4 miles from the ſea, and 6 WSW. of Delft.

Graveſend, Herts, near Aldbury.

*GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, conſiſting chiefly of one paved and lighted ſtreet. It is a place of conſiderable reſort, being a common landing place for ſeamen and ſtrangers in their paſſage to London. It is commonly called the corporation of Graveſend and Milton, theſe two places having been incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards came up the Thames, burnt and plundered it, and carried away moſt of the people; and, by way of compenſation for this loſs, he granted the remaining inhabitants the excluſive privilege of carrying paſſengers, between this place and London, in large and commodious boats, at twopence a-head, or a whole boat's fare at four ſhillings. They ſtill enjoy this privilege; but the fare is now ninepence a-head, and the boats are much improved. For it's better ſecurity, Henry VIII. raiſed a blockhouſe, with a platform of guns to the E. of the town. The gardens round the town are ſo rich, that they not only ſupply the ſhipping, and all the towns for ſeveral miles round, with every article of that kind, but great quantities, and particularly of aſparagus, remarkably fine, are ſent to London. The chief employment of the labouring people is the ſpinning of hemp, to make nets for fiſhing, and ropes. It is ſituated on the Thames, directly oppoſite to Tilbury Fort, 9 miles WNW. of Rocheſter, and 23 S. by E. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday; and a fiſh-market on Sunday morning.

Graveſnorton, Northamptonſ. NW. of Towceſter.

GRAVINA, a town of Bari, in Naples.

GRAULHET, a town in the dept. of Tarn, 12 miles NW. of Caſtres.

Grawsbie, Linc. W. of Marſh Chapel. *Grawtey*, Suſſex, SW. of E. Grinſted.

GRAY, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone, ſeated on the river Saone, which is navigable for boats to Lyons, whither the inhabitants ſend grain and iron, 25 miles NE. of Dijon.

GRAY, or GREY ABBEY, a town of Down, in Ulſter, 89 miles N. of Dublin.

Graesby, Cheſhire, near Woodchurch. *Grayes Court*, Oxfordſ. NW. of Henley upon Thames. *Grayeſland*, Linc. near Gunthorp.

*GRAY'S THURROCK, a town of Eſſex, ſeated on the Thames, oppoſite Dartford in Kent. Market on Thurſday.

Grayſtock Caſtle, Cumb. on the Peterel, W. of Penrith. *Grayston*, Durham, between Darlington and Biſhop Aukland.

Gray's Town, in Tipperary, Munſter.

Graythorn, Kent, NW. of Cranbrook. *Grey Wethers*, Wilts, on Marlborough Downs, are white ſtones, of various dimenſions, which, at a diſtance, have the appearance of ſtraggling ſheep. They lie on the ſurface of the ground in infinite numbers, and of all dimenſions. *Grazewood Hill*, Surry, near Witley Park and Haſlemere. *Greane Iſle*, Kent, oppoſite to Sheerneſs.

Greany, in Limerick, Munſter.

Greatabridge, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Rookby and Bowes.

Greatham, Suſſex, near Arundel Foreſt.

Great Island, in Cork Harbour, Munſter. It is 5 miles long, and from 1 to 3 wide. *Great Skelig Island*, off the coaſt of Kerry, Munſter.

Greaveslane, Nottinghamſ. a hamlet of Southwell.

GREECE, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe, which contains Macedonia, Janna or Theſſaly, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

Greecester, Northumb. N. of Otterburn. *Green*, Suſſex, SE. of Michelham Park. *Green*, Lancaſ. between Warrington and Flixton. *Green*, Northumberl. NW. of Morpeth.

GREENBURG, a town of Pennſylvania.

Greenbury, Hertfordſhire, in Barley pariſh. *Greencroſt*, Durham, near Lancheſter. *Greenend*, Glouceſ. in Twining pariſh. *Greenfield*, Linc. NW. of Alford,

Greenfield,

Greenfield, Oxfordſ. in Watlington pariſh. *Greenfield Caſtle*, Monm. S. of Newport. *Greenford*, Middl. 2 miles S. of Harrow on the Hill. *Green, Great* and *Little*, Glouceſ. in Knibley Park. *Greenhall*, Lancaſ. NE. of Garſtang. *Greenham*, Berkſhire, near Newbury. *Greenhaugh*, Northumb. NE. of Greenſted. *Greenhaugh*, Lanc. near Garſtang. *Greenhill*, Middl. between Harrow and the Weald. *Greenhith*, Kent, in Swanſcomb pariſh. Here is a horſe-ferry to W. Thurrock, in Eſſex. A number of coaſting veſſels, from London and other parts, frequently take in here a freight of lime for building, and of chalk to fertilize and mellow ſome kinds of ſoils. *Greenhithely*, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth. *Greenholm*, Weſtm. a mount near Langdale. *Greenhow*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Cleveland. *Green Iſland*, Dorſetſ. in Pool Harbour.

GREEN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the NE. coaſt of New Holland, 4 leagues ENE. from Cape Grafton.

Green Iſland, in Donaghadee Harbour; and *Green Iſland*, in Carlingford Bay; both in Down, Ulſter.

GREENLAND, a country, including ſome iſlands, ſituated between the Straits of Davis and Frobiſher, and Iceland. The northern limits are as yet unknown. W. Greenland ſeems to be the moſt N. eaſterly part of America. E. Greenland lies in a high latitude, N. of the continent of Europe, as does alſo Spitzbergen, which is ſometimes comprehended under the general name of Greenland. The ſeas on the coaſt are annually viſited by a great number of ſhips of the Engliſh and other European nations, for the purpoſe of fiſhing for whales. The moſt ſouthern point of land in W. Greenland, is Cape Farewell, at the entrance of Davis' Straits, in lat. 59. 38. N. and in lon. 42. 45. W. The Greenlanders are ſtrangers to trade, arts, and ſciences. They are generally ſhort, or under the common ſize, but well-proportioned, fat, and plump. Their clothing is made of the ſkins of the rein-deer, the dog-fiſh, and of certain birds ſewed together, with the ſmall guts of the *canis marinus*. It is very ſeldom that they are afflicted with epidemical diſeaſes, but the ſcurvy is the reigning diſtemper in this country; their common remedy on this occaſion, beſides other ſimples, is ſcurvy-graſs. Both ſexes live together in a very ſordid, filthy manner, in two ſorts of habitations, one of which ſerves for the winter, and the other for the ſummer ſeaſon. The winter dwellings are large huts, ſeldom more than two ells above the ſurface of the ground; the roof is covered with turf, and the entrance is dug narrow and winding under ground. Theſe wintry manſions are extremely warm, but ſtink intolerably, from the number of perſons generally confined in them. Their ſummer habitations are light tents, made of the ſmooth ſkins of the dog-fiſh. The occupation of the men is chiefly fiſhing and hunting, for which they have very curious tackle and inſtruments. The boats, in which the men only row out to ſea, are made of very thin, narrow boards, faſtened together with whalebone, and covered with ſeal-ſkins. Only one man goes out in one of theſe boats, who is half covered, and ſo ſecurely laced in, that the water cannot penetrate into the boat; thus equipped he will row 60 or 70 miles in a day, though he has but one oar, which is 6 or 7 feet long, and flat at both ends. Their chief commodities are blubber and whalebone, the horn of the ſea-unicorn, and the ſkins of deer, foxes, and the dog-fiſh. They neither uſe, nor have any knowledge of money, but they fix a certain value on iron. The original inhabitants, on the firſt arrival of the Norwegians, in 1023, were ſavages, apparently of American extraction. Since the middle of the laſt century, the Danes have ſettled ſeveral colonies along the coaſt, and at preſent claim the ſovereignty of the country. There is a company eſtabliſhed at Copenhagen, which ſends 3 or 4 ſhips every year to Greenland. The animals are deer, bears, foxes, wild fowls; and, in the water, whales and ſeals.

Greenland, Bucks, in Hambledon pariſh.

GREENLAW, the county-town of Berwickſhire, 17 miles WSW. of Berwick.

Greenleighton, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth. *Greenlow Bridge*, Derby, in the High Peak.

*GREENOCK, a ſea-port town in the county of Renfrew, ſituated at the mouth of the Clyde, 18 miles W. of Glaſgow. It has a conſiderable foreign trade, and a ſhare in the herring-fiſhery. The town has increaſed prodigiouſly within the laſt 30 years, and is ſtill rapidly improving. Here is a ſugar-houſe, and a rope and ſail manufactory. Lat. 55. 54. N. lon. 4. 29. W.

Greenogh, in Cork, Munſter.

GREEN RIVER, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, in lat. 37. 38. N. and lon. 87. 55. W.

GREEN RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, about 100 miles below Quebec.

Green

Green's Norton, Northamp. near Towcester.

GREENSBURG, a town of Pennſylvania.

Greenſeed, Eſſex, near Chipping Ongar. The walls of it's ancient, little church are formed of the ſolid trunks of trees, placed in rows, and ſeem calculated to endure for ages more, though built prior to the conqueſt. *Greenſted*, Northumberl. near Dale Caſtle. *Greenſtreet*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Greenſtreet*, Kent, SE. of Dartford. *Greenſtreet*, Middl. between Kentiſh Town and Highgate. *Greenſtreet*, Middleſex, S. of Waltham Croſs. *Greenſtreet*, Eſſex, near Ham.

GREENVILLE, a county of Georgia; and a town of N. Carolina.

Greenwaye, Somerſetſ. near Mendip lead-mines. *Greenway*, Devonſ. between Dartmouth and Torbay. *Greenway Court*, Kent, E. of Hollingbourn.

GREENWICH, a populous town in Kent, ſituated on the Thames, 5 miles E. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday. It contains about 1350 houſes, but is principally noted for it's magnificent hoſpital for decayed ſeamen, it's beautiful park, and aſtronomical obſervatory. This laſt is ſituated on the ſummit of Flamſtead Hill, from the meridian of which the Engliſh reckon their longitude.

GREENWICH, a town of New Jerſey; and a town of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

Greenwoodley, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax.

Grees, a river in the county of Kildare, which runs into the Barrow, 6 miles S. of Athy.

Greet, Shropſ. SE. of Ludlow. *Greet*, Glouc. in Winchcombe pariſh. *Greetham*, Rutland, near Corteſmore. *Greeton*, Glouc. in Winchcombe pariſh. *Greetwell*, 1 mile from Lincoln. *Greetyate*, Staff. S. of Bradley. *Gregorytoke*, Somerſetſ. NE. of North Curry. *Greinton*, Somerſ. N. of Sedgemore. *Grench*, Kent, E. of Gillingham. *Grendon*, Warw. SE. of Poleſworth. *Grendon Biſhop's* and *Warren*, Heref. W. of Bromyard. *Grendon Underwood*, Bucks, S. of Edgecot. *Grendon*, or *Gwendron*, Cornw. W. of Penryn. *Grenely*, Suſſex, W. of Pevenſey. *Grenerig*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Cleveland. *Grenno*, Lancaſh. NW. of Kirkham, in Amounderneſs.

GRENOBLE, a large and populous city in the dept. of Iſere. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Dauphiny, the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of a parliament. The leather and gloves made here are highly eſteemed. It is ſeated on the river Iſere, near it's conflux with the Drac, 285 miles SE. of Paris. Lat. 45 12. N. lon. 5. 49. E.

Greſby, Linc. NW. of Caſtor. *Greſham*, Norf. near Cromer. *Greſley Church*, Derb. W. of Aſhby de la Zouch. *Greſſedge*, Shropſ. NW. of Wenlock. *Greſſenhall*, Norf. NW. of E. Dereham. *Greſford*, Denbighſ. *Greſthorp*, Nott. SE. of Tuxford. *Greſton*, Cornw. on the Tamar SW. of Launceſton. *Greta*, a river in Yorſh. which runs into the Tees near Morton. *Gretborough*, Surry, near Banſtead. *Grete*, a river of Weſtmorl. and Lancaſh. which runs into the Lune, below Thurland Caſtle. *Grettenham*, Wilts W. of Wotton Baſſet. *Gretford*, Linc. NE. of Stamford. *Gretham*, Hants, N. of Petersfield. *Gretham*, Durh. between Stockton and Hartlepool. *Gretland*, Yorkſhire, near Halifax. *Gretna Green*, a village of Dumfrieſhire, near the mouth of the river Eſk, and about 4 miles from Longtown, in Cumberland. It has long been noted as the reſort of enamoured couples from England, who have an opportunity of being married here at once by a blackſmith, as this place is out of the juriſdiction of the marriage act. *Gretton*, Northamp. near Stamford. *Gretton*, Shropſ. N. of Ruſhbury. *Grewel*, Hants W. of Odiham. *Greyſley*, NW. of Nottingham. *Greyſton Bay*, Kent, near Ramſgate. *Griddleſhay*, Dorſ. near Chadwick. *Griffe*, near Northampton.

GRIFFENHAGEN, a town in Pruſſia Pomerania, 12 miles S. of Old Stettin.

Griffin's Town, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

Griffo, Warw. near Ardbury. *Griff Dam*, Leiceſ. near Aſhby de la Zouch here is a noted mineral water. *Grilſton* Devonſ. in Nemet Biſhop's pariſh.

GRIMBERG, a town of Treves.

Grimbleby, Lincolnſ. SW. of Saltfleet *Grimley*, NW. of Worceſter. *Grimſam* Derb. in the High Peak.

GRIMA, a town of Leipſic, in Upper Saxony.

GRIMMEN, a town in Swediſh Pomerania.

Grimpſton, Devonſ. in Blackawton pariſh.

GRIMSAY, one of the ſmaller Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, between the N. Vift and Benbecula.

*GRIMSBY, GREAT, a town of Lincolnſhire, containing ſeveral ſtreets of pretty good houſes, and a church that looks like a cathedral. It is ſaid to be the oldeſt corporation in England; and had formerly a good harbour, which has been long choked up with ſand. Some conſiderable improvements, however, have been

been made in it of late, under parliamentary encouragement. It is ſituated on the river Humber, by which it has a trade in coals and ſalt, about 5 miles from the German Ocean, 35 NE. by E. of Lincoln, and 170 N. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

GRIMSBY, a town of Virginia.

Grimſby, St. Mary, Linc. 5 miles S. of Great Grimſby. *Grimſcar*, Yorkſ. near Halifax. *Grimſditch*, Cheſhire, NW. of Northwich. *Grimſditch*, Oxf. near Ditchley, ſuppoſed by different antiquarians to have been a Roman road, a boundary, a Saxon work, and by others, again, to be Britiſh. There is another work of this kind, that ſeparates the counties of Dorſet and Wilts. *Grimſthorp*, Linc. near Bourn. *Grimſton*, Dorſetſ. E. of Frampton. *Grimſton*, Leic. between Aſkettleby and Dalby Wood. *Grimſton*, Norf. NW. of Geeat Maſſingham. *Grimſton*, Nott. between Tuxford and E. Retford. *Grimſton*, SE. of York. *Grimſton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Tadcaſter. *Grimſton Garth*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Grimſton Hall*, Suffolk, in the pariſh of Trimley St. Martin's. *Grimſtx, North*, Yorkſ. S. of New Malton. *Grindal*, Yorkſ. near Burlington. *Grindon*, Staff. SE. of Leek. This pariſh produces great quantities of excellent marble, of a white, hard, ſhining grit, and ſtriped red, which takes ſo good a poliſh, that it is fit for chimney-pieces, monuments, &c. *Grindon*, Durh. near Foxton and Blackton *Grindon Rigg*, a river in Northumb. near Berwick. Near it are 4 upright ſtone pillars, funeral memorials of the chieftains ſlain here, in the year 1558, when the Earl of Northumberland and his brother, gained a victory over the Scots, many of whom were drowned in this river. *Gringley on the Hill*, and *Gringley, Little*, Nott. W. of Gainſborough. *Grinly*, Staff. between Chorley Caſtle and Needwood Foreſt. *Grinſted*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Grinſted, E.* and *W.* Wilts, near Saliſbury.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a town of Suſſex, where the Lent aſſizes for the county are held. It is ſeated on a hill, near the borders of Surry, 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 35 S. of London. Market on Thurſday; and a great fair, on Dec. 11, for Welch runts, fat hogs, and other cattle.

Grinſtead West, 10 miles SW. of Eaſt Grinſtead. *Grinſton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, N. of Swaledale Foreſt.

GRIPSWALD, or GREIFSWALDE, a town of Hither Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the Swedes. It has a good harbour, and a univerſity, founded in 1456, by Wratiſlaus IX. It is ſituated on the river Rick, which is navigable to the Baltic, 15 miles SE. of Stralſund.

Griſdale, Cumb. near Penrith. *Griſdall*, Lanc. in Hawkſhead pariſh. *Griſburſt*, Lanc. near Bury. *Griſmond*, Monmouthſ. on the Munnow.

GRISONS, a people inhabiting a diſtrict of the Alps, called by the ancients Upper Rhœtia, and in alliance with the Swiſs. They are divided into 3 leagues, which they denominate the *Caddee*, or *League of God's Houſe*, formed in 1419, againſt the ſecular power of the biſhop; the *Griſe*, or *Grey League*, in 1424; and the *League of the Ten Juriſdictions*, in 1436; theſe, however, unite and form one republic, but have their peculiar conſtitutions, laws, and cuſtoms. A diet, or aſſembly, of the three leagues is held every year, at the towns of Hantz, Coire, and Davos, alternately. It conſiſts of 63 deputies, and 3 chiefs. In the election of theſe deputies, every male of 16 years of age has a voice. The country does not produce grain ſufficient for the wants of half the inhabitants; the reſt they obtain from Lombardy. Their principal object is the care of their ſheep and cattle. The country of the Griſons is about 27 miles in length, and is bounded on the N. by Swiſſerland, and a part of Germany; on the E. by the Tyrolſe; on the S. by Venice and Milan; and on the W. by Swiſſerland. They are partly of the Church of Rome, and partly Proteſtants.

Griſthorp, Yorkſ. SE. of Scarborough. *Griſton*, Norf. N. of Watton. *Grittleton*, Wilts, SW. of Malmſbury. *Groby*, Leic. N. of Leiceſter Foreſt.

GRODNO, a town in the palatinate of Wilna, Lithuania, and, next to Wilna, the beſt in that duchy. Here is a college and botanical garden; Staniſlaus, the laſt, dethroned king of Poland, having eſtabliſhed here a royal academy of medicine and ſurgery. It is a large, ſtraggling place, containing a mixture of houſes little better than cottages, ſome habitations in good repair, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, and other remains of decayed ſplendour. A wing yet remains of the old caſtle, in which the diets formerly aſſembled. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 7000, many of whom are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and ſilk. It is ſeated on the river Niemen, 125 miles NE. of Warſaw. Lat. 53. 28. N. lon. 24. 6. E.

GROLL, a ſtrongly fortified town of Zutphen, ſituated on the river Slinghe,

whoſe waters fill the ditches round the fortifications, 19 miles E. of Zutphen.

Groombridge, Kent, near Speldhurſt. *Gromond*, or *Groſmont Abbey*, Yorkſ. near Giſborough. *Groney*, a river in Brecknockſhire.

GRONINGEN, a large, rich, ſtrong, and populous town, with a univerſity, capital of the province of the ſame name, in the United Dutch States. It has a very commodious harbour, into which ſhips enter with great eaſe by means of a canal, whoſe ſides are lined with large ſtones, on the rivers Aunes and Dunſter, 9 miles from the ſea, and 85 NE. of Amſterdam.

GRONINGEN, one of the Seven United Dutch States, bounded on the W. by W. Frieſland; on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the Dollart Bay, E. Frieſland and Germany; and on the S. by Overyſſel. It is divided into two parts, of which Groningen and it's diſtrict is one, and the Ommerlands form the other. This country abounds in fine paſtures, which feed a great number of large horſes.

Groomſport Bay, in Down, Ulſter.

Gropenhall, Cheſh. S. of Warrington. *Gropeſtill*, Leic. NW. of Boſworth.

GROSSA, an iſland of the late Venetian Dalmatia, about 6 miles long and 1 wide.

Groſborough, in Monaghan, Ulſter.

GROSSETTA, a town of Tuſcany.

Grotebugh, Northumb. on the Tweed, near Norham Caſtle.

GROTEN, a town of Connecticut.

Groton, Suffolk, between Sudbury and Hadley.

GROTSKAW, a town of Servia.

GROTTA DEL CANE, a cavern near the Lake d'Agnano, in Naples. From the bottom of this little cave a vapour, or mephitic air, riſes, (about a foot in height) which is deſtructive to animal life. For the *amuſement* of travellers, perſons attend at the cave with dogs, on which they perform the cruel experiment of holding their heads in the vapour; after which they are convulſed in a few minutes, and expire in tortures.

GROTTKAW, a town of Neiſſe, in Sileſia.

GROUPE'S ISLANDS, two groups, or cluſters, of iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean; the two largeſt of which are ſeparated by a ſtrait, about 400 fathoms wide. They are all covered with cocoa-trees. The inhabitants are almoſt naked, and painted brown, with black hair, tied in a kind of net-work. Lat. 17. 58. to 18. 6. S. lon. 142. 45. to 142. 54. E.

Grouville, a village of the iſland of Jerſey, about 3 miles E. from the town of St. Heilier.

Grove, Herts, in Watford pariſh; *Grove*, Nott. SE. of Radford; Kent, in Woodneſborough; Bucks, S. of Leighton. *Grove*, Kent, over the Stour, NE. of Fordwich. *Grove Hill*, Warw. near Haſſeler. *Grovehurſt*, Kent, in Hawkhurſt pariſh. *Groveley*, Wilts, NW. of Saliſbury. *Grovely*, Worc. N. of Bromſgrove. *Grove Park*, Warwickſ. in Budbrook pariſh. *Grove Place*, Hants, near Rumſey. *Grove Place*, Kent, in Staple pariſh. *Groves*, Eſſex, near Ockenden. *Groveſend*, or *Grovening*, Glouc. near Alveſton. *Growmond Abbey*, Yorkſ. SW. of Whitby.

GROYNE, a river of Galicia, in Spain, which falls into the Bay of Biſcay, at Corunna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a caſtle, now in ruins, which gives name to a mountainous and woody principality of Lower Saxony, ſubject to Hanover. The inhabitants raiſe a great number of horned cattle and ſheep, cultivate flax, and carry on ſome linen manufactures. In the mountains are mines of ſilver, iron, copper, and lead. The Hartz foreſt is a chain of mountains covered with trees, which are ſome remains of the ancient Hercynian Foreſt. Eimbeck is the capital.

Grubthorp, Yorkſ. near Rippon.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Carinthia.

GRUMBACH, a town of Rhingrave country, Upper Rhine; a town of Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony; and a river of Upper Saxony which runs into the Saal, 4 miles NE. of Weiſſenfels, in Thuringia.

GRUMBACH OBER, and GRUMBACH UNTER, 2 towns of Spire.

Grumbald, Glouceſterſ. SE. of Thornbury.

GRUNBERG, a town of Upper Heſſe, where the kings of the Merovingian race and Charlemagne held their court; and a town of Glogaw, in Sileſia.

GRUNDE, a town of Brunſwick, in the Hartz Foreſt.

GRUNINGEN, a town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich.

GRUYERES, a town and conſiderable bailiwick of Friburg, in Swiſſerland, celebrated for it's cheeſe, which is exported to Italy, France, Germany, and other countries. It is 15 miles S. of Friburg.

Gryley, Worceſ. on the Severn, oppoſite to Omberſley. *Grymſcot*, Northamp. NW. of Towceſter. *Grymſton*, Nott. on the river Idle, NW. of the Markhams. *Grymſdon*, Northamp. near Wellingborough. *Grynſhill*, Shropſ. between Hadnall and Wem. *Grytsworth*, Northamp. 3 miles from Brackley.

GUACOCINGA, a town of Tlaſcala, in Mexico.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile; and a river of Andaluſia, which runs into the Mediterranean between Gibraltar and Marbella.

GUADALAJARA, a town, the capital of a rich and fertile province of the ſame name, in Mexico, about 200 miles NW. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 21. 20. N. lon. 104. 49. W.

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whoſe waters fill the ditches round the fortifications, 19 miles E. of Zutphen.

Groombridge, Kent, near Speldhurſt. *Gromond*, or *Groſmont Abbey*, Yorkſ. near Giſborough. *Groney*, a river in Brecknockſhire.

GRONINGEN, a large, rich, ſtrong, and populous town, with a univerſity, capital of the province of the ſame name, in the United Dutch States. It has a very commodious harbour, into which ſhips enter with great eaſe by means of a canal, whoſe ſides are lined with large ſtones, on the rivers Aunes and Dunſter, 9 miles from the ſea, and 85 NE. of Amſterdam.

GRONINGEN, one of the Seven United Dutch States, bounded on the W. by W. Frieſland; on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the Dollart Bay, E. Frieſland and Germany; and on the S. by Overyſſel. It is divided into two parts, of which Groningen and it's diſtrict is one, and the Ommerlands form the other. This country abounds in fine paſtures, which feed a great number of large horſes.

Groomſport Bay, in Down, Ulſter.

Gropenhall, Cheſh. S. of Warrington. *Gropeſtill*, Leic. NW. of Boſworth.

GROSSA, an iſland of the late Venetian Dalmatia, about 6 miles long and 1 wide.

Groſborough, in Monaghan, Ulſter.

GROSSETTA, a town of Tuſcany.

Grotebugh, Northumb. on the Tweed, near Norham Caſtle.

GROTEN, a town of Connecticut.

Groton, Suffolk, between Sudbury and Hadley.

GROTSKAW, a town of Servia.

GROTTA DEL CANE, a cavern near the Lake d'Agnano, in Naples. From the bottom of this little cave a vapour, or mephitic air, riſes, (about a foot in height) which is deſtructive to animal life. For the *amuſement* of travellers, perſons attend at the cave with dogs, on which they perform the cruel experiment of holding their heads in the vapour; after which they are convulſed in a few minutes, and expire in tortures.

GROTTKAW, a town of Neiſſe, in Sileſia.

GROUPE'S ISLANDS, two groups, or cluſters, of iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean; the two largeſt of which are ſeparated by a ſtrait, about 400 fathoms wide. They are all covered with cocoa-trees. The inhabitants are almoſt naked, and painted brown, with black hair, tied in a kind of net-work. Lat. 17. 58. to 18. 6. S. lon. 142. 45. to 142. 54. E.

Grouville, a village of the iſland of Jerſey, about 3 miles E. from the town of St. Heilier.

Grove, Herts, in Watford pariſh; *Grove*, Nott. SE. of Radford; Kent, in Woodneſborough; Bucks, S. of Leighton. *Grove*, Kent, over the Stour, NE. of Fo... *Grove Hill*, Warw. near Haſſeter. *Grovehurſt*, Kent, in Hawkhurſt pariſh. *Groveley*, Wilts, NW. of Saliſbury. *Groveiy*, Worc. N. of Bromſgrove. *Grove Park*, Warwickſ. in Budbrook pariſh. *Grove Place*, Hants, near Rumſey. *Grove Place*, Kent, in Staple pariſh. *Groves*, Eſſex, near Ockenden. *Groveſend*, or *Grovening*, Glouc. near Alveſton. *Growmond Abbey*, Yorkſ. SW. of Whitby.

GROYNE, a river of Galicia, in Spain, which falls into the Bay of Biſcay, at Corunna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a caſtle, now in ruins, which gives name to a mountainous and woody principality of Lower Saxony, ſubject to Hanover. The inhabitants raiſe a great number of horned cattle and ſheep, cultivate flax, and carry on ſome linen manufactures. In the mountains are mines of ſilver, iron, copper, and lead. The Hartz foreſt is a chain of mountains covered with trees, which are ſome remains of the ancient Hercynian Foreſt. Eimbeck is the capital.

Grubthorp, Yorkſ. near Rippon.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Carinthia.

GRUMBACH, a town of Rhingrave country, Upper Rhine; a town of Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony; and a river of Upper Saxony which runs into the Saal, 4 miles NE. of Weiſſenfels, in Thuringia.

GRUMBACH OBER, and GRUMBACH UNTER, 2 towns of Spire.

Grumbald, Glouceſterſ. SE. of Thornbury.

GRUNBERG, a town of Upper Heſſe, where the kings of the Merovingian race and Charlemagne held their court; and a town of Glogaw, in Sileſia.

GRUNDE, a town of Brunſwick, in the Hartz Foreſt.

GRUNINGEN, a town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich.

GRUYERES, a town and conſiderable bailiwick of Friburg, in Swiſſerland, celebrated for it's cheeſe, which is exported to Italy, France, Germany, and other countries. It is 15 miles S. of Friburg.

Gryley, Worceſ. on the Severn, oppoſite to Ombersley. *Grymſcot*, Northamp. NW. of Towceſter. *Grymſton*, Nott. on the river Idle, NW. of the Markhams. *Grymdon*, Northamp. near Wellingborough. *Grynſhill*, Shropſ. between Hadnall and Wem. *Grytworth*, Northamp. 3 miles from Brackley.

GUACOCINGA, a town of Tlaſcala, in Mexico.

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GUAVE PETIT, or GOAVE PETIT, a ſea-port town of the iſland of St. Domingo, with a ſafe, capacious harbour. It is the ſtaple to which the inhabitants of Grand Guave, and other places, ſend their commodities. It is 20 miles WSW. of Leogane. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 37. W.

GUAXACA, a province of Mexico, extending from the gulf of that name to the S. Sea, about 240 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It produces wheat, Indian corn, caſſia, cochineal, and mulberry-trees, and contains mines of gold, ſilver, and cryſtal. Here are 150 Indian towns, beſides 300 villages, and upwards of 450,000 natives. It's capital,

GUAXACA, otherwiſe called ANTEQUERA, contains about 2000 inhabitants, who make fine ſweetmeats and chocolate, and are reckoned wealthy. It has ſeveral rich convents, and is 90 miles nearly S. of Vera Cruz. Lat. 17. 45. N. lon. 97. 40. W.

GUAYAQUIL, a bay, harbour, and town of Peru, capital of an audience of the ſame name. It is divided by a ſtream into two parts, called the Old and the New, joined by a bridge, for foot paſſengers, half a mile long. It is about 240 miles SSW. of Quito, and 150 NE. of Paita. Lat. 2. 11. S. lon. 79. 59. W.

GUAYRA, a ſea-port of Terra Firma, ſituated on the Caraccas coaſt, in the harbour of Leon de Caraccas.

Gubbins, Devonſ. near Brent Torr and Lidford. *Gubbins*, or *Gobions*, Herts, near Stapleford.

GUBEN, a town of Luſatia, ſituated on the river Lubbe, 22 miles S. of Frankfort on the Oder.

GUBIO, a town of Urbino, in Italy.

Gudly, Linc. NW. of Horncaſtle. *Gudrevie Iſle*, Cornw. off St. Ives' Bay. *Guedoll*, a river in Montgomeryſ.

GUELDERLAND, including Zutphen, a province of the Dutch United States, bounded on the N. by Overyſſel, and the Zuyder Zee; on the E. by the biſhopric of Munſter, and the duchy of Cleves; on the S. by Cleves and Dutch Brabant; and on the W. by the Zuyder Zee, Utrecht, and Holland. Before the late invaſion by the French, Guelderland ſent 19 deputies to the States General. Nimeguen is the capital.

GUELDERS, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, ceded, with a conſiderable diſtrict, to Pruſſia, by the treaty of Utrecht, in exchange for the principality of Orange, which was annexed to France. In 1794, it was taken by the French. It is ſeated on the river Niers, among marſhes, 23 miles NNE. of Ruremonde.

GUERANDE, a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, which carries on a conſiderable trade in white ſalt. It is ſituated about 3 miles from the ſea, and 32 W. of Nantes.

GUERCHE, LA, a town in the dept. of the Iſle and Vilaine, 20 miles ESE. of Rennes; a town in the dept. of the Cher; and a town in the dept. of the Indre and Loire, 24 miles NNE. of Poitiers.

GUERET, a town in the dept. of Creuſe, ſituated near the ſource of the Gartempe, at ſome diſtance from the river Creuſe, 35 miles NE. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris.

GUERNSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France, about 30 miles in circumference. It has been held ſubject to England, ſince the time of the Norman conqueſt. The natives ſpeak French, this iſland having been formerly a part of Normandy, and being ſtill governed by the old Norman laws. The air is healthy, and the ſoil more rich and fertile than that of Jerſey. Here is a very good harbour, and, on the S. ſide of the iſland, a bay capable of receiving large veſſels. They are ſufficiently ſupplied with corn and cattle, for their own uſe and that of the ſhips; wines and cider are cheap and plentiful; there is plenty of game and fowl; and they catch great quantities of ſea-fiſh of various kinds. The inhabitants have a conſiderable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. Guernſey is divided into 10 pariſhes, but with only 8 churches. The convention of the eſtates conſiſts of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and conſtable. The ſtaple manufacture is knit ſtockings. Port St. Pierre is the principal town. Lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 2. 56. W.

Guestling, Suſſex.

GUETA, a town of New Caſtile.

GUIANA,

GUIANA, an extenſive country of S. America, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, lying between the rivers Oronoko and Oreilana. It is about 1100 miles in length, and from 300 to 600 in breadth. The French poſſeſs one part of the coaſt, and the Dutch another. Dutch Guiana contains the ſettlements of Surinam, Berbice, Mequibo, and Demerary; all which take their names from different rivers. French Guiana goes by the name of Equinoctial France, or Cayenne, from the territory ſo called, and extends from the river Maranwina to the river Oyapoco SE. The internal parts of the country are but little known; they are inhabited, however, by different tribes of Indians, ſome of whom make their houſes on trees, to be ſecure from the inundations of the rivers. Sugar, cotton, ſilk, tobacco, Braſil wood, aloes, natural balſam, oranges, and citrons made into ſweetmeats or otherwiſe, are articles of commerce in this country. It lies between 2 and 8 degrees of N. lat.

GUIENNE, a ci-devant province of France, very fruitful, and producing great quantities of wine. It was about 160 miles in length, and 85 in breadth, having Bourdeaux for it's capital. The word Guienne is a corruption of Aquitaine, an ancient country, of great extent, ſaid by Cæſar to be ſeparated from the reſt of Gaul, by the river Garonne.

Guilsborough, Northamp. near Naſeby. It ſtands on a high hill, with a large proſpect every way.

*GUILFORD, an ancient town of Surry, noted formerly for it's manufactory of cloth, of which there are ſtill ſome ſmall remains. It has a number of good inns, with excellent accommodations, being a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Portſmouth. The ſummer aſſizes are held alternately here and at Croydon. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Wey, which is navigable to the Thames, and by which a great quantity of timber is carried to London, not only from the neighbourhood, but from Suſſex and Hampſhire woods, above 30 miles off. 17 miles SW. of Kingſton, and 30 SW. of London. Market (chiefly for corn) on Saturday.

GUILFORD, a town of Connecticut; and two towns of N. Carolina.

Guilford, E. Suſſex, near Rye Harbour.

GUILLAIN, ST. See GHILAIN.

GUILLESTHER, a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps, 9 miles NNW. of Embrun.

Guillden, Warw. near Coleſhill.

GUIMARAENS, a conſiderable town in Entre Duero e Minho, with a manufacture of linen in high eſtimation, 27 miles NNE. of Oporto.

GUINCAMP, a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt, 258 miles W. of Paris.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known, except the coaſt, thence called the Coaſt of Guinea. It is divided into the Lower and the Upper. The Lower part is commonly called Congo. The Upper comprehends the diſtricts of Sierra Leone; the Grain Coaſt, or Malaguetta; the Tooth Coaſt; the Gold Coaſt; the Slave Coaſt; and Benin. It is unhealthy for Europeans, though the natives live to a conſiderable age. The latter in general go almoſt naked, and are ſaid to be an innocent, inoffenſive, and hoſpitable people, except ſuch as have been corrupted by the Europeans. Theſe have factories on the coaſt, and promote feuds, frauds, and civil wars among the natives, by every means of ſeduction, kidnapping, and coercion, that they may get the priſoners to carry off as ſlaves. Two or three European ſettlements are at length formed in Guinea, under the governments of Great Britain and Denmark, for the purpoſe of carrying on an honeſt and advantageous trade with the natives, and for promoting their civilization. The productions of this country are the variety of rich tropical fruits, gums, hard woods, grain, gold, ivory, wax, &c.

GUINEA, NEW, a long, narrow, iſland of the S. Paciſic Ocean, N. of New Holland, from which it is ſeparated by Endeavour Strait. This ſtrait is about 10 leagues long and 5 broad, except at the NE. entrance, where it is contracted by a groupe of iſlands, called the Prince of Wales's Iſlands. New Guinea extends from near the equator to 12 deg. S. lat. and from 131 to 153 deg. E. lon. The land is in general low, and covered with an aſtoniſhing luxuriance of wood and herbage. Moſt of the trees, ſhrubs, and plants, that are common in the S. Sea Iſlands, are found here in the greateſt perfection. The inhabitants reſemble the New Hollanders.

GUIPUSCOA, a mountainous and woody country in the NE. part of Biſcay, extending about 25 miles from N. to S. and from 15 to 20 from E. to W. A multitude of forges have been eſtabliſhed in this country, to manufacture the excellent iron found in the mountains. The principal towns are Tolola, St. Sebaſtian, and Fontarabia.

GUISCARD, a town in the dept. of the Oiſe, 5 miles N. of Noyon.

GUISDEN. See FOXFORD.

GUISE, a ſmall town in the dept. of Aiſne, ſeated on the river Oiſe, 15 miles NE. of St. Quintin, and 95 NE. of Paris.

Guiting, *Guiting Power*, or *Lower Guiting*, and *Guiting Temple*, or *Upper Guiting*, Glouceſterſ. 6 or 7 miles NW. of Stow.

Gulrock, Cornw. in the ſea, at the Land's End.

Gulval, Cornw. at the bottom of Mount's Bay.

Gule, Lough, a lake in Antrim, Ulſter.

Gumbledon, Wilts, NE. of the Winterborns.

Gumley, Leiceſ. NW. of Harborough.

Gumſhill, Surry, between Abinger and St. Martha's Chapel.

Gumſlod, Glouc. in Woolaſton pariſh.

Gumby, Linc. near N. and S. Witham.

Gunby, Linc. NE. of Spilſby.

GUNDELFINGEN, a lordſhip and caſtle of Suabia; and a town of Newburg, in Bavaria.

Gunfield, Dorſetſ. between Blandford and Cranbourn Chace.

Gunfleet, Eſſex, S. of Harwich.

Gunhaſkin, Cornw. SW. of Columb Magna.

Gunnarrow, Heref. NE. of Monmouth.

Gunnarton, Northumb. NW. of Swinborn Caſtle.

Gunnerſbury, Midd. between Acton and Old Brentford, a villa, which has all the grace and boldneſs of it's architect, the great Inigo Jones.

Gunny, Linc. near Trent, oppoſite to Axholm Iſle.

Gunſton, Staff. S. of Brewood.

Gunthorp, Norfolk, near Walſingham.

Gunthorp, Northamp. near Peterborough.

Gunthorp, Rutland, near Okeham.

Gunthorp, Linc. on the Trent, in the Iſle of Axholm.

Gunthorp, Nott. near the Trent, in Ludham pariſh.

Gunthwaite Hall, Yorkſ. near Barneſley.

Gunton, Norf. near Norwich.

Gunton, Suff. N. of Loweſtoff.

GUNTOOR, one of the northern circars, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan. It is alſo called Mortinazagar and Condavir, and occupies the ſpace between Condapilla, the ſouthernmoſt of the Engliſh circars, (from which it is divided by the river Kiſtnah) and the N. part of the Carnatic; extending about 40 miles along the coaſt of the Bay of Bengal. The ſea-coaſt is flat, but the interior part contains ſeveral fortreſſes and great towns. It was formerly ſubject to the nizam of the Deccan, but has been ceded lately to the Engliſh.

GUNTSBERG, a town in Burgau, Suabia.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Anſpach, in Franconia, ſeated on the river Altmul, 10 miles SSE. of Anſpach.

Gunwallo, Cornwall, N. of the Lizard Point.

Gunwarby, *N* and *S*. Linc. near Grantham.

Guppy, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of Wotton Fitzpain.

GURCK, a town and river of Carinthia.

Gurlyn, Cornwall, SE. of Market Jew.

Gurrow, Cornw. between Tregony and the ſea-coaſt.

Guſſage, St. Michael, *Guſſage Middle*, *Guſſage Dinant*, or *Guſſage Bokun*, *Guſſage All Saints*, *Higher* and *Upper*, *Guſſage*, Dorſetſ. near Cranborn.

Guſton, Kent, near the S. Foreland.

GUSTROW, a town of Mecklenburg.

Gutheridge, Heref. near Dean Foreſt.

Guyden, Warw. near Chadſhunt.

Guydore River, in Donegal, Ulſter.

GUZERAT, a country of Hindooſtan, about 170 miles long, and 120 broad, moſtly in a peninſula formed by the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch, and the Indian Ocean. The weſtern parts are mountainous and woody, inhabited by a hardy race, and governed by rajahs of their own. But the largeſt and fineſt part of it is divided between two of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs, the Paiſhwa and Fuſty Sing Gwicuar. Great part of this country was conquered by the Engliſh, under General Goddard, but reſtored to the Mahrattas, ſoon after the war with Hyder Ally. Amedabad is the capital.

GWALLIOR, a ſtrong fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. It ſtands on a vaſt rock, about 4 miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat at the top; the ſides of which are ſo ſteep, as to appear nearly perpendicular; for, where it was not naturally ſo, it has been cut away. The height, from the plain below, is from 200 to 300 feet, and the only entrance is by ſteps running up the ſide of the rock. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all round. This fortreſs was taken in Auguſt, 1780, by Major Popham, by an unexpected nocturnal eſcalade. The town, which is large and well built, with a number of magnificent edifices, is ſituated at the foot of the mountain. Gwalior is 65 miles S. of Agra.

Gwallen Downs, Cornw. heathy mountains near Trewardeth Bay.

Gwana, a river in Pemb.

Gwarnas Clepa, Monm. NW. of Tredegar.

Gwarneck, Cornw. NW. of Truro.

Gweger, a river in Angleſey, which runs into the ſea on the N. coaſt, a little below Llanbaderich.

Gwelly, a river in Carnarvonſ. which runs into the Iriſh Channel, about 4 mile S. from the town of Carnarvon.

Gwendrathvag and *Gwendrathvaus*, rivers in Carmarthenſ. which run into the Briſtol Channel, near Kidwelly.

Gwenrow, a river in Denbighſ. which runs into the Dee below Wrexham.

Gwernay,

Gwernefeny, Monm. NE. of Abergavenny. *Gwernesseny*, Monmouthſ. NE. of Uſk. *Gwerngoben*, Monm. NE. of Abergavenny. *Gwilly*, a river in Carmarthenſ. which runs into the Towy at Abergwilly, where there is a good ſtone bridge, about 2 miles above Carmarthen. *Gwornall, Upper* and *Lower*, Staff. in Sedgley pariſh. Grindſtones, for thick-edged tools, are dug here, ſome of which have proved as good as the Derbyſhire ſtones. *Gwilbrin*, Denbighſ. *Gwymer*, Cornw. NW. of Clowans. *Gwyn*, a river in Pembrokeſ. *Gwynap*, Cornw. NW. of Penryn. *Gwyndrath Bay*, Cornw. E. of Falmouth Haven. *Gwynne Rock*, Cornw. in Tredwardreth Bay. *Gwynt*, or *Gynt*, a river in Angleſey, which runs into the Kevenny, oppoſite Llangiſtolis. *Gwythel*, a river in Radnorſ which runs into the Arro, near Kyneton. *Gwythion*, Cornw. near St. Ives Bay.

GYFHORN, a town of Lunenburgh Zell,

Gyborn, Cambridgeſ. in Ely Iſle, SW. of Wiſbeach. *Gyles, St.* Eſſex, S. of Epping Street. *Gyrrow*, a river in Denbighſ. which runs into the Alwen a little below Bettus. *Gyſſing*, Norf. near Diſs.

HAAG, or HAG, a town and county of Bavaria; and 3 towns in the archduchy of Auſtria.

HABAR. See ABHER.

HABAT, the NW. province of Morocco, on the Straits of Gibraltar.

Habbe Leach, Worceſ. near Biſhampton. *Habergham*, Lanc. NE. of Shuttleworth. *Haberley*, Shropſ. E. of Aſton's Pigot. *Habelsthorp*, Nott. near N. Leverton. *Habton, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. N. of New Malton. *Haccomb*, or *Huckham*, Devonſ. near Chudleigh, *Hach*, Devonſ. between Kingſbridge and Modbury. *Hach*, Wilts, near the Nadder, not far from Wardour Caſtle.

HACHA, a ſea-port and river of St. Martha, in Terra Firma. Here the Spaniſh galleons touch on their arrival in S. America, and hence expreſſes are ſent to the different ſettlements, to give them notice of it. It is 210 miles ENE. of Carthagena. Lat. 11. 30. N. lon. 72. 9. W.

Hach Beauchamp, Somerſetſ. adjoining to Curry Mallet. *Hacheston*, Suff. near Wickham. *Hachford*, Norfolk, between Repeham and Falſham. *Hachford*, Norf. near Windham. *Hackliff*, Linc. E. of Caiſtor. *Hackenby*, Linc. between Bourn and Fokingham.

Hacket's Town, in Carlow, Leinſter, 41 miles from Dublin. *Hacket's Town*, in Waterford, Munſter.

Hackforth, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Bedall and Hornby Caſtle. *Hackington*, Kent, 1 mile from Canterbury.

HACKINSAC, a town of New Jerſey, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Atlantic, about 6 miles N. from Staten Iſland. It is 6 miles NNE. of Newark.

Hackinston, Lanc. near Garſtang. *Hackleton*, Northamptonſ. near Sacy Foreſt. *Hacklins*, Kent, near Deal. *Hacknes*, Yorkſ. near Whitby. *Hackney*, a populous village of Midd. containing about 800 houſes; it is nearly joined to London towards the NNE. The pariſh contains the hamlets of Upper and Lower Clapton, Darleſton, Shacklewell, Homerton, and 7 others. This village is ſaid to have been the firſt near London that was accommodated with carriages for occaſional paſſengers; and hence the origin of the term Hackney, as applied to hired coaches, horſes, &c. *Hackpendown*, Devonſ. near Stanton. *Hackſtall*, Surry, in Blechingly pariſh. *Hackthorn*, N. of Lincoln. *Hackthorp*, Weſtm. near Lowther. *Hackwell*, Eſſex, near Rochford. *Hacton*, Cornw. N. of Saltaſh. *Hacton*, Eſſex, SE. of Rumford.

HADAMAR, a town, the capital of Naſſau Hadamar, Upper Rhine.

Hadbury, Worc. near Charlton. *Hadden Bridge*, Northumb. NW. of Hexham, *Haddenford*, Staff. near Beaudeſert. *Hadden Hall*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak, near Bakewell. *Haddenham*, Camb. near Ely.

*HADDINGTON, an ancient and populous town of Scotland, in the county of the ſame name, with a manufacture of coarſe woollen, eſtabliſhed here for ſeveral centuries paſt. It conſiſts of 4 ſtreets, which interſect each other nearly at right angles. The number of inhabitants is rather more than 2000. John Knox, the celebrated reformer, was a native of this town. It is ſeated on the river Tyne, 18 miles E. of Edinburgh.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Edinburghſhire, on the N. by the Frith of Forth, on the E. by the Ger-

man Ocean, and on the S. by the county of Berwick. It is about 25 miles long from E. to W. and 15 miles where broadeſt. The land is in many places doubly productive, affording immenſe quantities of coal, while rich crops of corn are raiſed on it's ſurface. The ſouthern part of the county, comprehending the N. ſide of Lammermuir Hills, is mountainous. Theſe high grounds, however, feed vaſt numbers of ſheep. On the ſea-coaſt are ſeveral harbours and fiſhing-towns; ſalt is made in many places, and the country in general is populous and rich.

Haddon, Huntingdonſhire, N. of Stilton, *Haddon Beacon*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Dulverton. *Haddon*, *E.* and *W.* Northamp.

HADERSLEBEN, a ſea-port in the duchy of Sleſwick, with a harbour only fit for ſmall veſſels. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt, by the paſſage from Sleſwick to the Iſland of Funen. It is 24 miles E. of Ripen.

HADHAM, a town of Connecticut, ſituated on the Connecticut River, 80 miles SW. of Boſton.

Hadham, *Magna* and *Parva*, *Hadham Croſs*, and *Hadham Mills*, Herts, on the river Aſh, near Biſhop's Stortford. *Hadhurſt*, Suſſex, near Brighthelmſton. *Hadleigh*, in Eſſex, near Prittlewell. It is noted for the conſiderable remains of it's ancient caſtle, which appears to have been a grand ſtructure of ſtone, ſeated on the brow of a ſteep hill, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect. It's walls, 9 feet thick, are now covered with buſhes. *Hadleſleigh*, Yorkſ. near Sherborn. *Hadley*, Norfolk, near Langley Abbey. *Hadley*, Shropſ. NE. of Wellington. *Hadley*, Midd. near Barnet.

HADLEY, a town of Suffolk, pretty large, populous, and tolerably well built, but, being ſituated in a bottom, it is generally dirty. Large quantities of yarn are ſtill ſpun here for the Norwich manufacture, and formerly it had a conſiderable woollen manufacture. It is ſeated on the river Preſton, 20 miles SE. of Bury, and 64 NE. of London. Conſiderable Markets on Monday and Saturday for corn, proviſions, &c.

Hadlow, Kent, between Ewherſt and Merworth, near the Medway. *Hadnall*, Shropſhire, between Shrewſbury and Wem. *Hadnam*, Bucks, NE. of Tame.

HADRANUT, a town and province of Arabia Felix, containing ſeveral large towns and ſea-ports. It's principal productions are frankincenſe, gum arabic, dragons' blood, myrrh, and aloes; which laſt, however, is chiefly produced in the Iſland of Socatra. It has Oman to the NE. the ſea to the SE. and Yemen to the W. Hadramaut is about 3000 miles ENE. of Mocha.

Hadſco, Norf. on the Waveney, between Beccles and Yarmouth. *Hadſor*, Worceſterſ. near Droitwich. *Hadſtock*, Eſſex, between Walden and Linton. *Hagborn*, *E.* and *W.* Berks, 4 miles SW. of Wallingford.

HAGARSTOWN, a flouriſhing inland town of Maryland.

Haggerſton, Northumb. E. of Norham-Caſtle. *Haghamon*, near Shrewſbury.

HAGIAZ, a town of Hedjas, in Arabia.

Hagington, Devonſ. in Ilſordcomb pariſh. *Hagington*, *Eaſt*, Devonſ. in the pariſh of Berry Nerbert. *Hagley*, Worc. between Clent and Stourbridge: it's elegant haſl and park form one of the moſt delightful ſeats in the kingdom. *Haglee*, Glouc. near Aure. *Hagnaby*, Linc. near Bullingbrook.

HAGUE, THE, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, which may compare with the handſomeſt cities in Europe, with regard to extent, the number and beauty of it's palaces, it's ſtreets, it's agreeable walks, and it's great trade. It was the late reſidence of the ſtadtholder, the ſtates general, and the ſtates of the province: was governed by it's own magiſtates, viz. a baily, whoſe office was for life; 3 burgomaſters, changed every year; 7 echevins; 12 common council; a penſioner; a ſecretary; and a treaſurer. In 1768, it was ſuppoſed to contain 40,000 ſouls. It is ſeated about 2 miles from the ſea, to N. of Rotterdam, and 30 SW. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 7. N. lon. 4. 26. E.

HAGUENAU, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine; ſeated on the river Morter, in the middle of a foreſt, which bears it's name, 12 miles N. of Straſburg.

HAG's TOOTH, a mountain near Killenane, N. of Cahir, in Kerry, Munſter, on the N. ſide of which are ſome romantic lakes. The mountains hereabouts, are frequented by herds of fallow deer, which range undiſturbed in theſe wild and ſolitary receſſes.

Hagworthingham, Lincolnſ. near Horn Caſtle. *Haigh*, Lanc. near Wigan. From the top of a mount in the park here, are pretty diſtinctly ſeen 13 counties and the Iſle of Man. In this lordſhip are the fineſt works of canal works in England, which appear to be inexhauſtible, and have vitriol ſprings in them.

HAILBRON, an imperial town of Wirtemberg, Suabia, ſeated on the river Neckar, in a country celebrated for it's vine-

yards,

yards, 22 miles N. of Stutgard. There are public baths in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are chiefly Proteſtants.

Hailwyſton, Hunting. near St. Neot's. Here is a mineral ſpring, which is extremely uſeful in curing many diſorders incident to the eyes, and likewiſe for eruptions on the ſkin.

HAIMBURG, a town of Auſtria, and a town of the Upper Palatinate.

HAIN, a town of Gotha, in Upper Saxony.

HAINAN, a conſiderable iſland in the Chineſe Sea, about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is about 10 miles S. of the province of Canton. The northern part is level; but the country in the S. and E. is mountainous. It yields the ſame fruits as China, beſides ſugar, tobacco, rice, and indigo. The inhabitants of the mountains are moſtly wild, and independent of the Chineſe. They are very deformed, of ſhort ſtature, and copper coloured; the women paint their faces, from the eyes to the chin, with blue ſtripes made of indigo, and both ſexes are clothed from the waiſt downwards only. The inhabitants in the plain country have ſubmitted to the Chineſe, who obtain from this iſland gold and lapis lazuli, which laſt is uſed to paint porcelain with, together with various kinds of curious and valuable wood, highly eſteemed by the Orientals.

Hainault, a foreſt of Eſſex, SE. of Epping Foreſt.

HAINAULT, COUNTY OF, divided into Auſtrian and French, a late province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by Flanders and Brabant; on the E. by Brabant, Namur, and Liege; on the S. by France; and on the W. by Artois and French Flanders. It extends about 55 miles from E. to W. and 48 from N. to S. Mons is the capital. In the French part are included the towns of Landrecy, Queſnoy, Aveſnes, Marienburg, Philipville, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Condé, Cambray, and Maubeuge, with their reſpective diſtricts; as alſo ſeveral villages.

Hairabolm, *or Hairum*, Durham, in Brandſpeth pariſh. *Hackeridge*, Dorſetſ. in Whichurch pariſh. *Halam*, Nott. a hamlet of Southwell.

HALBERSTADT, a town, capital of a fertile principality of Lower Saxony, about 38 miles in length, and 28 in breadth. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

Halberton, Devonſ. near Tiverton. *Halchefter*, Suff. *Halcomb*, Glouc. in Painſwick pariſh. *Halden High*, Kent, NE. of Tenterden.

HALDENSTEIN, a free and independent barony of the Griſons, near Coire. It conſiſts of a ſmall ſemicircular plain, which lies between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about 5 miles in length, and ſcarcely 1 in breadth; and occupies alſo part of the mountain. It contains only 2 villages, Haldenſtein and Sewils. The whole number of inhabitants does not exceed 4000.

Haldingham, Linc. NE. of Sleaford. *Haldon Hill*, Devonſ. near the Ken and Exminſter. *Hale*, or *Halle*, a river of Cornw. which runs into the Iriſh Channel near St. Ives. *Hale*, Middl. between Hackney Ferry and Tottenham High Croſs. *Hale*, Cumberl. near Egremont. *Hale*, Cornw. N of Saltaſh. *Hale*, Lanc. on the Merſey, SE. of Liverpool. *Hale*, Hants, near Fordingbridge. *Hale*, Norf. near Cranwich. *Haledon*, Northumb. near Kirkheaton. *Haledon Hill*, Northumb. W. of Berwick. *Hale End*, Eſſex, near Woodford. *Hale End*, Surry, NW. of Woking. *Hale Houſe*, Surry, near Okewood. *Hale Houſe, Upper* and *Lower*, Middl. in Hendon pariſh.

HALEN, a town in the late Auſtrian Brabant, ſituated on the river Geet, 4 miles SE. of Dieſt, and 24 W. of Maeſtricht.

Hales, Glouc. near Winchcomb and Teddington. *Hales*, Norf. NE. of Loddon. *Hales*, Staff. near Brewood. *Hales Cote*, N. of Shrewſbury. *Hales Hall*, Staff. near Cheadle.

HALES OWEN, a town of Shropſhire, noted for a manufacture of nails. A great part of the walls of it's ancient abbey are yet ſtanding, but partly overgrown with buſhes and weeds. It's pariſh is inſulated in Worceſterſhire and Staffordſhire. It is ſeated on or near the river Stour, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. A ſmall Market on Monday.

HALESWORTH, an ancient and populous town of Suffolk, noted for the plenty of linen yarn which is bought up here, and ſpun by the women of the county; as alſo for a manufactory of ſail-cloth. A great deal of hemp is raiſed about the town. It is ſituated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blythe, which is navigable from hence to Southwold for barges, that paſs three or four times a week with corn, &c. for the London markets; 19 miles W. of Southwold, and 102 NE. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Halewell, Northumb. NW. of Tinmouth. *Halewood*, Lanc. on the Merſey, S. of Preſcot. *Halfcoat*, Staff. near Stourbridge. *Halfdrunken Downs*, Cornwall, NE. of Camelford. *Halfhide*, Herts, N. of

of Ware. *Halfbide*, Staff. in Chebsey parish. *Halford*, or *Hawford*, Warw. near Edgehill. *Halgaver Moor*, Cornw. near Bodmin, noted for the sports and pastimes of it's yearly carnival, about the middle of July, which is resorted to by thousands of the country people. The *Jovial Society* here, is said to be as old as the time of the Saxons.

Halfway House, in Sligo, Connaught.

HALIBUT ISLAND, in the N. Pacific Ocean, so named by Capt. Cook in 1778, on account of the number of fish of that name they caught here; some of which weighed upward of a hundred pounds, and none less than twenty. It is about 7 leagues in circumference, and very low and barren. Lat. 54. 27. N. lon. 163. 0. W.

HALICZ, a town and district of Lemburg, in Poland, now included in Galicia.

HALIFAX, the principal town and seat of government of Nova Scotia, a peninsula of Acadia. It is seated on the W. side of Chebucto Bay, in a healthful country, which is greatly improved of late years, and has the appearance of fertility and cultivation, but is subject to fogs. It has a large, safe, and commodious harbour, affording shelter to the largest fleets, and an excellent naval yard for repairing ships of war. The town is defended by an intrenchment and forts of timber. It was founded in the year 1747, and is advantageously situated for the fishery. Lat. 44. 45. N. lon. 63. 30. W.

*HALIFAX, a large, populous, and flourishing town of Yorkshire, seated on a branch of the river Calder, rendered navigable to the Air and Ouse. The principal manufactures are shalloons, tammies, duroys, kerseys, baizes, &c. The Piece Hall, or Market House, is a very elegant new structure of stone, in the form of an oblong square, occupying 10,000 square yards, and containing 315 distinct rooms for the lodgment of goods. The parish is about 16 miles long, and from 6 to 8 broad, the vicar of which is justice of peace, as vicar. The adjoining hills display on their brows, and often to their summits, marks of agriculture and manufactures. It is 40 miles SW. of York, and 197 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

HALIFAX, a town of Massachusets; a town of Virginia; and a town of N. Carolina, situated on the S. of the river Roanoke.

Haling, Surry, near Croydon. *Halkwill*, Kent, SE. of Tunbridge. *Hall*, Devons. S. of Barnstable. *Hall*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Hall*, Cornwall, on Fowey Harbour, opposite to the town. *Hall*, Devonshire, near Bishop's Tawton. *Hall Barn*, Bucks, near Beaconsfield. *Hallams*, NE. of Derby. *Halland*, Sussex, NE. of Lewes.

HALLAND, a mountainous province of Sweden, inclosed between Westro Gothland, Scania, Smaland, and the N. Sea; it extends about 60 miles along the SW. coast, but is not above 16 in breadth. The chief employment of the inhabitants is grazing and fishing. Halmstadt is the capital.

HALLATON, a town of Leicestershire, noted for it's poverty in the midst of a rich soil. It is 12 miles SE. of Leicester. Market on Thursday.

Hallaton, Warw. near Lower Whitacre. *Halldown House*, Devons. 6 miles from Exeter.

HALLE, a town in the late Austrian Hainault.

HALLE, a large town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony, with a famous university and salt-works.

HALLE, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the river Kocher, among rocks and mountains; a town of Ravensburg, Westphalia; and a town in the Tyrolese.

HALLEIN, a town of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza, among the mountains, wherein are salt springs.

Hallen, Gloucesters. in Henbury parish. *Hall End*, Warwicks. between Whatley and Polesworth.

HALLER, a town in the late Austrian Brabant.

Hallerton, Devonshire, near Tiverton. *Hall Hassey*, near Shrewsbury. *Hallifield*, Essex, between Waltham Abbey and Nasing. *Hallington*, Leices. SW. of Louth. *Halling*, Kent, near the Medway, opposite Wolnham. *Hallington*, Staff. near Rowley. *Hallistone*, Northumb. near Harbottle. *Hallow*, 2 miles from Worcester. *Hallowes*, Yorks. W. of Bradford. *Hall Place*, Surry, in Godalmin parish. *Hall Place*, Surry, near Thorp and Chertsey.

Hall's Mill, in Down, Ulster.

Hallweston, Huntingdonshire, near St. Neot's. *Hallwin*, Cornwall, between St. Breock's and Padstow. *Halmley*, Herefordshire, E. of Stevenage.

HALMSTADT, a sea-port town of Sweden, capital of the province of Halland, with flourishing woollen manufactures, and a rich salmon fishery. It is situated at the mouth of the river Nissa, 96 miles WNW. of Carlscrona. Lat. 56. 39. N. lon. 12. 48. E.

Halmstead, Kent. SE. of Cranbrook.

Halmston,

Halmſton, Devonſhire, near the Taw river and Coddon Hill. *Halnaby*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Halneck*, Suſſex, near Chicheſter. *Halpton*, Devonſ. in Uffculumb pariſh. *Halſall*, Lanc. W. of Ormſkirk. In it's neighbourhood is a bituminous turf, which emits a ſmell like the oil of amber, and from which an oil is prepared, not eaſily diſtinguiſhable from it. The country people uſe pieces of it inſtead of candles. *Halſey*, Somerſ. near Taunton. *Halſey Priors*, Somerſetſ. near Biſhop's Lediard. *Halſham*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, E. of Headon.

*HALSTEAD, a town of Eſſex, with a conſiderable manufacture of bays and ſeys. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground, near the river Colne, 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 47 NE. of London. It's Market on Friday is noted for corn.

Halſtead, Kent, between Cray and Sevenoke. *Halſted*, Kent, between Farnborough and Otford. *Halſted*, Leic. E. of Bilton. *Halſtock*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NE. of Corſcomb. *Halſton*, Shropſ. NE. of Oſweſtry. *Halſtow*, Kent, N. of Sittingbourn. *Halſtow, High*, Kent, between Cliffe and Stoke. *Haltemprife*, Yorkſ. near Hull.

HALTEREN, a town of Munſter, in Weſtphalia, ſeated on the river Lippe.

Halton, Shropſ. between Ryton and Babins Wood. *Halton*, Somerſetſ. near Cheriton and Wincanton. *Halton*, Linc. near Spilſby. *Halton*, Somerſetſ. on the W. ſide of Sedgemoor.

HALTON, or HAULTON, a town of Cheſhire, ſituated loftily on a hill, near a navigable canal, which communicates with all the late inland navigations, 2 miles NE. of Frodſham, and 186 from London. Market on Saturday.

Halton, near Lancaſter. It has a ſalmon-fiſhery in the river Loyne, with a promiſing proſpect of lead and coal. *Halton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Settle. Here was anciently a royal manſion, built by the kings of Northumberland, who made this their place of retreat from the fury of the Danes. *Halton*, Northumb near the Picts' Wall, below Portgate. In it's manor-houſe, called Halton Hall, is preſerved an ancient ſword, 64 inches long. *Halton Cheſters*, Northumb. between Rutcheſter and Walwick Cheſters. *Halton Park*, Lanc. S. of Bolton. *Halton Shees*, Northumb. on the Picts' Wall, N. of Corbridge.

HALTWHISTLE, a conſiderable town of Northumberland, with an infant manufactory of baize. It's inns have good accommodations for travellers, this town being a thoroughfare, in the road from Carliſle and Hexham to Newcaſtle. It ſtands in a lofty ſituation, 37 miles W. of Newcaſtle, and 315 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

HALVAN, or CHAULAN, a town of Fez.

Halwell, Devonſ. between Modbury and Dartmouth. *Halworth*, Yorkſ. N. of Halifax.

HAM, a town with a ſtrong caſtle, in the dept. of Somme, ſeated on the river Somme, 10 miles N. of Noyon, and 48 NNE. of Paris.

Ham, a village in Surry, between Peterſham and Kingſton, the houſes of which ſurround a pleaſant common. Near it is Ham Houſe, an elegant ſtructure, near Richmond Park, and Ham Walks, celebrated by Thomſon and others. It is a hamlet to Kingſton, and is 11 miles WSW. of London. *Ham, Weſt*, Eſſex, between Stratford and Little Ilford, 4 miles E. by N. of London. It is ſeated on the river Lea. *Ham, Eaſt*, Eſſex, adjoining to W. Ham. *Ham*, Cornw. N. of Stratton. *Ham*, Dorſetſ. near Gillingham. *Ham*, Dorſetſ. near Pool. It has ſome trade, and a ſtreet of good houſes. *Ham*, Glouc. near Cheltenham. *Ham*, Heref. near Roſs. *Ham*, Kent, SW. of Sandwich. *Ham*, Kent, NE. of Appledore. *Ham*, Surry, SE. of Ryegate. *Ham*, Worc. near Clifton. *Hum*, Wilts, S. of Hungerford. *Ham Court*, Surry, near Weybridge. *Ham Court*, Worceſ. near Upton upon Severn. *Ham Hall*, Warw. near Coleſhill.

HAMAH, a large town of Syria, ſeated on the river Aſſi, formerly called Orontes. It is the reſidence of the ſcheik, with the title of Emir. A manufacture of linen is carried on here. It is 68 miles SSW. of Aleppo.

HAMAMET, a town and bay of Tunis.

HAMAR, a town in Aggerhuys, Norway.

Hamberne Hall, Northumb. S. of Hexham. *Hamberwith*, Staff. SW. of Lichfield. *Hamble*, a river of Hants, which runs into the Engliſh Channel at Hamble Haven, in Southampton water.

HAMBLEDON, a town of Hants, 10 miles SW. of Petersfield, and 63 WSW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Hambledon, Bucks, near Henley upon Thames. *Hambledon Hill*, Dorſetſ. at one end of Cranbourn Chaſe, whence there is an extenſive view of the Vale of Blackmore. *Hambleton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SW. of Selby. *Hambleton*, Lanc. SW. of Garſtang. *Hambrook*, Glouc. in the pariſh of Winterbourn.

HAMBURG,

HAMBURG, an imperial city of Lower Saxony, with a territory belonging to it, in which are several large villages and fine ſeats. The ſtreets are many of them ſpacious; and the houſes, which are high and built of brick, make a grand appearance. It is very populous, and is ſeated partly on iſlands in the river Elbe, and partly on the continent. On the ſide of Holſtein is the Alſter, which, before it enters the town by ſluices, forms a fine baſin, that is not equalled in Germany. The principal ſtreets of the Old Town have long and broad canals, formed by the Elbe, which are regularly filled by the tides. The walks round the ramparts are lofty, and planted with trees. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the different European nations; they have alſo ſeveral veſſels in the Greenland whale fiſhery, and there are not leſs than 200 ſhips at a time belonging to foreign merchants at anchor before the city. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 4 burgher-maſters, 4 ſyndics, 24 aldermen, and 4 ſecretaries. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion. The principal manufactures are thoſe of ſugar refinery, gold, thread, velvet, and ribbons. It is 55 miles NE. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 34. N. lon. 9. 55. E.

HAMBURG, a town of Pennſylvania, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountains, 50 miles NW. of Philadelphia.

HAMDEN, a town of Connecticut.

Hamden, Great and *Little*, Bucks, near Wendover. *Hamden Hill*, Somerſetſhire, SE. of S. Petherton. *Hame*, Hants, near Andover.

HAMELBURGH, a town of Fulda, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Hamelton, Leic. near Barkby. *Hamelton*, Surry, between Chiddingford and Godalmin. *Hamel, Great*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Hameringham*, Linc. SE. of Horncaſtle.

HAMELN, a fortified town of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, ſituated at the confluence of the Hamel and Weſer, which laſt here forms an iſland, with a ſluice for the convenience of the ſhipping, 18 miles SE. of Minden.

Hamerton, Hunt. NW. of Buckworth. *Hamerton Green*, Yorkſ. E. of Knareſborough. *Hamefwell*, Glouceſ. near Bath. *Hamfallow*, Glouceſterſhire, near Berkley. *Hamfield Hall*, Lancaſ. NE. of Cartmel. *Hamford*, Devonſ. near Aſhwater.

*HAMILTON, a town of Lanerkſhire, containing many handſome houſes. It is ſituated on the Clyde, 10 miles SE. of Glaſgow. Near it is Hamilton Houſe, the magnificent chateau of the duke of Hamilton, ſeated between the Clyde and Avon, and ſurrounded by venerable oaks.

Hamilton's Bawn, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Hamkyton, Hambledon, or *Hamelton*, Rutland, near Normanton.

HAMM, a large, well-built town, the capital of Mark, in Weſtphalia. It is a place of good trade, with fine and extenſive linen bleacheries. It is ſeated on the river Lippe, 27 miles S. of Munſter.

Hammels, Herts, N. of Puckeridge. *Hammer End*, Staff. S. of Audley. *Hammer Green*, Herts, S. of Dacheworth. *Hammerſmith*, a large village of Middleſex, 4 miles W. of London, is a hamlet belonging to Fulham. There are a number of handſome ſeats about it, eſpecially towards the Thames.

HAMMERSTEIN, a fortreſs of Treves, ſeated upon the Rhine, oppoſite Coblentz.

Hamon, Dorſetſ. near Sturminſter. *Hamond Park*, near Shrewſbury. *Hammond Street*, Herts, SW. of Wormleybury.

HAMONT, or HELMONT, a town of Liege.

HAMOSE CREEK, or HAMOAZE, Devonſhire, near Plymouth, a creek or bay of Plymouth Sound, being the weſtern branch, or main ſtream of the river which falls into it. It forms a deep and ſafe harbour for the Britiſh navy, capable of containing near a hundred veſſels, and it is alſo much reſorted to as a road by merchant ſhips bound to the E. when they wait for a wind. The men of war lie for the moſt part in 3 tiers; the middle is appointed to three-decked ſhips, that on the W. ſide to ſhips of leſs force, and that on the E. ſide to frigates.

Hampall, Yorkſ. NW. of Doncaſter. *Hampden Common*, Glouceſterſ. *Hampen*, Glouceſ. a hamlet in the parish of Shipton Oliff. *Hampney*, Glouc. near Northleach. *Hampnet*, Suſſex, E. of Chicheſter. *Hampreſton*, Dorſetſ. near Wimborne.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, or SOUTHAMPTON, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Dorſetſhire and Wilts, on the N. by Berks, on the E. by Surry and Suſſex, and on the S. by the Engliſh Channel. It extends, excluſively of the Iſle of Wight, 42 miles from N. to S. and 38 from E. to W. It is divided into 39 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 20 market towns, 253 pariſhes, 1068 villages, above 36,000 houſes, and about 200,000 inhabitants. It is one of the moſt fertile counties in England. The air, in the higher parts, is clear and pure; toward the ſea it is mild and inclined to moiſture. It's products are the fineſt corn and hops, very large ſtocks of cattle and ſheep, with excellent

ellent wool, bacon, honey, and timber. For the laſt it has been particularly famous, on account of it's great woods, of which the principal are the New Foreſt, and the Foreſt of Eaſt Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Teſt or Teſe, the Itchen, and the Stour.

HAMPSHIRE, New, one of the United States of North America, and one of the four diviſions of New England. It is bounded on the W. and NW. by the ſtate of Vermont, on the N. by Canada, on the NE. by the province of Main, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S. by Maſſachuſets. It extends about 135 miles from N. to S. and from 10 to 70 in breadth, and is diviſed into the counties of Rockingham, Strafford, Hillſborough, Cheſhire, and Grafton. The land near the ſea is generally low, but advancing into the country, it riſes into hills. The air is ſerene and healthful, the weather not ſo ſubject to variation as in ſouthern climes; yet in ſummer the heat is great, but of ſhort duration, and in winter this country is intenſely cold. The capital is Portſmouth.

HAMPSHIRE, a county of Virginia; and a county of Maſſachuſets.

Hampſtead, a village of Middleſex, 4 miles NNW. of London. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath, reaching about a mile every way, adorned with ſeveral pretty villas, and affording an extenſive proſpect of the metropolis, and the counties all round it, as far as Shooter's-Hill, Banſtead Downs, Windſor Caſtle, &c. Hampſtead is now crowded with good buildings, even to the very top of the hill; but in the reign of Henry VIII. it was chiefly inhabited by the huſbandmen who ſupplied the Londoners. *Hampſtead Marſhall*, Berks, near Newbury. *Hampſtead*, a ſmall village, S. of Gloucester. *Hampſtede*, ſeated on the N. ſide of Tame, oppoſite Pirrie.

HAMPTON, a ſea-port of New Hampſhire, and a town of Virginia.

Hampton Mancuſſe, a pretty large parish in Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles from Tetbury, which has 12 hamlets belonging to it. Market on Tueſday.

HAMPTON, a town of Middleſex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, the buildings, gardens, and parks of which are 4 miles in circumference, and waſhed on three ſides by the Thames. The apartments in Hampton Court are juſtly admired, there being none more magnificent, nor more exactly diſpoſed, in any palace in the world; and they are adorned, in reſpect of furniture, with all the elegance and good taſte imaginable. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the river, over which there is a bridge to it from Kingſton, 14 miles SW. of London.

Hampton, Cheſhire, N. of Malpas. *Hampton*, Glouceſ. in Minſterworth pariſh. *Hampton*, Kent, E. of Swale Cliff. *Hampton*, Somerſ. NE. of Bath. *Hampton upon Avon*, Warw. E. of Stratford. *Hampton Biſhops*, 2 miles from Hereford. *Hampton Court*, Herefordſ. 5 miles SE. of Leominſter. *Hampton Carlew*, Warw. a hamlet of Budbroke. *Hampton in Arden*, Warw. NE. of Solihull. *Hampton, Gay*, Oxf. near Woodſtock. *Hampton, High*, Devonſ. near Hatherley. *Hampton Level*, Worceſterſh. near Droitwich. *Hampton, Magna* and *Parva*, Worceſ. SW. of Eveſham. *Hampton Merke*, Glouceſterſ. near Fairford. *Hampton, Nether*, Wilts, NW. of Saliſbury. *Hampton Payle*, 5 miles from Oxford. *Hampton, Short*, Oxfordſ. NW. of Chaſbury. *Hampton Turville*, Wilts, NW. of Cricklade. *Hampton Welch*, Shropſ. near Elleſmere. *Hampton Wick*, at the foot of the bridge of Kingſton upon Thames. *Hams, E.* and *W.* Berks, in Wantage pariſh. *Hamſey*, Suſſex, near Lewes. *Hamſill Bridge*, Suſſex, between Stoneland Park and Waterdown Foreſt. *Hamſted, Eaſt*, Berks, near Okingham. *Hamſted Marſhall*, Berks, 3 miles W. from Newbury, near the Kennet. It formerly belonged to the earls marſhal of England. *Hamſted Norris*, Berks, near Compton. *Hamſteds*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Hamſtell*, Staff. N. of Lichfield. *Hamſterſeigh*, Durham, between Bedborn Park and Whitton Caſtle. *Hamſtow*, Wilts. *Ham Street*, Kent. *Hamworthy*, Dorſetſ. W. of Pool. *Hamworthy*, 5 miles NE. of Lincoln.

HANAU, a town, the capital of Hanau Munzenburg, in the circle of Upper Rhine. The country is about 45 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; it's ſoil is one of the moſt fertile in Germany. The town has ſome manufactures, and a great trade in timber, iron, meal, and corn brought down the Maine. It is diviſed into the Old and the New Town, and is ſeated on the Kinzig, where it falls into the Maine, 8 miles E. of Frankfort.

Hanborough, Oxfordſ. near Woodſtock. It is noted for the ſelenites, or moonſtone, which has been dug in great plenty out of it's wells. *Hanborough, Long*, Oxf. near Rollrich Stones. *Hanbridge*, Lanc. between Burnley and Townley. *Hanbury Hill*, Worc. between Fakenham and Droitwich.

HANCOCKS,

HANSOCKS, a town of Maryland.

Handale Abbey, Yorkſ. E. of Giſborough. *Hanbridge*, near Cheſter. *Handbury*, Staffordſh. E. of Paget's Bromley. *Hanby Hall*, Linc. 2 miles from Folkingham. *Handcburch*, Staff. W. of Trentham. *Handcroſs*, Suſſex, E. of Leonard's Foreſt. *Handfaſt Point*, Dorſetſ. by Stutland Bay, is a high promontory. *Handley*, Cheſh. SW. of Beeſton Caſtle. *Handley*, Lanc. near Blackburn. *Handley Green*, Staff. near Trent, E. of Newcaſtle under Line. *Handſaker*, Staff. W. of King's Bromley. *Handſworth*, Staffordſ. W. of Tame. *Haneker*, Suſſex, NE. of Chicheſter. *Handford*, Cheſh. NW. of Macclesfield. *Handford*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Blandford, 2 miles from Durweſton. *Handford*, and *Handford Lower*, Middl. W. of Sunbury. *Handford*, Staff. near the conflux of the Trent and Tyne. *Hanger Hill*, Middleſex, N. of the road from Acton to Baling. *Hanging Houghton*, Northamp. W. of Walgrave. *Hanningſton*, Worceſ. N. of Morton in Marſh. *Hangingſton*, Northumberl. near the Cheviot Hills. *Hanging Wood*, Kent, near Woolwich.

HANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, capital of the province of Tchekiang. It is one of the largeſt and richeſt of the empire, and is ſaid to contain a million of inhabitants. The country round produces great quantities of excellent ſilk, in the manufacture of which 60,000 perſons are employed within the walls, without reckoning the vaſt numbers employed in the towns and villages round about. It is 600 miles SSE. of Pekin.

Hankdon, Suffolk, between Clare and Bury. *Hankerton*, Wilts, NE. of Malmſbury. *Honkilow*, Cheſh. SE. of Wrenbury. *Hankridge*, Wilts, near N. Bradley. *Hanley*, Derbyſ. S. of Cheſterfield.

Hanley, Northamp. in Towceſter pariſh. *Hanley, Upper* and *Lower*, Worceſ. E. of Tenbury. *Hanley Caſtle*, Worceſ. an extenſive pariſh on the Severn, near Upton, and oppoſite to Malvern Hills *Hanley, Sixpenny*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Pentridge. *Harmer*, Flintſhire, near St. Aſaph.

HANMORE ISLAND, an iſland of above 100 acres of fertile, well-cultivated land, in Lough Derg, an expanſion of the river Shannon, in Ireland, between the counties of Galway and Tipperary.

Hannam, E. and *W.* Glouceſ. in Bitton pariſh, near the Avon. *Hannaway*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Hanney*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Alford. *Hanney, Eaſt*, Berks, between the Vale of White Horſe and Abingdon, *Hanningfield, E. W.* and *S.* Eſſex, NE. of Billericay. *Hannington*, Hants, W. of Baſingſtoke. *Hannington*, Wilts, W. of Highworth.

HANOVER, THE ELECTORATE OF, comprehends the duchies of Zell, Saxe Lawenburg, Bremen, and Lunenburg, the principalities of Calenburg, Verden, Grubenhagen, Hoye, Oberwald, Diepholtz, Bentheim, &c. The country is well ſituated for foreign trade, lying moſtly between the rivers Weſer and Elbe. It's produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, minerals, quickſilver, vitriol, and brimſtone.

HANOVER, a well-built, populous city, of Calenburg, in Lower Saxony, the ſeat of the privy council and regency of the electorate, it contains the elector's palace (which having been deſtroyed by fire, was rebuilt, in 1741, with great magnificence) the ſtate-houſe, a very grand ſtructure, 3 pariſh churches, 3 hoſpitals, a poor-houſe, and about 1200 houſes, ſome of which are very large and handſome buildings. Here are ſome valuable manufactures of lace, ſtuffs, ſtockings, ribbons, &c. and a conſiderable trade in the tanneries, and brewing a ſpecies of white beer. It is ſituated on the river Leina, (which divides it into two parts) 58 miles SE. of Bremen, and 140 W. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 25. N. lon. 10. 5. E.

HANOVER, a large iſland of the S. Pacific, oppoſite the NW. extremity of New-Ireland, a little S. of the line. It is high and covered with trees, among which are many plantations, preſenting a beautiful appearance. It is about 30 miles in length, and was diſcovered by Captain Carteret, in 1767. Lat. of the SW. part. 2. 49. S. and lon. 148. 27. E.

HANOVER, a town of Pennſylvania; a county in the NW. part of the iſland of Jamaica; a town of Virginia, ſituated on the York River; and

HANOVER, NORTH and SOUTH, two towns of New Jerſey.

HANS TOWNS, or HANSEATIC UNION, a name given to a confederacy of ſeveral ſea-ports of Europe, which formed, at the time, the principal part of the commerce of Europe. This aſſociation extended from the North Seas and the Baltic, along the whole coaſt of Europe to Meſſina in the Mediterranean, and included it in cities of Poland, Norway, Germany, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and the different ſtates of Italy. The deſign of this aſſociation was, at firſt, their common defence againſt the pirates, who were numerous in the North Seas and the Baltic; for a time they were much encouraged by the different governments of Europe,

Europe, and had conſiderable privileges granted them. In the year 1200, there were ſeventy-two cities in the liſt of Hans Towns; and ſo powerful was this alliance, that their ſhips were often hired by different princes to aſſiſt them againſt their enemies; at length they grew ſo formidable, particularly from the 14th to the 15th century, as to give umbrage to ſeveral princes, who commanded all the different cities within their juriſdiction to withdraw from the union. This immediately ſeparated the cities of England, France, Spain, and Italy, from the Hans. Theſe, on the other hand, excluded ſeveral others, and put themſelves under the protection of the empire, making a decree that none ſhould be admitted into their ſociety, but ſuch cities as ſtood within the limits of the German Empire. For awhile the confederacy was thus continued where it had firſt begun, but was at length reduced to Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburg, and Dantzick, each of which cities now carries on a ſeparate trade for itſelf.

Hans, or *Hanſey*, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Manifold at Biore Park. *Hanſtop*, Bucks, 3 miles from Newport. *Hanſted*, Herts, near Abbot's Langley.

HANTCHEOU, a town of Corea, in the province of Hoanghai, ſituated on the river Tchouang. Lat. 39. 38. N. lon. 161. 17. E.

HANTCHONG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, ſituated in a fertile country, in the ſouthern part of the province of Chenſi, on the river Han, 625 miles SW. of Pekin. The principal articles of commerce, are honey, wax, muſk, and cinnabar.

Hanton, Nottingh. S. of Southwell.

HANUYE, a town in the late Auſtrian Brabant.

Hanwell and *Park*, Oxf. near Banbury. *Hanwell*, Middl. 2 miles from Brentford, N. of the road from London to Oxford. *Hanwood, Great* and *Little*, Shropſ. SW. of Shrewſbury. *Hanworth*, SE. of Lincoln. *Hanworth*, Norfolk, between Barningham and Felmingham, *Hanworth*, Middl. W. of Twickenham. This was the favourite ſeat of Henry VIII. having a proſpect of the Thames, and a delightful country round about it. *Honeymouth*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

HAPAEE, the name of four of the Friendly Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean. They are of a ſimilar height: and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, which are dry at low water. The plantations are very numerous and extenſive; and ſome of the fences incloſing them run parallel to each other, and form ſpacious public roads, that have a beautiful effect, and would appear ornamental in countries where rural conveniencies have been carried to the greateſt perfection. Theſe fertile, well cultivated iſlands extend about 19 miles.

HAPSAL, a ſea-port of Revel, 5 miles SW. of that city.

HAPSBURG, a ruinous caſtle, on a lofty eminence, on the right bank of the Aar, about 3 miles above Bruck, in the canton of Bern. What remains of it is now inhabited by the family of a peaſant. It is famous for being the cradle, as it were of the houſe of Auſtria, whoſe anceſtors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when they were no more than ſimple gentlemen of Swiſſerland, and afterwards were, for many years, counts of Hapſburg; till Rodolph I. by his talents, raiſed himſelf to the empire of Germany, and archduchy of Auſtria. This caſtle commands an unbounded view over hills and dales, plains and foreſts, rivers and lakes, towns and villages, mountains and Alps, &c. Alſo a bailiwick of Lucern; both in Swiſſerland.

Hapſburgh, Norfolk, NE. of Waltham, *Hapſford*, Cheſh. NW. of Delamere Foreſt, *Hapſwell*, Yorkſ. S. of Richmond. *Hapton* and *Tower*, Lanc. NE. of Blackburn. *Haracles*, Staffordſ. NW. of Leek. *Harberbury*, 4 miles from Warwick. *Harber Houſe*, near Durham. *Harberton*, Devonſh. SW. of Berry Pomery. *Harberween*, Weſtm. SE. of Shap. *Harbiford*, Bucks, near High Wycomb. *Harbirdown*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Harborn*, Staffordſ. SW. of Birmingham.

*HARBOROUGH, MARKET, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with ſome manufactures of tamnies and laſtings. It is a great thoroughfare on the road from Northampton to Leiceſter and Derby, and is ſeated on the river Welland, which ſeparates it from Northamptonſhire, 14 miles SSE. of Leiceſter, and 85 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Harborough, Linc. NW. of Grimſby. *Harborough*, Warw. N. of Rugby. *Harbottle, Manor* and *Caſtle*, Northumb. near Halliſtones, in Riddeſdale. It ſtands on the Coquet.

HARBURG, a town of Lunenburg Zell, in Lower Saxony; and a town of Oetingen Wallerſtein, in Suabia.

Harburn, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Dart below Harburton. *Harby*, Leiceſ. SW. of Belvoir Caſtle. *Harbybrow*, Cumb. near Ireby.

HARCOURT, a town in the dept. of Calvados,

Calvados, 10 miles S. of Caen; and a town in the dept. of Eure, 15 miles NW. of Evreux.

Harden, Chef. N. of Stockport. *Harden*, Durham, NW. of Hartlepool. *Harden*, Kent, N. of Elham. *Harden*, Yorkſ. NW. of Bradford. *Harden Huſh*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Hardendale*, Weſtm. in the pariſh of Shap.

HARDERWICK, a ſea port of Dutch Guelderland, with a ſmall univerſity. It is ſituated on the Zuyder Zee, 25 miles NE. of Utrecht.

Hardham, Suſſex, NW. of Parham. *Hardhorn*, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs. *Harding*, Oxf. S. of Henley on Thames. *Harding*, Staff. N. of Walſal. *Harding*, Wilts, NE. of Great Bedwin. *Harding*, or *Harpedon*, Herts, 3 miles S. of Walthamſted. *Hardingdale*, Weſtm. NE. of Shap. *Hardingham*, Norfolk, NW. of Hingham.

HARDINGS, a town of Virginia.

Hardingſtone, near Northampton. *Hardington*, Somerſetſh. 3 miles from Yeovil. *Hardington*, Somerſ. NW. of Frome Selwood. *Hardknot Hill*, Cumberl. a ſteep mountain, SE. of Copeland Foreſt. *Hardley*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Hardley Beacon*, Suſſex, between Aſhdown and Dallington Foreſts. *Hardley Hall*, Derbyſh. in the High Peak. *Hardmead*, Bucks, NE. of Newport. *Hardneſs Wood*, Berks, near Binfield and Warfield. *Hardraw*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, by Swaledale, near the cataract of Ayſgarth. *Hardreſs*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Kent. N. of Elham. *Hardſworthy*, Devonſhire, near Hartland.

HARDWICK, a town in the ſtate of Georgia, 19 miles SW. of Savannah.

Hardwick, Derb. in Scarſdale. *Hardwick*, 4 miles from Glouceſter. *Hardwick*, Glouc. in Elmſton pariſh. *Hardwick*, Norf. near Lynn. *Hardwick*, Bedf. in Kempſton pariſh. *Hardwick*, Surry, near Chertſey. *Hardwick*, Bucks, between Aylesbury and Winſlow. *Hardwick*, Camb. W. of Granchester. *Hardwick*, Durham, NW. of Grindon. *Hardwick*, Durham, NW. of Hartlepool. *Hardwick*, Heref. near Clifford Caſtle. *Hardwick*, Hereford. E. of Pembridge. *Hardwick*, Hunt. NW. of St. Neot's. *Hardwick*, Monm. SE. of Abergavenny. *Hardwick*, Norf. N. of Harleſton. *Hardwick*, Norf. near Hawſted. *Hardwick*, Northamp. near Wellingborough. *Hardwick*, Nott. SW. of Mansfield. *Hardwick*, Oxf. between Fencot and Mixbury. *Hardwick*, Oxf. NW. of Reading. *Hardwick*, Oxf. W. of Stanton Harcourt. *Hardwick*, Rutland, near Empingham. *Hardwick*, Shropſhire, NE. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Hardwick*, Shropſh. SW. of Elleſmere. *Hardwick*, Staffordſ. in Sandon pariſh. *Hardwick*, Yorkſhire, a foreſt adjoining to Halifax. *Hardwick*, Yorkſ. near Pontefract. *Hardwick Priors*, near Warwick.

HARE, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway, about 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 60. 20. N. lon. 6. 33. E.

Hareby, Nott. near Broadham Priory. *Hareby*, near Lincoln, noted for the death of Eleanor, wife of King Edward I. *Harecaſtle*, Staff. the Great Trunk, or Staffordſhire Canal, (deviſed by Mr. Brindley, and which joins the navigation of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Oceans, in ſpite of every obſtruction, through a ſpace of 93 miles) paſſes under ground here for 2880 yards; it is 9 feet wide and 12 high, lined and arched with brick. It was begun July 14, 1766. *Harefield*, Middl. between Uxbridge and Rickmanſworth. *Harefield*, Glouceſ. N. of Briſtol. *Harelaugh*, Northumb. between Yardop and Bickerton. *Harelaw*, Northumb. NW. of Newcaſtle. *Hareridge Hall*, Cumberl. NW. of Grayſtock Caſtle.

*HARESBURY, in old records called HEYTSBURY, and now written HATCHBURY, a village, or borough town, of Wilts, with a large woollen manufacture. It was once the reſidence of the Empreſs Maude, and is ſituated on the Willey, 20 miles NW. of Saliſbury, and 93 W. by S. of London. Market diſuſed.

Hareſcomb, Glouceſ. a hamlet in Hareſfield pariſh. *Hareſcomb*, Glouceſ. near Painſwick. *Hareſfield*, Glouceſ. 5 miles W. of Stroud. *Hareſfield*, *Little*, Glouc. in Standiſh pariſh. *Hareſgate*, Kent, between Speldhurſt and Tunbridge Wells. *Hareſhaw Linn*, Northumb. near Wark and Bellingham, is a fine waterfal. *Hareſton*, Dorſetſ. on a river that runs into Sandwich Bay. *Hareſtreet*, Eſſex, near Rumford. *Hareſtreet*, Herts, between Puckeridge and Barkway. *Hareſwell*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, SW. of Wighton. *Harewood*, Bedfordſ. near Turvey.

HARFLEUR, a town in the dept. of the Lower Seine, with a harbour now filled up, and only fit for boats. It contains about 2400 inhabitants, and is ſituated on a ſmall river that runs into the Seine, near it's mouth, 36 miles NW. of Rouen, and 5 E. of Havre de Grace. Lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 0. 19. E.

Harford, a river of Yorkſ. which runs into the Darwent at Wickum Abbey. *Harford*, Devonſ. 10 miles from Plymouth. *Harford*, and *Harford Lower*, Glouc. in Naunton pariſh. *Harford Bridge*, Hants, near

near Hartley Row. *Hartford, Eaſt*, Northumb. near Stannington. *Hargaſt*, Herefordſ. near Kyneton. *Hargrave*, Suff. SW. of Bury. *Hargrave*, Dorſetſ. NE. of Sturminſter. *Hargrave*, Northamp. E. of Higham Ferrers. *Harimere Chapel*, Camb. S. of Ely. *Harington*, Northamp. W. of Rothwell. *Haringworth*, Northamptonſhire, NE. of Rockingham. *Harkirk*, Lancaſhire, in the pariſh of Croſby parva. *Harkſted*, Suffolk, W. of Harwich. *Harlackenden*, Kent, in Woodchurch pariſh. *Harleſton*, Staffordſ. NE. of Tamworth. *Harlaxton*, Linc. 2 miles from Grantham. *Harle, Little* and *Weſt*, Northumb. near Kirk Harle.

HARLEBECK, a town in Flanders county.

HARLECH, a mean town of Merionethſ. but naturally ſtrong, being ſeated on a rock, on the ſea ſhore. It is chiefly remarkable for it's caſtle, built by Edward I. which is ſtill almoſt entire. Near it is a cataract of the Rhais Du, which ruſhes down a mountain, for above 100 yards, and then forms a caſcade, part of an elliptical curve, to a pool 40 feet below. Harlech is the county town, and is 24 miles S. of Carnarvon, and 223 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

HARLEM, a large, rich, and handſome town, of the United Provinces, in Holland, containing about 40,000 inhabitants. It is noted for it's church, which is the largeſt in Holland, and in which is a remarkable fine organ, that conſiſts of 8000 pipes; the largeſt is 38 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter, and there are 68 ſtops, of which the moſt wonderful is the *vox humana*. To the S. of the town is a wood, cut out into delightful walks and viſtas. Here are conſiderable manufactures in linen, ribbands, and tapes, and they export great quantities of beer. It is ſituated on the river Sparen, about a league from the ſea, and 10 miles W. of Amſterdam.

HARLEM MERE, a lake of Holland, near Harlem, about 14 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amſterdam, and is navigable for boats. The canals, however, from Leyden to Amſterdam are a ſafer, though more tedious paſſage.

Harleſay, E. and *W.* Yorkſ. NE. of Northallerton. *Harleſcot*, N. of Shrewſbury.

HARLESTON, a dirty town of Norfolk, ſeated on the river Waveney, 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 100 NE. of London. A large market on Wedneſday.

Harleſton, Devonſ. in Brixton pariſh. *Harleſton*, Middleſex, in Wilſdon pariſh. *Harleſton*, 4 miles from Northampton. *Harleſton*, Suffolk, NW. of Stow. *Harleſtwas*, Herefordſ. near Dowre. *Harley*, Shropſhire, E. of Acton Burnel Caſtle.

HARLING, EAST, a pretty, neat, genteel town of Norfolk, ſeated on a rivulet, between Thetford and Buckenham, 21 miles SW. of Norwich, and 88 NE. of London. It's market, on Thurſday, is chiefly for linen-yard and linen-cloth.

Harling, Middle and *Weſt*, Norfolk, near Harling.

HARLINGEN, a ſea-port town of Weſt Frieſland, ſituated at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, about 13 miles nearly W. of Lewarden. Next to Lewarden, it is the largeſt and moſt populous town in the province.

Harlington, Middleſex, N. of Hounſlow Heath. *Harlington*, Bedf. near Amptill. *Harlings*, Suſſex, SW. of Hardley Beacon.

HARLOW, a town of Eſſex, chiefly noted for it's annual fair, on a common, about 2 miles from the town, much frequented for horſes, hogs, and cows, on Sept. 9. It is called Harlow Buſh Fair. It has another fair on Nov. 8. Harlow is ſituated on the W. ſide of the Rodings, about 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 23 NE. of London.

Harlow Hill, Yorkſhire, near Leeds, *Harlow Hill*, Northumb. S. of Stannington. *Harlow Bury* and *Harlow Street*, Eſſex, SW. of Hatfield Broad Oak. *Harlſton*, 5 miles S. of Cambridge. *Harlton*, W. of Harlſton, 7 miles from Cambridge. *Harlton*, Linc. NW. of Grimſby. *Harlyne*, Cornwall, W. of Padſtow Haven. *Harmby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NE. of Middam. *Harmer*, Suſſex, N. of Salehurſt. *Harmondſworth*, Middl. NW. of Harlington, and 2 miles from Colnbrook. It is remarkable for one of the largeſt barns in England, whoſe ſupporting pillars are of ſtone, and which is ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity.

HARMONY, a town of Pennſylvania.

Harmſbay, Dorſetſ. a hamlet to Chidiock. *Harmſton*, 4 miles from Lincoln. *Harnal*, Bucks, E. of Ivinge. *Harnam*, Northumb. NW. of Ogle Caſtle. *Harnam, E.* and *W.* Wilts, near Sarum. *Harndon*, Hants, SE. of Hambledon. *Harnhill*, Glouceſ. 3 miles from Cirenceſter. *Harnidge Grange*, near Shrewſbury. *Harold Stone*, Pembrokeſh. near Haverfordweſt.

HARO, a town of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Ebro, 32 miles NE. of Burgos.

Harper Hill, Cumberl. N. of the Picts

Wall, near Stapleton. *Harpers*, or *Harefoot Lane*, Dorſetſhire, NW. of Bingham's Melcomb. *Harpford*, Devonſ. near Sidmouth. *Harpham*, Norf. between Thetford and Windham. *Harpham*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, SE. of Kilham. *Harpley Hall*, Durham, on the Wear, SE. of Wolſingham. *Harpley Hall*, Norfolk near Houghton. *Harpole*, NW. of Northampton. *Harpsfield Hall*, Herts, near Hatfield. *Harpſton*, Dorſetſh. near Bradel. *Harpſwell*, Lincolnſ. near Gainſborough. *Harptree, E.* and *W.* Somerſ. N. of Mendip. *Harraby*, Cumberl. near Carliſle. *Harradon*, Bedfordſ. in Carington pariſh. *Harrendon, Great* and *Little*, Northamp. between Wellingborough and Kettering. *Harrietſham*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Harrington*, Cumberl. near Carliſle. *Harrington*, Line. near Alford. *Harrington*, Worceſterſ. N. of Eveſham.

HARRINGTON, Cumberland, a ſea-port between Workington and Whitehaven, being 4 miles from the former, and 6 from the latter port. It's principal buſineſs ariſes from the colliers and ſhip-building.

HARRIS. See LEWIS.

HARRISBURG, a town of N. Carolina; and a town of Pennſylvania.

*HARRISTOWN, a ſmall town of Kildare, in Leinſter, 18 miles SW. of Dublin.

HARRODSBURG, a town of Kentucky.

Harrock Hall, Lane. between Standiſh and Biſpham. *Harrold*, near Bedford, *Harrold Ewias*, Heref. at the conflux of the Munny and Dore. *Harrold's Park*, Eſſex, W. of Epping. *Harraton*, Durh. on the Wear, W. of Sunderland. *Harrowbridge*, Devonſhire, SE. of Taviſtock. *Harrowgate*, Yorkſhire, in the pariſh of Knareſborough, remarkable for its mineral waters, which are vitriolic and ſulphureous. Bathing is the moſt general mode of uſing them; and they are often ſucceſsful in dropſical, ſcorbutic, and gouty caſes. *Harrow Hill*, Worc. 2 miles from Eveſham. *Harrow on the Hill*, Middl. a village ſituated on the higheſt hill in the county, 10 miles WNW. of London. At it's free-ſchool, a ſilver arrow is ſhot for, once a year, viz. Auguſt 4, by a ſelect number of the ſcholars, who are dreſſed for the purpoſe in the habit of archers. *Harrow Weald*, Middl. at the foot of Harrow Hill. *Harſingside*, Northumb. SW. of Hexham. *Harſton*, Leicſ. S. of Belvoir Caſtle. *Harſtuden*, Northumb. near Harlow. *Harthorne*, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth. *Harthorn, Weſt*, Durham, NE. of Darlington. *Hartbury*, NW. of Glouceſter. *Hartclack Bridge*, Somerſetſhire, between Wells and Glaſtonbury. *Harte*, Durham, near the coaſt, NW. of Hartlepool. *Harterton*, Northumberland, NW. of Morpeth. *Harteſt*, Suffolk, N. of Boxted. *Hartey*, Kent, in the Iſle of Sheppey. *Hartfield*, Suſſex, SE. of E. Grinſtead.

HARTFORD, a flouriſhing, commercial town, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river of that name, about 50 miles from it's entrance into the Sound. It is divided by a ſmall river, with high romantic banks; over this river is a bridge, connecting the two diviſions of the town, which is 69 miles WSW. of Boſton. Lat. 41. 52. N. lon. 72. 30. W.

Hartford, Cheſh. NW. of Northwich. *Hartford*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Ravenſworth Caſtle. *Hartford*, near Huntingdon. *Hartham*, Wilts, between Coſham and Slaughterford. *Harthill*, Cheſ. SW. of Peckforton. *Harthill*, Yorkſhire, near Holderneſs. *Harthill*, Yorkſhire, near Worksop, in Nottinghamſhire. *Harting*, Suſſex, near Midhurſt. *Harting Fordbury*, 1 mile from Hertford. *Hartington*, Derbyſhire, NW. of Wirkſworth.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonſhire, partly concerned in the herring fiſhery on this coaſt. It is ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, near a promontory called Hartland Point, 28 miles W. of Barnſtaple, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hartlebury, near Worceſter. *Hartlebury*, 4 miles from Glouceſter.

HARTLEPOOL, a pretty, large, ſea-port town, of the county of Durham, ſeated on a promontory, partly ſurrounded by rocks and hills, and partly by the ſea. It has a ſafe harbour, where the Newcaſtle and Sunderland colliers generally take ſhelter in ſtreſs of weather. It has a conſiderable fiſhery on the coaſt, and they export a good deal of coals and lime. It is 16 miles SE. of Durham, and 254 N. by W. of London. It's market, on Saturday, is much decayed.

Hartley, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the S. Tyne, at Fetherſtonehaugh. *Hartley*, Kent, SW. of Cobham.

Hartley, Northumb. on the coaſt, N. of Tinmouth. Here are ſalt, copperas, and glaſs-works; and here is a pretty haven, or harbour, to which a canal has been cut, through a ſolid rock, 52 feet deep, 30 broad, and 900 long. The exports from this place, in 1776, were 70,000 dozen of bottles, 300 tons of ſalt, 100 tons of copperas manufactured here, and 18,000 chaldrons of coals.

Hartley, Hants, near Selborn. *Hartley*,

ley, Dorſetſ. in Great Mintern pariſh. *Hartley Caſtle*, Weſtmorland, near Kirkby Steven. *Hartley Hall*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Hartley Row*, Hants, 9 miles from Bagſhot. *Hartley Waſpill*, Hants, NW. of Hartley Row. *Hartlip*, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Hartmere*, Surry, in Godalmin pariſh. *Hartmore*, Wilts, near Devizes. *Harton*, Devonſh. near Hartland. *Harton*, Durham, S. of Shields. *Harton*, Shropſ. NW. of Diddleſbury. *Harton*, Yorkſh. N. Riding, near Flaxton. *Harton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Craven. *Hartpury*, 4 miles NW. of Glouceſter. *Hartro Houſe*, Somerſ. between Bridgewater and Dulverton. *Harts Hill*, Warwickſ. between Nuneaton and Atherſton. *Hartſhead*, Yorkſ. E. of Halifax. *Hartſholm*, near Lincoln. *Hartſhop*, Weſtm. near Depedale. *Hartſhorn*, Derb. N. of Aſhby de la Zouch. *Hartſide*, Northumb. W. of Branton. *Hartcoell*, Bucks, near Ayleſbury. *Hartwell*, Northamp. W. of Oulney. *Harty Iſle*, Kent, at the corner of Sheppey Iſle, oppoſite Feverſham. *Harvard*, Middl. near Shepperton, in Sunbury pariſh. *Harum*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Helmſley and Rydal. *Harwardale*, Yorkſ. in Whitby Strand. *Harwell*, Berks, near E. Hendred. *Harwell*, Nott. near Bautree. *Harwep*, Northumb. NE. of Branton.

*HARWICH, a ſea-port town of Eſſex, ſeated on a tongue, or point of land, oppoſite to the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell, 42 miles E. by N. of Chelmsford, and 72 NE. of London. It is not very large, but is well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet boats are ſtationed, that ſail to Helvoetſluys, regularly every Wedneſday and Saturday, if wind and weather do not prevent, in time of peace. It has a very ſafe, ſpacious, and convenient harbour, extending from the ſea to within 2 miles of Ipſwich, and able to receive ſhips of 100 guns all the way: here is alſo a very good dock-yard for building ſhips, with the neceſſary ſtorehouſes, cranes, launches, &c. The waſhing and undermining of the tides, and the falling off of large pieces of cliff, have made the point a peninſula, and, perhaps, may in time make it an iſland. The harbour is defended by Landguard Fort, built on a ſandy point on the Suffolk ſide of the water, and other ſtrong works. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and many veſſels are employed in the North Sea fiſhery. Lat. 52. 0. N. lon. 1. 25. E. Markets on Tueſday and Friday.

HARWICH, a town of Maſſachuſets, ſituated in Barnſtaple Bay; a town of Vermont, and a town of Connecticut.

Harwich Chapel, Lanc. near Bolton.

HARWINGTON, a town of Connecticut.

Harwood, Bucks, N. of Winſlow. *Harwood*, Heref. W. of Roſs. *Harwood*, Herts, W. of Watford. *Harwood*, Lanc. S. of Clithero. *Harwood, Great* and *Little*, Lancaſ. N. of Blackburn. *Harwood*, Yorkſ. NE. of Leeds, is a pretty little village, and has a handſome, coſtly, ſtone bridge, of 11 arches, over the Wherfe, which runs here in a bed of ſtone, and looks as clear as rock water.

Harwood Dale, Yorkſh. near Scarborough. *Harwood Grange*, Derbyſ. SW. of Cheſterfield. *Harwood Shields*, Northumb. N. of the Tyne, near Ridlam Hope. *Harworth*, Nottingh. on the borders of Yorkſh. near Tickhill Caſtle. *Haſcomb*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin. On Caſtle Hill, in this pariſh, are the remains of a Roman camp; from it there is a proſpect extending over the whole county of Surry, and a part of Suſſex. *Haſelbadge*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Haſelbury*, Wilts, between Bath and Chippenham. *Haſeler*, Staff. near Lichfield. *Haſeley*, Eſſex, 2 miles from Malden. *Haſeley*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Haſeley, Great* and *Little*, Oxf. near Cuddeſden. *Haſeley*, Warw. between Birdbrook and Wroxhall. *Haſiley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, S. of Patley Bridge. *Haſelover*, Staff. N. of Tamworth. *Haſelton*, Glouceſ. NW. of N. Leach. *Haſfield*, 6 miles N. of Glouceſter. *Haſilbeare*, Dorſetſ. W. of Blandford. *Haſilbeare*, Somerſetſh. near N. Parret. *Haſingrove*, Somerſetſ. near S. Barrow. *Haſteton*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Haſteden*, Glouceſ. in Rodmarton pariſh.

*HASLEMERE, a ſmall, but ancient town of Surry, 12 miles SW. of Guilford, and 42 SW. of London. It's market, on Tueſday, is chiefly for poultry.

Haſleton, Glouceſterſ. near N. Leach. *Haſlewood*, 4 miles from Derby. *Haſlewood*, Suffolk, N. of Aldborough. *Haſlewood*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Aberforth. It has a pleaſant proſpect of the cathedrals of York and Lincoln, though 60 miles aſunder, and a remarkable quarry, called Peter's Pit, becauſe the cathedral of St. Peter, at York, was built with the ſtones dug out of it. The country, for 10 miles round this place, is remarkably rich in manor-houſes, parks, woods, chaſes, navigable rivers, &c. and within theſe limits, as much ſport for hunting, fiſhing, and fowling, as in any part of England.

HASLINDEN, a ſmall town of Lancaſhire, 14 miles N. by W. of Mancheſter, and 196 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Haſlingfield, on the Cam, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Haſlingham*, E. of Norwich. *Haſlington*, Cheſh. 3 miles from Sandbach. *Haſon*, Northumb. S. of Alnwick. *Haſſal*, Cheſ. near Haſlington and Sandbach. *Haſſelbach*, Northamp. near Naſeby. *Haſſelbury Brian*, Dorſetſh. near Sturminſter. *Haſſeler*, Warwickſ. E. of Alceſter.

HASSELT, a town in Overyſſel, ſituated on the Vecht.

HASSELT, a town of Liege, ſituated on the Demer.

Haſſobury, Eſſex, near Staniſted Mountfichets, *Haſſop*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Haſſercomb*, Somerſ. near Biſhop's Lidiard. *Haſtingbury*, or *Hallingbury*, *Great*, called alſo *Morley*, and *Haſtingbury*, or *Hallingbury*, *Little*, called alſo *Haſtingbury Nevil*, and *Bouchier*, or *Bowſer*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Biſhop's Stortford. *Haſtingleigh*, Kent, NE. of Aſhford.

*HASTINGS, a ſea-port of Suſſex, containing 2 churches, about 600 houſes, and 3000 inhabitants. It is ſeated between high clefts, or hills, on a ſmall ſtream, called the Bourne, which divides it into two different pariſhes, 14 miles SW. of Rye, and 64 SE. of London. The chief employment of the people is fiſhing. Near this town, in the year 1066, was fought the moſt memorable battle in the annals of this country, between Harold II. king of England, and William, duke of Normandy, in which the former loſt his life and kingdom. Of the Normans, there fell near 15,000 men, and a much greater number of the Engliſh were killed in the purſuits. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Haſwell, Somerſ. 2 miles from Bridgewater. *Haſwell*, *Great* and *Little*, NE. of Durham.

HATBOROUGH, a town of Pennſylvania.

Hatch, Bedfordſ NW. of Biggleſwade. *Hatch*, Devonſ. in S. Moulton pariſh. *Hatch*, Kent, W. of Canterbury. *Hatch*, *Weſt*, Somerſetſ. near Caſtle Cary. *Hatcham*, Surry, between Newington Butts and Deptford. *Hatch End*, Middl. between Pinner Green and Stanmore. *Hatchland*, Dorſetſ. near Netherby. *Hatchland*, Surry, 4 miles from Guilford.

*HATFIELD, a town of Herts, ſeated on the river Lea, and on the great North road, 20 miles NNW. of London. Here is a magnificent ſeat and park of the Marquis of Saliſbury. Market on Thurſday.

HATFIELD, a town of Maſſachuſets.

Hatfield, Herefordſh. E. of Leominſter. *Hatfield* and the *Chaſe*, Yorkſ. 4 miles from Doncaſter. *Hatfield*, *Great*, and *Little*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK, or HATFIELD REGIS, a town of Eſſex, 30 miles ENE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hatfield Heverel, Eſſex, near Witham. *Hatfield Woodhall*, Herts, is a ſubordinate manor of Hatfield. *Hatfield Woodhouſe*, Yorkſ. 2 miles from Hatfield. *Hatford*, Berks, E. of Farringdon. *Hather*, Linc. NE. of Grantham. *Hatherden*, Hants, NW. of Andover. *Hatherker*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rippon. *Hatherland*, Devonſ. N. of Tiverton.

HATHERLEY, a town of Devonſhire, with a conſiderable woollen manufacture. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Towridge, near it's confluence with the Ock, 26 miles NW. of Exeter, and 201 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Friday.

Hatherley Down, 2 miles from Glouceſter. *Hathern*, Leic. NW. of Loughborough. *Hatherop*, Glouc. 7 miles from N. Leach. *Hatherſedge*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Hatherton*, Cheſ. near Webbenbury. *Hathewate*, Cumb. N. of Longtown. *Hathrington*, Northumberl. near Wark. *Hatley Cockayne*, and *Hatley Port*, or *Parva*, Bedfordſ. NE. of Potton. *Hatley St. George*, or *Great Hatley*, Camb. NE. of Hatley Cockayne. *Hatley*, *Eaſt*, and *Hatley Hongry*, Camb. near Gamblinghay, 13 miles from Cambridge. *Haton*, Cumberl. in the pariſh of Aſpatrick.

HATTEN, a town in Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the Yſſel, 13 miles N. of Deventer.

Hatterel Mountains, in Wales, on the borders of Monmouthſ. and Brecknockſ.

HATTINGEN, a town of Mark, in Weſtphalia.

Hatton, Cheſ. N. of Grimſditch. *Hatton*, Cheſ. W. of Huxley. *Hatton*, Derb. SW. of Sutton. *Hatton*, Kent, SE. of Aſhford. *Hatton*, Linc. SE. of Market Raiſin. *Hatton*, Middl. in the pariſh of E. Bedfont. *Hatton*, Shropſ. NE. of Acton Scott. *Hatton*, Shropſ. SE. of Shefnal. *Hatton*, *Cold*, Shropſh. E. of Evelyn. *Hatton*, *High*, Shropſ. between Hodnet and Stanton. *Hatton upon Avon*, Warwickſ. *Hatton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Pocklington.

HATVANY, a town of Hungary, 20 miles NE. of Buda.

HAVANNAH, a ſea-port town of the

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ſland of Cuba, ſituated on the NW. part of it, oppoſite Florida. The harbour is capable of containing commodiouſly 1000 veſſels, without either cable or anchor. The entrance to it is by a narrow channel, ſtrongly fortified with platforms, works, and artillery, for at leaſt half a mile, the length of the paſſage. On the E. ſide of the mouth of the channel is the famous Moro Fort, mounted with 40 pieces of cannon, almoſt level with the water; and on the oppoſite ſide a ſtrong fort, called the Puntal, adjoining to the town. All the ſhips that come from the Spaniſh American ſettlements, rendezvous here on their return to Spain. In 1700, the town was computed to contain 26,000 inhabitants, Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes; a number which muſt have been conſiderably increaſed ſince. The houſes are elegant, built of ſtone, and ſome of them ſuperbly finiſhed; and the churches, and other public buildings are rich and magnificent. Proviſions here are extravagantly dear; neither is their freſh meat of the beſt kinds, excepting their pork. This inconvenience is not owing to any defect in the ſoil of the iſland, but to the indolence of the Spaniards. In 1762, the Havannah was taken by an Engliſh ſquadron and army, under Sir G. Pocock and Lord Albemarle. The Moro Fort was taken by ſtorm, after a ſiege of 29 days. Twelve men of war and three frigates were taken at the ſame time with the town. It was reſtored, however, by the peace of 1763. Lat. 23. 12. N. lon. 82. 13. W.

*HAVANT, a town of Hants, containing about 500 houſes. It is ſituated between Fareham and Chicheſter, 7 miles NE. of Portſmouth, and 64 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hauderby, Yorkſ. between Marſh Land and Burton Stather. *Haveland*, or *Halland*, Suſſex, NE. of Lewes and Laughton.

HAVELBERG, a town of Pregnitz, in Brandenburg, ſituated on the river Havel, 48 miles WNW. of Berlin.

Haven Points, Dorſetſ. 1 mile SE. of Pool, bounding the harbour. *Haven, Upper*, Wilts, near Everley. *Haverbrack*, Weſtmorland, in Betham pariſh, near Dallam Tower Garden.

*HAVERFORDWEST, a very ancient town of Pembrokeſhire, containing 4 pariſh churches, about 600 houſes and 5000 inhabitants, ſeated on a creek of Milford Haven, called the Dongledye, over which it has a ſtone bridge, 15 miles S. by E. of St. David's, and 239 W. by N. of London. It is a large, well-built, handſome place, inhabited by many genteel families; and has a conſiderable trade, with ſeveral veſſels belonging to it. Here is alſo a commodious quay, for ſhips of burden, and a cuſtom-houſe. Here the aſſizes are held, and the county jail is kept. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Havergate, Norfolk, W. of Yarmouth.

HAVERHILL, a town of Maſſachuſets, 27 miles N. of Boſton.

Haverholm, Lincolnſ. NE. of Sleaford. *Haverick*, Northumberland, near Millum Caſtle.

HAVERILL, a town of Suffolk, partly in Eſſex. It has a conſiderable manufacture of checks, cottons, and fuſtians, and is 59 miles NNE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Havering at Bower, Eſſex, near Rumford. It is a moſt charming ſpot, having an extenſive and beautiful proſpect over a great part of Eſſex, Hertfordſhire, Kent, Middleſex, and Surry, and alſo a fine view of the Thames, with the ſhips ſailing up and down. Some parts of the walls of a palace, that ſeems to have been always the houſe of a queen conſort and her jointure, are ſtill ſtanding here. *Haverſham*, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Haverſtock Hill*, Middl. between London and Hampſtead.

HAVERSTRAW, a town of New York, 32 miles N. of that city.

Hauford Chapel, Shropſ. SW. of Diddleſbury. *Haugh*, Linc. near Alford. *Haugh*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Rotherham. *Haughley*, Suff. near Dagworth. *Haughton*, Cumberl. near Stanwix. *Haughton*, Durh. near Darlington. *Haughton*, Durh. SW. of Newbottle. *Haughton*, Lancaſh. in Amounderneſs. *Haughton*, Northumb. N. of Hexham. *Haughton*, Shropſ. near Shefnal. *Haughton*, near Stafford. *Haughton*, Suſſex, on the Arun, S. of Amberley. *Havington*, Northamp. near Walgrave. *Havington*, Worceſ. near the Littletons. *Haukeſdale*, Cumberl. in Dalſton pariſh. *Haukeſwell*, Warwickſh. near Coleſhill. *Haukeſwell*, *E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Midlam and Richmond. *Haukewell*, Northumb. on the Pont, W. of Pont Eland.

Haulebowling, a dangerous rock in the entrance of Carlingford Bay, covered by the tide before full ſea, or high water.

Haul Down, Somerſ. near Bath *Haulgate*, Yorkſ. NW. of Richmond. *Halton*, Bucks, near Wendover. *Haulton*, Linc. near Spilſby. *Haulton*, Lincolnſ. N. of Tatterſhall. *Haulton*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Wragby. *Haulton, Weſt*, Linc. NE. of

Burton Stather. *Haultwick*, Herts, W. of Puckeridge. *Haunton*, Staffordſ. near Cliffton Canvil.

HAVRE DE GRACE, a large, populous, and commercial town, in the dept. of the Lower Seine. The harbour here has particular advantages, as the water does not begin to ebb till 3 hours after the full tide. The baſon is reſerved for ſhips of war, with room and depth of water for 30 veſſels of 60 guns. It is ſeated on the Engliſh Channel, at the mouth of the river Seine, 45 miles nearly W. of Rouen, and 112 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 29. N. lon. 0. 11. E.

Hauſegarth, Yorkſ. SE. of Whitby. *Hauſe Yard*, Staffordſ. near Armitage.

HAUT-RIVE, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne; and a town in the dept. of the Drome.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town in the dept. of Marne, ſeated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims.

Haw, Devonſh. a rock near Plymouth. *Haw*, Kent, near the coaſt, E. of Swale Cliff. *Haw*, Surry, SW. of Abinger. *Hawarden*, or *Harwarden*, Flintſhire, 5 miles SW. of Cheſter, near the river Dee. Here are the ruins of a large caſtle, from one part of which is a very extenſive proſpect. *Hawcaſter Rig*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds. *Hawcolm Chapel*, Lancaſh. near Entwiſle. *Hawcombe*, Glouc. in Hampton pariſh. *Haw Cupple*, Northumb. E. of Kirkhaugh. *Hawford*, Warwickſ. E. of Newbold.

HAWICK, a town of Roxburgſhire, ſeated on the river Tiviot, in a romantic ſituation, (the ſcenery of which is compoſed of wooded rocks, cataracts, and bridges) 15 miles SW. of Kelſo.

Hawkchurch, Dorſetſhire, 4 miles from Chardſtock. *Hawkebury*, Warw. in Sow pariſh. *Hawkeſbury*, Glouceſ. NW. of Badminton, 4 miles from Sodbury.

HAWKSHEAD, a town of Lancaſhire, ſituated near the Lake of Winandermere, in a valley ſurrounded by a woody, hilly tract, 24 miles NNW. of Lancaſter, and 273 NNW. of London. It has a market on Monday, for the ſale of wool, yarn, proviſions, &c.

Hawkhurſt, Kent, near Benenden. It is a very populous, large pariſh, but full of poor, and noted for ſmugglers. *Hawking*, Kent, SW. of Alkham. *Hawkley*, Hants, N. of Petersfield. *Hawridge*, Somerſetſ. W. of Dulverton. *Hawkſley*, Northumb. on the coaſt, oppoſite Coquet Iſland. *Hawkſton*, 4 miles from Cambridge. *Hawkſton*, Shropſ. near Hodnet. *Hawkſworth*, Nott. NE. of Bingham. *Hawkſworth*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Otley. *Hawkwood*, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Heningham Sible. *Hawkwood*, Suſſex, S. of Itchingham. *Hawley*, Hants, SE. of Blackwater. *Hawling*, Glouc. 6 miles SE. of Winchcomb. *Hawnby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NW. of Helmſley. *Hawnby*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, E. of Ravenſworth Caſtle. *Hawne*, Shropſ. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Hawnes*, 4 miles from Bedford. *Haworth*, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Haw Paſſage*, Glouc. on the Severn, between Tewkeſbury and Glouceſter. *Haws*, Yorkſ. in the W. Riding. *Haws*, a river in Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Severn at Aberhaws. *Haws*, a river in Radnorſhire, which runs into the Ython a little above Dyſſart. *Hawſehouſe*, Weſtmorl. E. of Winandermere. *Hawſham*, Eſſex, SW. of Hatfield Broad Oak. *Hawſted*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Horncaſtle. *Hawſted*, or *Halſted Hall*, Suffolk, 3 miles SW. of Bury. The church is built of freeſtone and flint, which have a durable and pleaſing effect, and the workmanſhip, though built in 1521, is excellent.

HAWS WATER, a lake of Weſtmorland, W. of Penrith, above 3 miles long, half a mile over in ſome places, and a quarter in others, but nearly divided in the middle by a promontory of incloſures.

Hawſworth, Yorkſhire, near Sheffield. *Hawthorn*, Durham, near the ſea, 6 miles S. of Sunderland. *Hawthorp*, Durham, N. of Little Eden. *Hawton*, Nott. near Newark. *Hawton*, *Halloughton*, or *Halmiſton*, Nott. S. of Southwell. *Hawton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Wiggleſworth. *Haxby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, S. of Galtres Foreſt. *Haxey*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Gunthorp. *Haxton*, Bedfordſhire, N. of Luton. *Haxton*, Wilts, near North Tudworth.

*HAY, a town of Brecknockſhire, ſeated between the rivers Wyall and Dulas, on the river Hay, over which it has a handſome ſtone bridge, of ſeven arches, 14 miles ENE. of Brecknock, and 151 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hay, Dorſetſhire, a hamlet to Chidioc. *Hay*, Glouceſ. a hamlet in Filton pariſh. *Haycloſe*, Northumberl. N. of Morpeth. *Haycote*, Lanc. between Dalton Caſtle and the ſea. *Haycroſts*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, N. of Dunſhay. *Haydon*, Dorſetſh. near Charminſter. *Haydon*, Dorſetſ. near Folke. *Haydon*, Dorſetſ. near Sherborn. *Haydon*, Kent, 2 miles from Tunbridge. *Haydon*, Northumberl. W. of Hexham. Here is an ancient caſtle, greatly in decay, formidable by it's ſituation, and ſtrikingly auguſt from the ſolemnity of it's ruins. It appears to have been a place of conſiderable extent and ſtrength, and is ſituated

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on the W. ſide of a deep glen, on the brink of a precipice, at the foot of which runs a little brook. One thing remarkable here, is a ſtable, with an arched roof of ſtone, without any wood in it's ſtructure, even the mangers being ſtone troughs. The proſpect from it is delightful.

HAYE, a town in the dept. of Indre and-Loire, ſeated on the river Creuſe, 25 miles from Tours, and 135 SW. from Paris.

Haye, Cornw. near the Hurlers. *Haye Caſtle*, Cumberl. near Moreſby. *Hayes*, Devonſ. near Budleigh. *Hayes*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Awre. *Hayes*, Kent, near Bromley. Here is *Hayes Place*, the elegant villa and gardens of the late Earl of Chatham. *Hayes*, Middl. 12 miles from London, N. of the road to Uxbridge. *Hayes Arundels*, Devonſhire, an iſland in the manor of Cowicke, between the river Ex, and the village Lahegen. *Hayes Fleyers*, Devonſ. in Ex Iſland. *Hayham*, Lincolnſ. near Burwell. *Hayham Potter*, Norf. E. of Hickling. *Hayles*, Glouceſ. 2 miles N. of Winchcomb. *Hayley*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Hayley Wood*, Glouc. near Cirenceſter. *Hayling Iſle*, Hants, E. of Portſmouth. *Hay, Little*, Staffordſhire, S. of Lichfield.

HAYLSHAM, a town of Suſſex, 12 miles E. of Lewes, and 58 SE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hayſhot, Suſſex, E. of Cocking. *Hayne*, Devonſ. in Stopford pariſh. *Hayne*, Devonſ. in the pariſh of Newton St. Cyre. *Hayneyth*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NE. of Settle. *Hayneford*, 5 miles from Norwich. *Haynes*, Devonſ. near Huiſh. *Haynton, High*, Devonſ. near Black Torrington. *Hay Park*, Yorkſ. near Knareſborough. *Hays*, Derb. near Wirkſworth. *Hayeſby*, Linc. NW. of Fokingham. *Hayſtrop*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, between Kilham and the ocean. *Hayton*, Cumberl. near Farlam and Caſtle Carrok. *Hayton*, Kent, near Hythe. *Hayton*, Nott. to the W. of N. and S. Wheatley. *Hayton*, Shropſ. NW. of Ludlow. *Hayton*, Suſſex, between Terring and the coaſt. *Hayton Hall*, Yorkſ. near Pocklington. *Hayward Bridge*, Dorſetſ. near Child Ockford. *Haywood*, S. of Hereford. *Headborn Worthy*, Hants, near Winchester.

HEADFORD, a town of Galway, in Connaught, 12 miles N. of Galway, and 103 W. of Dublin.

Headingley, Yorkſ. a hamlet of Leeds. *Headley*, Northumberl. SE. of Hexham. *Headley Hall*, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near Bramham Moor. *Headneſton*, Derbyſh. SE. of Aſhborn.

HEAD OF ELK, a town in Maryland ſituated near the head of the Bay of Cheſapeak, on a ſmall river, that bears the name of the town. The inhabitants derive great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

HEADON, an ancient town of Holderneſs, in Yorkſhire, ſeated on a river that falls into the Humber, about 2 miles below, 10 miles E. of Hull, and 182 N. of London. It is pleaſant and well built, though little, and was formerly conſiderable in merchants and ſhipping, but it's harbour is now nearly choked up. Market on Saturday.

Headon, Northumb. S. of the Picts' Wall, and E. of Rutcheſter. *Headon*, Nott. SE. of Retford. *Heage*, Derbyſ. in Duffield pariſh. *Heale*, Devonſ. in Meth pariſh; and there is another *Heale*, in this county, near the Plym River, in the pariſh of Cornwood. *Healy*, Northumb. S. of the Tyne, near Sleley. *Healey*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, W. of Maſham. *Healey*, Yorkſhire, near Sheffield. *Healigh*, Yorkſhire, near Wetherby. *Health Hill*, Northumb. 1 mile from Newcaſtle.

HEAN, a town of Aſia, in Tonquin.

Heanton Stachville, Cornwall, near Padſtow. *Heapham*, Linc. SE. of Gainſborough. *Heath*, Bedf. near Leighton Buzzard. *Heath*, Derbyſ. between Manſfield and Cheſterfield. *Heath*, Glouc. in Weſterleigh pariſh. *Heath*, Hants, SW. of Chriſtchurch. *Heath*, Oxf. on the N. ſide of the Ouſe, a little before it's entrance into Northamptonſhire. *Heath*, Shropſ. W. of Brown Clee Hill. *Heath*, Warw. near Hill Wotton. *Heath*, Yorkſ. near Wakefield. *Heathcote*, Derbyſ. NW. of Wirkſworth. *Heath, Eaſt*, Middl. between Acton and Great Ealing. *Heathencote*, Northamp. S. of Towceſter. *Heath, End*, Kent, between Charing and Aſhford. *Heath End*, Middl. near Heſton. *Heath Houſe*, Hants, S. of Petersfield. *Heathen Heath*, Kent, in Erith pariſh. *Heather*, Leic. SE. of Aſhby de la Zouch. *Heath Farm*, Shropſ. in Stotteſden pariſh. *Heath Hill*, Staff. N. of Sheriff Hales. *Heathfield*, Derbyſ. in the Peak, near Chapel Frith. *Heathfield*, Suſſex, near Burwaſh Downs, 7 miles from Haſtings. In this pariſh is Bailey Park, with a fine grove, and a manſion houſe, on a beautiful eminence, that has a noble view of the ſea, and the country, for above 20 miles round. *Heath rp*, Oxfordſ. 2 miles from Chipping Norton. *Heath Row*, Middl. near Heſton and Hounſlow Heath. *Heaton*, Lanc. N of Mancheſter. *Heaton*, SW. of Lancaſter. *Heaton*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Heaton*, Nothumb. near the mouth

of the Tyll. *Heaton*, Staff. on the borders of Cheſhire. It is noted for ſmall grit and grind-ſtones, that are of a greyiſh colour. *Heaton*, Yorkſ. near Bradford. *Hebborn*, Durh. SW. of Shields. *Hebborn*, Northumb. N. of Morpeth. *Hebden*, a river in Yorſhire, which runs into the Calder, near Midley.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND. Theſe iſlands lie between the 55th and 59th degrees of N. lat. on the W. coaſt of Scotland, and are ſuppoſed to be about 300 in number. The principal of them are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, N. and S. Ulſt, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, Iſlay, &c. which ſee reſpectively.

HEBRIDES, NEW, a groupe of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, ſituated between the latitudes of 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. and between the longitudes of 166. 41. and 170. 21. E. The principal iſlands are Tierra del Eſpirito Santo and Malicollo, beſides ſeveral others of leſs note, ſome of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circumference. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and the uſual productions of the tropical iſlands. The bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, are neither ſo good nor ſo plentiful here as at Otaheite; but the ſugar canes and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of ſuperior quality, and much larger, ſome of the latter weighing 56 pounds. The inhabitants are generally of a ſlender make, and dark colour, and moſt of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houſes are but ſmall, and poorly conſtructed; and they have ſcarcely any manufacture, even for clothing. They generally appear civil and hoſpitable.

HEBRON, a town of Paleſtine, where the Chriſtians have a church, built by Conſtantine, the walls of which are yet in exiſtence. It is ſituated near the fertile Valley of Mamre, partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, 24 miles SW. of Jeruſalem.

Heckdyke, a river in Nottinghamſhire, which runs into the Trent, a little above Stokerith. *Heckfield*, Hants, NW. of Hartley Row. *Heck, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Snaith. *Heckingham*, Norf. NE. of Loddon. *Heckington*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Heckington*, Linc. in the Fens. This village is a compact place, with ſeveral good houſes. It has been incloſed but a few years, having been, before that period, generally under water; but it now produces immenſe crops of oats. *Heckmondwych*, Yorkſ. in Burſall parish.

HECLA, a burning mountain in Iceland, which frequently ſends forth flames, and torrents of burning matter. It takes up 4 hours time to aſcend.

HEDEMORA, a well-built, commercial town, of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, with a large manufacture of gunpowder. It is ſituated near a lake, 53 miles NW. of Upſal.

Hedcorn, Kent, NW. of Smarden. *Heddenham*, Norfolk, NW. of Bungay. *Heddingley*, Nottingh. NW. of Southwell. *Heddington*, near Oxford. *Heddington*, Wilts, between Marlborough and Bath. It ſeems to have been anciently a Roman colony, from the foundations of houſes that have been dug up here, for a miſe together, and ſilver and copper coins of the emperors found here. *Heddon, E.* and *W.* Northumb. E. of Harlow. *Hedden*, Kent, near Wingham. *Hedgeſſet*, Suffolk, SE. of Ruſhbrook. *Hedgeley*, Bucks, between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield.

HEDGEMAN, a town of Virginia, 24 miles WSW. of Waſhington.

Hedlam, Durh. SE. of Staindrop. *Hedley*, Durham, W. of Chopwel. *Healey*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. of Aberforth. *Hedley*, Hants, S. of Alton. *Hedley*, Surry, 3 miles from Epſom. *Hedſdon*, Middl. between Pinner and Whitchurch.

HEDSJAR, HADSJAR, or HEDJAS, a province of Arabia, lying along the Red Sea, between Mount Sinai and the province of Yemen.

Hedſor, Bucks, E. of Marlow, in a delightful ſituation. *Hedworth*, Durh. E. of Newcaſtle. *Heefield*, Northumb. N. of Dale Caſtle. *Heene*, Suſſex, E. of Ferring. *Heeſel*, Northumb. in the lordſhip of Wooler. *Hefferlaw*, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick. *Heghington*, Durham, N. of Darlington.

HEGOW, a territory of Suabia, including all that part which borders on the Lake of Conſtance.

Heighington, SE. of Lincoln. *Heighington*, Worceſterſhire, near Wire Foreſt.

HEIDELBERG, a conſiderable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Palatinate, Lower Rhine, with a celebrated univerſity. It is ſituated on the S. ſide of the Neckar, over which there is a handſome bridge, in a fertile country, 12 miles E. of Spire. Lat. 49. 26. N. lon. 8. 48. E.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Anſpach, in Franconia.

HEILA, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia.

HEILEGEN HAVE, a ſea-port of Holſtein, Lower Saxony, ſeated on the Baltic.

Heilcy, Staffordſhire, in Betley parish.

HEILIGENSTADT,

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Eichsfield, Lower Rhine.

Helagton, Linc. E. of Sleaford. *Helgh*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Conſtable Burton. *Helathyrne*, Yorkſ. near Hull. *Heldrop*, Wilts, near Ramſbury.

HELENA, ST. an iſland in the S. Atlantic Ocean, held by the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company. It's circumference is about 20 miles, and it has the appearance, at a diſtance, of a rock, or caſtle, riſing out of the ocean, being only acceſſible at one particular ſpot, where the town is erected, in a valley, at the bottom of a bay, between two ſteep, dreary mountains. The buildings, both public and private, are plain, but neat. It has ſome high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with woods to the very top. There are other hills alſo, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; and ſome have huge rocks of lava, and a kind of half vitrified flags. The country, however, is far from being barren; the little hills are covered with rich verdure, and interſperſed with fertile valleys, which contain gardens, orchards, and various plantations. The valleys are watered by rivulets, and the mountains, in the centre of the iſland, are covered with wood. The ſoil, which covers the rocks and mountains, is, in general, a rich mould, from ſix to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and ſhrubs. The walks of peach-trees are loaded with fruit, which have a peculiarly rich flavour; but the other European fruit trees and vines, which have been planted here do not ſucceed. Cabbages, and other greens, thrive extremely well, but are devoured by the caterpillars; as are the barley, and other kinds of grain, by the rats, which are very numerous. The ground, for theſe reaſons, is laid out chiefly in paſtures, the verdure of which is ſurpriſing; and the iſland can ſupport 3000 head of their ſmall cattle. They have Engliſh ſheep here, and a ſmall breed of horſes, with goats and rabbits. Their fowls are ring pheaſants, red-lagged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c. of ſome of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Europe, Africa, and the E. Indies. The number of inhabitants on the iſland does not exceed 2000, including near 500 ſoldiers, and about 600 ſlaves, who are ſupplied with all ſorts of manufactures by the company's ſhips, in return for refreſhments; and many of the ſlaves are employed in catching fiſh, which are very plentiful. This iſland is ſituated between the continents of Africa and S. America, about 1200 miles W. of the former, and 1800 E. of the latter. Lat. 15. 55. S. lon. 5. 49. W.

HELEN'S, ST. a town in E. Medina, in the Iſle of Wight, with a large bay, which runs a conſiderable way within the land, and is capable of holding the largeſt fleets.

Helen's, St. near Derby. *Helen's, St.* Lanc. near Warrington. *Heley*, or *Hethley*, Northumb. near Morpeth. *Helford*, Cornwall, has a ſmall but good harbour, on the river Hele, and the people are much engaged in the pilchard fiſhery. This river, the Hel, or Hele, riſes in Wendron pariſh, whence it runs about 3 miles to the village of Guyk, whither the barks come up with the tide. About 3 miles below, it falls into the ſea, forming a haven, which, within a mile of it's mouth, is deep enough for ſhips of 200 tons to ride in ſafety, and is about a mile wide at it's paſſage into the ſea. *Hegley*, Norfolk, near Downham.

HELICON, MOUNT, a hill in the ancient Bœotia, conſecrated to Apollo and the Muſes.

HELIER, ST. the capital of the Iſland of Jerſey, in the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of France. It is ſeated in St. Aubin's Bay, where it has a harbour, and a ſtone pier; having the ſea on the SW. and hills on the N. Another large hill projects, in a manner, over the town, and has a pleaſant walk, that affords an extenſive proſpect. The little iſland, St. Helier, about a mile in circuit, contains Elizabeth Caſtle, which is wholly occupied by the governor and garriſon; it is a peninſula from half-flood to half ebb, during which time there is a paſſage, called the Bridge, which is half a mile long, and formed of ſand and ſtones. It leads to the town, which is well paved, and has wide ſtreets. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000, and in their place of worſhip, the French and Engliſh languages are uſed alternately. Lat. 49. 11. N. lon. 2. 10. W.

Helinhull, Warwickſ. NW. of Stonely. *Hellaby*, Yorkſ. E. of Rotherham. *Helland*, Cornw. NE. of Bodmin. *Hellegon*, Cornwall, N. of Holland. *Hellendan*, Northamp. 5 miles from Daventry. *Hellunsford*, Yorkſ. near Wetherby, where a Roman military way croſſed the river Wherfe. *Helleſden*, NW. of Norwich. *Heliſfield*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Craven. *Hellingley*, Suſſex, N. of Halyſham. *Hellington*, Norfolk, NW. of Loddon. *Hellaughton*, Norf. W. of Fakenham. *Helmeden*, near Northampton. *Helmerton*, Wilts, N. of Calne. *Helmingham*, Suffolk,

folk, between Woodbridge and Debenham. *Helmley*, Suffolk, S. of Woodbridge.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant.

HELMSDALE, a river of Sutherlandſhire, noted for a ſalmon fiſhery, at it's mouth in the German Ocean, near the Ord of Caithneſs.

HELMSLEY, or HELMSLEY BLACKMORE, a town of Yorkſhire, with houſes well-built of ſtone, covered with ſlate. It has a conſiderable manufacture of cotton and linens, and is ſeated on or near the river Rhye, 22 miles N. of York, and 222 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

HELMSTADT, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine, and a town, with an univerſity, of Wolfenbuttle, Lower Saxony.

Helmestowe, Berkſhire, near Abingdon. *Helperby*, Yorkſ. NE. of Boroughbridge. *Helperthorp*, Yorkſ. between Malton and Burlington. *Helpestone*, Northamp. near Burleigh. *Helpringham*, Linc. between Sleaford and Dunnington. *Helſet*, Cornwall, near Leſnewth. *Helſby*, Cheſhire, NW. of Delamere Foreſt.

HELSINBURG, a ſea port of Sweden, ſituated on the Sound, oppoſite Elſinore.

HELSINGFORS, a ſea-port of Nyland, on the N. coaſt of the Gulf of Finland.

Helſington, Weſtmorland, near Kendal.

HELSTON, a large, trading, and populous town of Cornwall, and one of thoſe appointed for the ſtamping of tin. Here is the largeſt market-houſe in the county; and below the town is a tolerably good harbour, where ſeveral of the tin ſhips take in their lading. It is ſeated on the river Lee, near it's influx into the ſea, 14 miles SW. of Falmouth, and 274 S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Helſton Ford, Cornw. NE. of the Loes. *Helſton Leaches*, Weſtmorl. S. of Kendal. *Helswood*, Staffordſ. N. of Leek. *Helton*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile NW. of Milton Abbas. *Helton*, Dorſetſ. near Middleton. *Helton*, Weſtmorl. NW. of Shap. *Helton*, Weſtmorland, E. of Appleby. *Helton Bacon*, *Helton Dale* and *Helton Flethum*, Weſtmorland, between Shap and Eimott river. *Helter*, a river in Northumb. running into the Bowbent, at Anterchester. *Helvillen Hill*, Weſtmorland, N. of Graſſmere.

HELVOETSLUYS, a ſea-port of Holland, on the S. ſide of the Iſland of Voorn, with the beſt harbour on the coaſt, frequented by the Engliſh packet-boats, in time of peace. The principal part of the Dutch navy is laid up here, in a ſpacious baſon at the end of the harbour. It is 5 miles nearly S. of the Briel. Lat. 51. 45. N. lon. 4. 23. E.

Helwarden, Dorſetſ. on the coaſt E. of Weymouth. *Helwell*, Devonſhire, S. of Black Torrington. *Helwin*, Cornw. on the coaſt, NW. of Padſtow. *Helwith*, Yorkſ. NW. of Richmond. *Hembury*, *High* and *Lower*, Dorſetſ. near Eggerdon Hill and Aſkerwell. *Hemenhale*, 7 miles S. of Norwich. *Hemingby*, Linc. NW. of Horncaſtle. *Hemingford Abbots*, and *Grey*, Huntingdonſ. both near St. Ives. *Hemingston*, Suff. E. of Needham. *Hemington*, Leiceſ. near Donnington Caſtle and the Trent. *Hemington*, Somerſ. near Midſummer Norton. *Hemiock*, Devonſ. near Teign Canon. *Hemlington*, NE. of Norwich. *Hemmeſby*, Norf. near Winterton. *Hemmingburgh*, Yorkſ. near Howden. *Hemmington*, Northamp. NE. of Barnwell, and SE. of Polebrook. *Hempnal*, Norf. S. of Saxlingham. *Hempſhall*, NW. of Nottingham, on the river Lyne. *Hempſted*, Norf near Baconſthorp. *Hempſted*, Norfolk, near the coaſt, N. of Hackling. *Hempſted*, Eſſex, near Stamford Magna. *Hempſted*, a pariſh by the Severn, between Glouceſter and Lanthony.

*HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED, a town of Hertfordſhire, ſeated among hills, on a branch of the river Coln, called the Gade, 18 miles SW. of Hertford, and 23 NW. of London. A very large market for corn on Thurſday. Eleven pair of mills ſtand within 4 miles of the place.

Hempſthwaite, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Ripley. *Hempſton*, *Broad* and *Little*, Devonſ. near Aſhburton. *Hempſton*, Glouc. in the hundred of Langley and Swinethead. *Hempton*, Norf. S. of Fakenham. *Hempton*, Oxf. NW. of Deddington. *Hempton*, Shropſhire, SE. of Bridgenorth. *Henſall*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, W. of Snaith. *Hemſby*, Norf. near Winterton. *Hempſted*, Suſſex, SE. of Buckſted. *Hemſted*, Kent, near Cranbrook. *Hemſwell*, Lincolnſhire, near Normanby. *Hemſworth*, *Higher* and *Lower*, Dorſetſhire, in Shapwick pariſh. *Hemſworth*, Yorkſ. NE. of Barneſley. *Henbury*, Glouc. near Briſtol. *Henbury*, Cheſhire, near Macclesfield. *Henbury*, *Higher* and *Lower*, Dorſetſ. S. of Sturminſter Marſhall. *Hendon*, Midd. N. of Hampſtead is pleaſantly ſituated on the rivulet Brent, and has ſeveral agreeable villas in it. *Hendred*, *E.* and *W.* Berks, neer Wantage. *Henfield*, Suſſex, NE. of Stening. *Hengiſtbury Head*, Hants, near Chriſtchurch. *Hengrave*, Suff. NW. of Bury. *Hengſton Hill*, Cornw. near Launceſton. *Henham*, Eſſex, SW. of Thaxted. *Henham*, Glouc. in Bitton pariſh. *Hen-*

ham,

ham, Suff. NW. of Southwold. *Heningham Caſtle*, and *Heningham Sible*, Eſſex, SW. of Sudbury. *Henley*, Dorſetſ. near Buckland Abbas. *Henley*, Hants, near Andover. *Henley*, Shropſ. NE. of Ludlow. *Henley*, Suff. between Needham and Woodbridge. *Henley*, Staff. SW. of Wolverhampton. *Henley*, Warwickſ. in Fokeſhill pariſh.

*HENLEY UPON THAMES, an ancient town of Oxfordſhire, the inhabitants of which are, generally, malſters, mealmen, bargemen, &c. It is ſeated on the Thames, over which it has a large, elegant, ſtone bridge, and by which prodigious quantities of malt, corn, flour, and wood, are ſent to London by barges, 24 miles SE. of Oxford, and 35 W. of London. It's markets, which are very conſiderable, are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

HENLEY IN ARDEN, a town in Warwickſhire, ſituated near the river Arrow, 10 miles NW. of Warwick, and 102 WNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Henley Park, Surry, between Guilford and Farnborough. *Henley Hall*, Worceſ. near Upton. *Henlip*, NE. of Worceſter. *Henllys*, Monmouthſhire, W. of Caerlion. *Henlow*, Bedf. SE. of Shefford.

HENNEBERG, a county of Franconia, about 24 miles in extent from N. to S. and 22 from E. to W.

HENNEBON, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, ſeated on the river Blavet, 5 miles above Port L'Orient.

Hennock, Devonſ. NW. of Chudleigh. *Henny, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, SW. of Sudbury, in Suffolk.

HENRICHEMONT, a ſmall, decayed town in the dept. of Cher, built by the Duke of Sully, in the reign of Henry IV. It is ſituated on the river Saudre, 15 miles NNE. of Bourges.

HENRICO, a county of Virginia.

HENRY, a county of Virginia.

HENRY, CAPE, the S. cape of Virginia at the entrance of Cheſapeak Bay. Lat. 36. 56. N. lon. 76. 5. W.

Henſberry Hill, Cornw. the higheſt hill in the county, NW. of Leſtwithiel. It commands a view of both the N. and S. Sea, as well as above 30 miles into Devonſhire, and almoſt to the Land's End.

HENSDALE, a town of New Hampſhire, 70 miles WNW. of Boſton.

Henſingham, Cumb. near Whitehaven. *Henſhaw*, Cheſh. SW. of Macclesfield. *Henſington*, Oxf. near Woodſtock. *Henſted*, Suff. on a rivulet that runs into the ſea near Benacre. *Henſtridge*, Somerſ. E. of Milborn Port. *Hentland*, Heref. W. of Ros. *Henton, St. George*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles from Crewkern. *Henton Amner*, Hants, S. of Alresford. *Henton, Charterhouſe*, Somerſetſ. 3 miles from Bath. *Henwild*, Glouceſ. in Weſterleigh pariſh. *Henwick*, Berks, N. of Newbury. *Henwood*, Warw. SE. of Solihull. *Heplemill*, Cornw. SE. of Leſkard.

HEPPENHEIM, a town of Mentz; and a town in the palatinate of the Rhine; both in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

Heppeſcote, Northumb. in Morpeth manor. *Hepple*, Northumb. on the river Coquet, near Rothbury. *Hepſey*, a river in Brecknockſhire. *Heptenſtall*, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Hepworth*, Suffolk, SE. of the Fakenhams.

HERACLEA, an ancient, but decayed, town of Romania, ſituated on the N. coaſt of the Sea of Marmora, 45 miles WSW. of Conſtantinople.

HERAT, a town of Choraſan, in Perſia.

HERAULT, a department of France, ſo named from a river which croſſes it from N. to S. nearly in the centre, and falls into the Gulf of Lyons, a little below Adge. It is bounded on the NE. by the dept. of the Gard, and on the SW. by the dept. of the Aude. The chief town is Montpellier.

HERBEMONT, a town of Luxemburg.

HERBORN, a town of Naſſau Dillenburg, in Weſtphalia, with a celebrated Proteſtant univerſity, ſituated on the Dille, 3 miles SSE. of Dillenburg.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Italy, near Naples, totally deſtroyed by an eruption of Mount Veſuvius, in the reign of the Emperor Titus. In the years 1689 and 1711, upon digging in theſe parts, ſomething of this city was diſcovered. In 1738 freſh attempts were made, and ſince that time a prodigious number of monuments of every kind have been diſcovered, ſuch as paintings, ſtatues, buſtoes, furniture, utenſils, &c. The ſituation was near where Portici now ſtands.

Herdiſtaw, Northumb. in the lordſhip of Woller. *Herdwick Priors*, Warwickſhire, NE. of Wormleighton. *Herwick*, Warwickſhire, in the pariſh of Lemington Haſtings. *Herdwick*, Worceſterſhire, in Bredon pariſh, N. of Tewkeſbury.

*HEREFORD, the capital of Herefordſhire, is an ancient, decayed place. It is almoſt encompaſſed by the Wye, and two other rivers, over which are two bridges; and the only manufacture is that of gloves, and other leathern wares. It is 24 miles WNW. of Glouceſter, and 130 WNW. of London. Markets on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Radnorſhire

and Brecknockſhire; on the N. by Shropſhire; on the E. by Glouceſterſhire and Worceſterſhire; and on the S. by Monmouthſhire, and part of Glouceſterſhire. It extends about 38 miles from N. to S. and 33 from E. to W. It is divided into 11 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 6 market towns, 176 pariſhes, 391 villages, 1500 houſes, and about 90,000 inhabitants. The air is healthy, the climate mild, the ſoil generally fertile, producing wheat, barley, oats, clover, turnips, &c. a principal part of the land being employed in tillage; the face of the country rich, beautiful, and picturesque; and it abounds with wood. The Herefordſhire cider is ſufficiently celebrated, and apples grow here in great abundance, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The ſheep are ſmall, affording a fine ſilky wool, in quality approaching to the Spaniſh; but the ſuperior quality of the wool not being thought adequate to atone for the ſmallneſs of the carcaſe, the farmers, in general, are deſirous of obtaining a breed larger and more profitable. The principal rivers are the Wye, Monnow, Lug, and Frome, all of which are well ſtored with fiſh, and the ſalmon, in particular, is very remarkable, for, in other parts of England, they are ſo far out of ſeaſon, after ſpawning, as to be unwholeſome food, till they have been again at ſea to recover themſelves; but here they are found, fat, and fit for the table in all ſeaſons.

Hereford, Little, Heref. on the Teme, W. of Tenbury. *Hereſield*, Yorkſ. NW. of Ripley, near Patley Bridge.

HEREGOVINZA, a territory of Dalmatia.

HERENTHALLS, a town in the late Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the river Nethe, 20 miles NE. of Louvain.

Herford, NE. of Huntingdon.

HERFORD, or HERVORDEN, a town of Ravenſberg, in Weſtphalia, with a celebrated nunnery, ſince the reformation, become Lutheran. It is ſituated on the rivers Werra and Aa, which divide it into 3 parts, 10 miles ENE. of Ravenſburg.

HERI, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, about 2 miles NNW. of Ternate. It is pretty high, and not more than 2 miles in circumference. The cultivated parts, contraſted with the brown ſhade of the trees, and the interſperſion of houſes, give this little ſpot a very picturesque appearance. It ſeems, as well as Ternate, to be well inhabited, and in a good ſtate of cultivation.

Herigby, Norf. near Yarmouth. *Herings*, between Alton and Baſingſtoke. *Heringfleet*, Suffolk, 2 miles from Milden Hall. *Heringfwell*, Suffolk, S. of Milden Hall. *Herington, Eaſt, Middle*, and *Weſt*, Durham, SW. of Sunderland.

HERISAU, an ancient town of Appenzel, in Switzerland, with a manufacture of linens and muſlins, remarkably fine. It is ſituated on the little river Bulbach, 10 miles NW. of Appenzel.

HERISSON, a town in the dept. of Allier, 15 miles NW. of Montmarault.

HERK, a town of Liege, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near it's confluence with the Demer, 20 miles NW. of Liege.

HERMENSTADT, a free town of Tranſylvania, capital of the country. It is ſituated on the river Szebeny, which ſoon after joins the Alauta, 147 miles NE. of Belgrade.

Hermeſton, Nott. near Blith. *Hermitage*, Cheſh. near Middlewich. *Hermitage*, Dorſetſ. S. of Clifton. *Hermitage*, Rut. S. of Ridlington Park. *Hermitage*, Staff. on an eminence, near Blithefield. *Hermitage*, Yorkſ. on the Humber, near Hull. *Hermitage, The*, Northumb. near Warkworth, is the beſt preſerved, and moſt entire, now remaining in theſe kingdoms. It ſtill contains 3 apartments, hollowed in the ſolid rock, and hanging over the river in the moſt picturesque manner imaginable, with a covering of ancient hoary trees, reliques of the venerable woods in which this fine ſolitude was embowered.

HERMUS, a river of Natolia, ſaid by the ancients to have golden ſands.

Herne, Eſſex, near Billericay. *Herne*, Kent, 6 miles from Canterbury. Here is a commodious bay, frequented by colliers.

HERNGRUND, a town of Hungary, remarkable for it's extenſive and rich mines of vitriol, in which there is the appearance of a ſubterraneous town, with a great number of inhabitants, who are employed in the works. It is ſituated among the mountains, 65 miles N. of Buda.

Hernhill, Kent, near Harbledown.

HERNHUTH, a town of Gorlitz, in Luſatia, 6 miles N. of Zittau. It was founded in 1723, by the Moravian Brethren, on lands belonging to Count Zinzendorf; and it afterwards became the metropolis, and chief nurſery, of the religious of that perſuaſion.

HERNOSAND, a ſea port of Angermania, in Sweden, with a conſiderable trade, eſpecially in linen. It is ſituated on an iſland, in the Gulf of Bothnia, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, over which there is a bridge, and with a harbour deep enough on it's N. ſide, for the largeſt veſſels to come up and unload at the

the warehouſes. Lat. 62. 38. N. lon. 18. 38. E.

Heron, Bedfordſ. in Tuddington pariſh. *Heronden*, Kent, in Fleet pariſh, near Staple. *Herons*, Eſſex, W. of Great and Little Waltham.

HERQUI, a village in the dept. of the North Coaſts, near a cape called the Point of Herqui, about 18 miles W. of St. Maloes.

Herringſton, S. of Dorcheſter, in Charminſter pariſh. *Hersfield Bridge*, Kent, S. of Maidſtone. *Herſham*, Surry, near Walton upon Thames.

HERSTALL, a town of Liege, ſituated on the Meuſe, 4 miles N. of Liege. Here is a caſtle which belonged to Pepin, father of Charles Martel. This town was ſold to the king of Pruſſia, in 1741.

Herſton, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, a little W. of Swanwich. *Hertesbewed*, Yorkſ. near Dewſbury. *Hertesbewed*, Northumb. near Alnham.

HERTFORD, the county town of Herts, or Hertfordſhire. It was of ſome note in the times of the ancient Britons; and the Eaſt Saxon kings often kept their court here. It is ſeated on the river Lea, which is navigable for barges, and down which vaſt quantities of corn and malt (about 5000 quarters per week of the latter) are ſent to London. Theſe and wool form the principal articles of the market. The ſituation is pleaſant, dry, and healthy, and there are ſeveral public ſchools. In the beginning of the heptarchy, the river was navigable for ſhips up to the town; and, in 879, the Danes erected two forts here, for the ſecurity of their veſſels, but Alfred turned the courſe of the river, ſo that their ſhips were left on dry ground. Hertford is much diminiſhed in it's ſplendour, ſince the N. road was turned through Ware. It is 2 miles W. by S. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Markets on Thurſday and Saturday.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or HERTS, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire; on the N. by Bedfordſhire and Cambridgeſhire; on the E. by Eſſex; and on the S. by Middleſex. It is 27 miles long from N. to S. and 33 broad from E. to W. and is divided into 8 hundreds, which contain 18 market towns, 135 pariſhes, 950 villages, about 16,500 houſes, and 82,800 inhabitants. The northern ſkirt of this county is hilly, forming a ſcattered part of the chalky ridge, which extends acroſs the kingdom in this direction. A number of ſtreams take their riſe from this ſide, which, by their cleanneſs, ſhew the general nature of the ſoil to be inclined to hardneſs, and but indifferent for meadow land. Flint ſtones are ſcattered, in great profuſion, over the face of the country; and beds of chalk are frequently to be met with. It is found, however, with the aid of proper culture, to be extremely favourable to corn, both wheat and barley. The weſtern part is, in general, a tolerably rich ſoil, and under excellent cultivation. The principal commodities of the county are wheat, barley, malt, and wood. The air is celebrated as very wholeſome; and the principal rivers are the Lea, Stort, Coln, Gade, Bean, and Rib.

Hertley Mawdet, Hants, SE. of Alton.

HERTZBERG, a town in the electorate of Saxony.

Herwey's Hill, in Derry, Ulſter.

HERVEY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, compoſed of 3 or 4 ſmall iſlands, united together by rocks covered with the ſea. It is about 18 miles in circumference. Lat. 19. 18. N. lon. 158. 54. W.

Heryard, Hants, near Baſingſtoke.

HESDIN, a fortified town in the dept. of Pas de Calais, ſeated on the river Canche, 25 miles SSW. of St. Omer, and 165 nearly N. of Paris.

Heſelridge, Northumb. NE. of Woller.

Heſhey, Northumb. N. of Morpeth.

HESKET, NEWMARKET, a town of Cumberland, W. of Penrith, and SW. of Carliſle. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Caulder, where the Caldbeck falls into it, 295 miles from London. Market on Friday.

Heſket in the Foreſt, Cumberland, SE. of Carliſle, and in the Foreſt of Englewood.

Heſketh, Lanc. between Eccleſton and the Ribble. *Heſkew*, Cumberl. near Alſton Moor. *Heſle*, Nott. a hamlet of Harworth. *Heſle*, Yorkſ. near the Humber, over which there is a horſe-ferry to Barton in Lincolnſhire. It is about 5 miles SW. of Hull. *Heſleyſide*, Northumb. in Billingham pariſh. *Heſlington*, near York. *Heſpyn*, a river in Denbighſ. which runs into the Clwyd below Llanvair, about 2 miles S. of Ruthin.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, more than 80 miles in length, and unequal in breadth. It is ſurrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper: in the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and paſtures, and there is plenty of vines, fruits, and honey; birch trees are very common, and they make a ſort of wine of the ſap. They likewiſe cultivate a large quantity of hops, and make excellent beer.

Marble,

Marble, alabaſter, vitriol, ſulphur, lead, alum, pipe-maker's clay, bole, &c. are alſo found in conſiderable quantities; and there are ſeveral ſalt ſprings, mineral waters, and medicinal baths. The houſe of Heſſe is divided into two branches, namely, Heſſe Caſſel and Heſſe-Darmſtadt. In both families are princes appenaged; thoſe of Heſſe-Caſſel are Heſſe-Philippſthal and Rhinfels. Heſſe-Homburg is the only appenage of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. Each of theſe have the title of Landgrave.

Heſſelton, Cold, Durham, on the coaſt, N. of Eaſington. *Heſſelton, Hale* and *Monk*, E. of Durham. *Heſſoljkugh, Aſh*, Yorkſ. SW. of Beverley. *Heſt*, Lanc. in Loynſdale. *Heſtburn Paſſage*, NW. of Lancaſter. *Heſtdaſh*, Cumb. N. of Picts' Walls, by Aſkerton Caſtle. *Heſtercomb*, Somerſetſ. N. of Taunton. *Heſterton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. E. of New Malton. *Heſton*, Midd. NW. of Hounſlow. *Heſton*, or *Heathſtone*, Devonſhire, near Moreton. *Heſwal*, or *Haſlewall*, Cheſh. on the Dee, near Gayton Hall. *Hetchſten*, Somerſetſ. near Bruton. *Hethall*, Northumb. in the lordſhip of Woller. *Hethberton*, Devonſ. W. of Exeter. *Hethcote*. SE. of Warwick. *Hethcote*, Warwickſ. in Waſperton pariſh, NW. of the former. *Hethel*, Norf. near Windham. *Hether Hill*, Surry, in Darking pariſh. *Hetherſet*, near Norwich. *Hethfelton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NW. of Stoke. *Hethfield*, Somerſetſ. 4 miles W. of Taunton. *Hethmore*, Somerſetſ. E. of Brent Marſh. *Hethop*, Oxf. near Kiddington. *Hethpoole*, Northumb. NW. of the Cheviot Hills. *Hetoſte*, Linc. NE. of Alford, near the ſea. *Hett*, S. of Durham. *Hetton in the Hole*, and *Hetton on the Hill*, NE. of Durham.

HEUDICOURT, a town in the dept. of the Meuſe, 14 miles W. of Pont a Mouſſon; and a town in the dept. of the Somme, 9 miles NNE. of Peronne.

Heveningham, Suff. SW. of Haleſworth. *Hever*, Kent, NW. of Penſherſt. *everland*, Norf. near Repeham.

HEVERLE. a town of Brabant; 2 miles S. of Louvain.

HEUKELUM, a town of Holland, on the river Linge, 5 miles NNE. of Gorcum.

HEUSDEN, a town of Holland, or, as ſome ſay, Brabant, ſituated on the Meuſe, by a branch of which it is nearly ſurrounded, in the midſt of moraſſes, 15 miles NE. of Breda.

Hewtree, Devonſ. 1 mile and a half without the E. gate of Exeter, and the common place of execution to that city.

HEXHAM. a town of Northumberland, not populous, with narrow ſtreets and ill-built houſes. It's market-place, however, near the centre of the town, is a ſpacious ſquare, ſupplied by a fountain with water. It's preſent church, which contains many ancient tombs, bears conſiderable marks of Saxon grandeur, and it was formerly famous for an abbey. The church had the privilege of a ſanctuary till the reformation, (the extent of the privilege being marked by a croſs, at a mile diſtance each way) and the *Fridſtol*, or *Stool of Peace*, which, whoever took poſſeſſion of, was ſure of remiſſion, is ſtill remaining. On the ſcreen, at the entrance of the choir, are ſome ſtrange monaſtic paintings, called the Dance of Death. Hexham is believed to have been formerly a Roman ſtation. It is now principally noted for it's manufactory of tanned leather, ſhoes, and gloves; and is ſituated on a ſmall ſtream, called the *Hextold*, near the Tyne, 22 miles W. of Newcaſtle, and 284 NNW. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Hexley, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick. *Hexton*, Herts, near Luton in Bedfordſ. *Heybarnes*, or *Heymill*, Herts, on the Coln, SW. of Yardley. *Heybridge*, Eſſex, on the ſame river, oppoſite to Malden.

HEYDEN, and HEYDEN BRIGG, a town of Northumberland, with a well-endowed grammar ſchool, and a fine bridge, of 6 arches, over the Tyne. Market on Tueſday.

Heydon; ſee *Headon*. *Heydon*, Eſſex, near Barkway. *Heydon*, Glouc. in Bodington pariſh. *Heyden*, Norfolk, NW. of Caſton. *Heyford Purcell*, and *Heyford Warren*, Oxfordſ. on the E. bank of the Charwell, NW. of Biceſter. *Heyford, Upper* and *Lower*, Northamptonſ. on the Weſtern Water, N. of Bugbrook.

HEYLSHEN, a town in the late Auſtrian Brabant, 14 miles SE. of Louvain.

Heynor, Derbyſhire, S. of Alfreton. *Heys*, Kent, between Bromley and Weſterham.

HEYTSBURY. See HARESBURY.

Heywood, Lanc. E. of Bury. *Heywood, Great* and *Little*, Staff. on the E. ſide of Stafford, near the influx of the Sow into the Trent. Between this place and Sowborough, or Shutborough, there is a horſe bridge over the Trent, the longeſt in England. From the middle of it is a view of uncommon beauty. *Heazley Side*, Northumb. near Bellingham, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, on the borders of Bedeſdale, on an eminence, clothed with wood, and commanding a beautiful proſpect.

HIATIEN, a town of China, in the province of Petcheli, ſaid to contain near 80,000

30,000 inhabitants. It is 25 miles E. of Peking.

Hiberſtow, Linc. NE. of Kirkton.

HICKERY, a town of Penſylvania.

Hickford, Dorſetſ. N. of Poole. *Hickham*, *N.* and *S.* Linc. near the Witham, S. of Lincoln. *Hickleton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Doncaſter. *Hickling*, Nortſ. in a marſh ground near the ſea. *Hickling*, Nottingh. near Over and Nether Broughton. *Hickfin*, Staff. near Stow and Charley Caſtle. *Hickſted*, Suſſex, near Twineham. *Hidcote*, Glouc. in Mickleton pariſh. *Hide*, Dorſetſhire, adjoining Blandford. *Hide*, Dorſetſ. adjoining Pimpern. *Hide*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, a hamlet to Knolle. *Hide*, Glouceſ. near Minchinghampton. *Hide*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Hide Hall*, Herts, in Sawbridgworth pariſh. *Hide*, *Hall*, in Sandon, Herts. *Hide Park*, Middl. reaches from Park Lane to Kenſington, between the Roads to Bath and Oxford; it has a wall 6 miles round, and a noble baſon of water, called the Serpentine, which ſerves the new buildings of Londor *Hide*, *Weſt*, Herts, 2 miles from Edgeware. *Hide*, *Weſt*, near Hereford.

HIELMAR, a lake of Sudermania, about 30 miles long, and from 2 to 7 wide. It is 60 miles W. of Stockholm.

HIERES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of the dept. of Var. Three of them, namely, Porquerolles, Porteros, or Port Croſs, and Bageau, are inhabited, and the Ile of Titan, the largeſt of them, is capable of cultivation. They abound with medicinal plants. Between theſe iſlands and the continent, is the Roady or Gulf, of Hieres, an excellent and capacious pool or harbour.

HIERES, a town in the dept. of Var, ſeated in a pleaſant and fruitful country, in which are found the beſt fruits of France; but it's harbour being choked up it is now much decayed During great part of the winter, the verdure of the country is as fine as in the ſpring, and, in many gardens, green peas may be gathered. Near the town are large ſalt-works. It is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, with a canal cut from the ſalt lakes to the ſea, 10 miles E. of Toulon, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 5. N. 6. 20. E.

HIERO. See FERRO.

HIESMES, a town in the dept. of Orne, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 W of Paris.

High Bickington, Devonſ. 7 miles S. of Barnſtaple. *High Bridge*, Herts, over the Coln, near More Hall. *High Bridge*, Somerſetſ. in Brent Marſh. *High Budley*, Devonſhire. *High Clere*, Hants. *High Croſs*, Glouceſ. near Aſhelworth. *High Croſs*, Herts, near Thunbridge. *High Croſs*, Leic. near Sharnford, on the borders of Warwickſ. It is the ancient *Benonis*, and is noted for divers Roman antiquities. It is thought by ſome to be the centre, and the higheſt ground of England. *High Down*, Suſſex, W. of Ferring. *High Field*, E. of Lancaſter. *High Gate*, Kent, in Hawkhurſt pariſh. *High Gate*, or *Yate*, Cumb. on the Cauder, near Roſe Caſtle. *High Hale*, Cornw. on the S. ſide of Treſmeer. *High Hall*, Dorſetſ. near Winborne Minſter. *High Street*, Herts, near Heunpſted. *High Street*, Glouc. in Stanley King's pariſh. *High Way*, Wilts, NE. of Calne. *High Weak*, or *Hic*, Dev. near Newton Buſhel. *Higham*, Derb. N. of Alfreton. *Higham*, Kent, E. of Graveſend, near the Hope. *Higham*, Leiceſ. S. of Boſworth. *Higham*, near Norwich. *Higham*, Somerſ. S. of Sedgmoor. *Higham*, Suffolk, NE. of Neyland. *Higham*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, SE. of Sherborn. *Higham*, *Cold*, Northamptonſhire, SW. of Bugbrook.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a ſmall, but clean, dry, healthy, and pleaſant town of Northamptonſhire, with a caſtle near the church, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible. It is pleaſantly ſeated on an aſcent, near the river Nen, 14 miles NE. of Northampton, and 69 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Higham Park, Northamp. SE. of Higham Ferrers. *Higham Gobion*, Bedf. SE. of Ampthill. *Highgate*, a large, populous hamlet, in the pariſhes of Horneſey and Pancras, 4 miles N. by W. of London. It has it's name from it's high ſituation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the biſhop of London. Some of the public houſes here have, or lately had, a large pair of horns placed on the ſign; and when the country people ſtop for refreſhment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a ſtaff, is brought to them, and they are preſſed to be ſworn. If they conſent, a kind of burleſque oath is adminiſtered, that they will never eat brown bread when they can get white, and other things of the ſame kind, which is altered according to the ſexes, and which they repeat after the perſon who brings the horns; being allowed, however, to add to each article the words "except I like the other better." The whole being over, they muſt kiſs the horns, and pay a ſhilling for the oath. *Highley*, Devonſ. near Okeford. *Highley*, Northumb. N. of Morpeth. *Highley*, Shropſ. N. of Wire Forest. *Highlow*, Derbyſ.

Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Highnam*, 2 miles from Glouceſter. *Highney*, Huntingdonſ. near Bruce Caſtle. *Highon*, Staff. SW. of Eccleſhal. *Highover*, Herts, NE. of Hitchin. *Highstington*, Worceſ. in Rake pariſh.

HIGH TOWN, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

Highway, Wilts, NE. of Calne. *Highwick*, or *Wick*, Herts, near Sawbridgeworth. *High Wick*, vulgarly pronounced *Hic*, Devonſ. on the river Teign, near Newton Buſhel. *High-wood Hill*, Midd. in Totteridge pariſh.

*HIGHWORTH, a town of Wilts, ſeated on the top of a hill, near the Vale of White Horſe, 36 miles N. of Saliſbury, and 77 NNW. of London. A market for cattle, &c. on Wedneſday.

Hilborough, Norf. SW. of Watton.

HILBURGHAUSEN, a town, capital of a principality of Upper Saxony, ſituated on the Werra, 28 miles N. of Bamberg.

Hilcot, Glouceſ. in Withington pariſh. *Hildcot*, Staffordſ. near Eccleſhall. *Hilden*, Kent, near Tunbridge. *Hilderſham*, Camb. near Linton and Horſeheath. *Hilderſkill*, Yorkſ. SW. of New Malton. *Hilderſton*, Norf. E. of Fakenham. *Hilderſton*, Staff. E. of Stone. *Hilderton*, Northumb. in the barony of Wark.

HILDESHEIM, a pretty large city, capital of a princely biſhopric of Lower Saxony, about 40 miles long and 32 wide. It is ſituated near the Innerſca, 26 miles WSW. of Brunſwick.

Hilditch, Linc. N. of Bolton. *Hildkirk*, Cumberland; ſee *Ilkirk*. *Hilfarence*, Somerſ. near Taunton. *Hilfield*, Dorſetſ. near Batcomb. *Hill*, Hants, near Southampton. *Hill*, Hants, near Walton. *Hill*, Herefordſ. near Roſs. *Hill*, Herts, NE. of Watford. *Hill*, Ile of Wight, in E. Medina. *Hill*, Lanc. near Chorley. *Hill*, Somerſetſ. near Taunton. *Hill*, Warw. a part of the manor of Sutton Colefield. *Hill*, Warw. in the pariſh of Lemington Haſtang. *Hill*, Worc. NE. of Perſhore. *Hill*, or *Hull*, Glouceſ. SW. of Berkeley. *Hill*, *Hull*, or *King's Hull*, Warw. in Stonely pariſh. *Hills*, Suſſex, near Horſham. *Hill Court*, Worceſ. in the pariſh of Grafton Flifford. *Hill End*, Glouc. in Twining pariſh. *Hil Hall*, Eſſex, SE. of Epping. *Hill Houſe*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich.

HILL MORTON, a town of Warwickſhire, ſeated on a rivulet that comes from Creek in Northamptonſhire, and falls into the Avon below Clifton, partly on a hill, and partly on mooriſh ground, from whence it has it's name, not far from Rugby, and 83 miles NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Hill Pool, Worc. in the pariſh of Chaddeſley Corbet. *Hill Wotton*, Warw. near Milverton.

Hill of Allen, in Kildare, Leinſter.

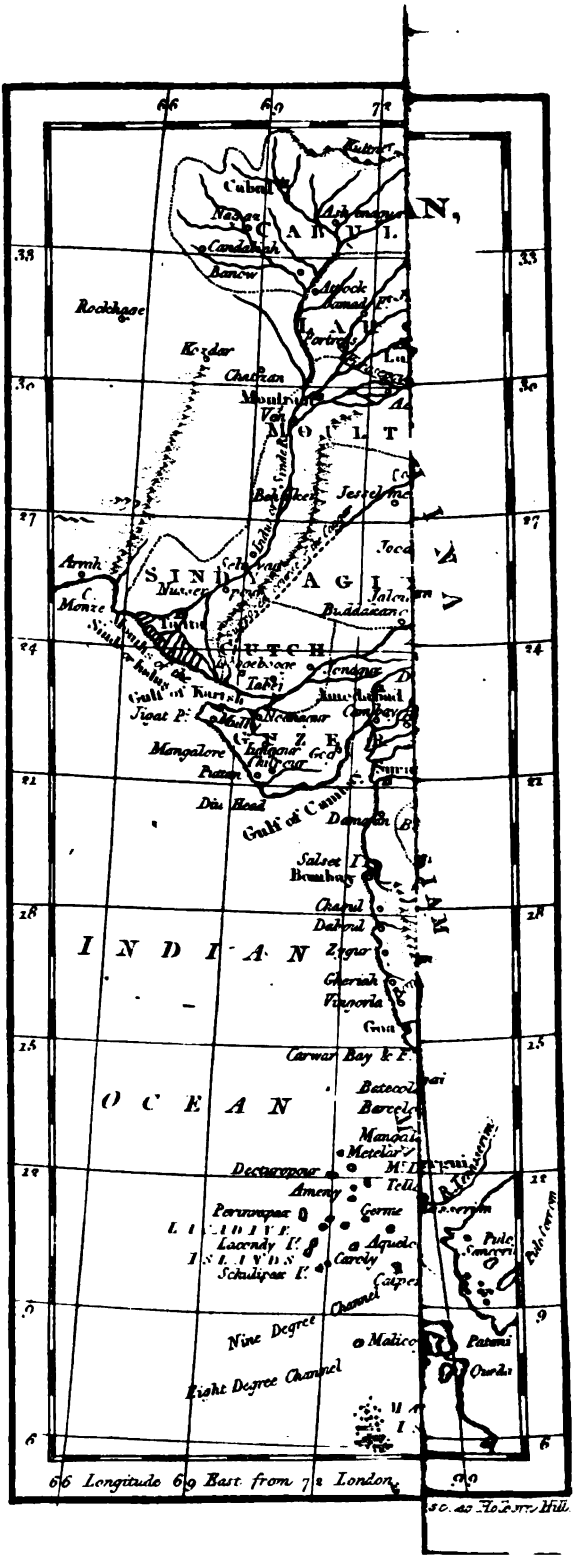
Hillary, Cornwall, E. of Mount's Bay. *Hillbishop*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Wellington. *Hillborough*, Warw. E. of Bidford. *Hillend*, Herts, SW. of St. Alban's. *Hillesden*, SE. of Buckingham. *Hillfield*, Dorſetſhire, S. of the Vale of White Hart. *Hillingdon*, *Great* and *Little*, Midd. near Uxbridge. In the church yard of Great Hillingdon, is a remarkably high yew tree, which, by the pariſh book, appears to be above 200 years old. *Hillington*, Norf. near Caſtle Riſing. *Hillington*, Worceſ. near Whitley. *Hillom*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, S. of Sherborn.

*HILLSBOROUGH, an almoſt newly-built town in the county of Down, Ulſter, with a thriving manufacture of muſlins. It is pleaſantly ſituated in view of Belfaſt, Liſburn, and Carrickfergus Bay, 69 miles N. of Dublin.

HILLSBOROUGH, a town of Carolina.

Hilmarton, Wilts, 6 miles SE. of Malmſbury. *Hilperton*, Wilts, near Trowbridge. *Hilley*, Glouc. in the pariſh of Tewkeſbury. *Hilſton*, near Monmouth. *Hilton*, Cornwall, near Langford. *Hilton*, Derbyſ. NE. of Tutbury Caſtle. *Hilton*, Durham, near Raby Caſtle. *Hilton*, Huntingdonſhire, near Fenny Stanton. *Hilton*, *Little*, *Middle*, and *Upper*, Lancaſh. S. of Bolton. *Hilton*, Yorkſhire, in Cleveland. *Hilton*, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs. *Hilton*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, SW. of Maſham. *Hilton*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Yorkſhire, near New Malton. *Hilton Abbey*, Staff. near Brewood. *Hilton Caſtle*, Durham, by the Wear river, near Monkwearmouth. *Hilton Hall*, Staff. NE. of Wolverhampton. *Himbleton*, Worc. SE. of Droitwich, and NE. of Worceſter. *Himley*, Staff. SW. of Wolverhampton. In this pariſh there is a blade-mill, at which ſcythes, reaping hooks, axes, hatchets, and ſuch like tools, forged by the white-ſmiths, are ground to a fine edge. All theſe inſtruments are made of iron, firſt ſoftened with fat, unctuous bodies, as oil, wax, ſuet, &c. as iron for carts, ploughſhares, horſe locks and ſhoes, nails, and buckles are of iron hardened by art.

HIMMALEH, MOUNT, a vaſt chain of mountains, in Aſia, which extends from Cabul, along the N. of Hindooſtan, and appears to be the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent, from the Ganges to the river Teeſta, and particularly



Cabul
Candahar
Banow
Rockhage
Kozdar
Chatzan
Montrin
Ven
Jesselme
Arrah
C. Monze
Nusser
Buddakan
Tabei
Jonagur
Gulf of Kurtsh
Jigat P.
Mangalore
Putan
Diu Head
Gulf of Cambay
Salset I.
Bombay
Chaul
Dabul
Zygur
Gheriah
Vingorla
Goa
Carwar Bay & P.
Batecol
Barcelo
Mangal
Metelar
Decuropour
Ameny
Perumpax
Germe
Laccadive Islands
Laccondy I.
Aquelo
Carely
Schulipax I.
Calpe
Nine Degree Channel
Malico
Eight Degree Channel
Patani
Ourda
INDIAN OCEAN
66 Longitude 69 East from 72 London

cularly ſeparating the countries of Cachimere and Cashgar from it; incloſing between it and Hindooſtan Proper, a tract of country from about 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of ſmall ſtates, none of which are underſtood to be tributaries, or feudatories of Thibet; ſuch as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge was known to the ancients by the names of Imaus, and the Indian Caucaſus. The natives call it Hindoo-Ko, (the Indian Mountains) as well as Himmaleh, which laſt is a Sanſcrit word, ſignifying ſnowy; it's ſummit being covered with ſnow.

HIMS, or HEMS, a town of Syria, ſituated at the foot of Mount Libanus, in a plain, watered by a canal, which communicates with the Orontes, 93 miles N. of Damaſcus. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by the ancient kings of Aſſyria. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable traffic in ſilk.

HIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chenſi, 200 miles SW. of Pekin; and a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiangnan, 480 miles SSE. of Pekin.

Hinam, 2 miles from Glouceſter. *Hincaſtre*, Weſtmorl. near Haverſham. *Hinchingbrook*, near Huntingdon, late a ſeat of the Earl of Sandwich, in which is one of the moſt magnificent rooms to be ſeen in England.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, a little to the N. of Sandwich Iſlands: it is about 6 miles in circumference.

HINCKLEY, an ancient town of Leiceſterſhire, containing 2 churches, and about 750 houſes. From a high ground near the town, 50 churches may be ſeen, beſides gentlemen's ſeats. It was formerly much larger, as the back lanes between the orchards appear to have been once ſtreets. It has a conſiderable manufactory of ſtockings and fine ale. It is 13 miles SW. of Leiceſter, and 91 NNW. of London. A good market on Monday, and a noted fair on Auguſt 28.

Hinckneal, Dorſetſ. W of W. Milton. *Hindcomb*, Dorſetſ. a hamlet of Chidiock.

HINDELOPEN, or HINLOPEN, a ſeaport of W. Frieſland, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in fiſhing and in building ſmall veſſels. It is ſeated on the Zuyder Zee, with a ſmall harbour, 21 miles SSW. of Lewarden.

Hinderclay, Suffolk, near Buddeſdale. *Hinderthwaite*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Rumbaldkirk. *Hinder-well*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, on the coaſt, W. of Runſwick.

Hindlep and *Alfreton*, a pariſh a little NE. of Worceſter.

HINDON, an ancient town of Wilts, 20 miles nearly W. of Saliſbury, and 97 WSW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

HINDOOSTAN, a celebrated region of Aſia, which, in it's moſt extenſive ſignification, compriſes all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the N.; the countries of Aſſam, Meckley, Aracan, and the Bay of Bengal on the E. and SE.; the Indian Ocean on the S.; and the ſame ocean and Perſia on the W. But it may be more ſtrictly conſidered under the three grand diviſions of Hindooſtan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninſula. Hindooſtan Proper, includes all the countries that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda, and of the ſoubahs of Bahar and Bengal. The principal ſoubahs, or provinces, in Hindooſtan Proper, are Agimere, Agra, Caſhmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy, &c. (for an account of which, ſee their reſpective names.) The term Deccan, which ſignifies the South, has been extended to the whole region that lies to the S. of Hindooſtan Proper; but in it's moſt proper and limited ſenſe, it means only the countries ſituated between Hindooſtan Proper, the Carnatic, the Weſtern Indian Sea, and Oriſſa; namely, the provinces of Candeiſh, Dowlatabad, Viſiapour, Golconda, and the Weſtern part of Berar. All the tract S. of the Kiſtna, is generally called the Peninſula. The name *India*, by which this country, as far as it was known, is diſtinguiſhed in the earlieſt Greek hiſtories, appears to be derived from *Hind*, the name given to it by the ancient Perſians, through whom the knowledge of the country was tranſmitted to the Greeks. The word *Hindoostan* is, indeed, entirely of Perſian origin, compounded of *Stan*, a *region*, and *Hind*, or *Hindoo*. The whole of Hindooſtan may now be ſaid to conſiſt of ſix principal ſtates, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, ſome numerous inferior ſtates. Theſe ſix principal ſtates are the Britiſh; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Behrar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, ſoubah of the Deccan; Myſore, or the dominions of Tippoo Sultan; and the Seiks. The Britiſh poſſeſſions are Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, part of Allahabad, part of Oriſſa, the Northern Circars, a jaghire in the Carnatic, Baramahal, Dindigul, and ſome conſiderable countries to the N. and S. of Calicut, on the coaſt of Malabar, with Bombay, and the Iſland of Salſette. The allies of the Britiſh, who may be conſidered as depen-

dent on them, are the nabob of Oude; the nabob of the Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinevelly, and Marrawars; the rajahs of Travancore; and the territory of Cochin. The Indian territory held by England, either in direct ſubjection, or through the intervention of dependent allies, contains more than 20,000,000 of inhabitants, and yields an annual revenue of 8,000,000 ſterling. For the five other principal ſtates, ſee their reſpective names; and for an account of ſome inferior independent ſtates, ſee BUNDELA, BALLOGISTAN, THE JATS, ROHILCUND, &c.

Excluſive of the Europeans, the inhabitants of Hindooſtan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Muſſulmans, whom the Engliſh commonly, but improperly, call Moors, or Moormen, are repreſented as bearing a very bad character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion, their hair long, their perſons ſtraight, their limbs neat, their fingers long and tapering, and their countenances open and pleaſant. They are divided into different tribes or caſts. The four principal tribes are the bramins, ſoldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and theſe are ſubdivided into a multiplicity of inferior diſtinctions. There are bramins of various degrees, who have the care of religion, or of the adminiſtration of the Gentoo law allotted to them. Theſe prieſts are held ſacred by the Indians or Hindoos. Thoſe who engage in worldly purſuits are generally the worſt of all the Gentoos; for, perſuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their ſins, and exempted from the utmoſt rigour of the courts of juſtice, (under the Gentoo governments) they run into the greateſt exceſſes. The ſoldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots; that is, deſcendants of the rajahs. They readily enter into the ſervice of any that will pay them, and follow wherever he leads. The Engliſh have many battalions of them in their employ, under the name of Sepoys. The labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade; theſe again are ſubdivided into each particular branch. Beſides theſe, there are the Parians, or Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuſe or outcaſts of the other tribes. They are a ſet of poor unhappy people, who are deſtined to perform the moſt diſagreeable offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. One deſcription of theſe, or rather the outcaſts of theſe outcaſts, the Poulichees, on the Malabar coaſt, are held in ſuch abomination, that if one of them happen to touch a Hindoo of a ſuperior tribe, the latter does not ſcruple to draw his ſabre and kill him on the ſpot; and for ſo atrocious an act, he is not even called to an account. All the different tribes are kept diſtinct from each other, by inſurmountable barriers; they are forbidden to intermarry, to dwell together, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the ſame veſſel; and if they tranſgreſs any of theſe rules, they are obliged from that inſtant to join with the Hallachores. The Hindoos admit no converts, and are moſt firmly attached to their own ſuperſtitions, except the Hallachores, who are, ſome of them, glad to be admitted into any ſociety where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chineſe, in reſpect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of tranſmigration is one of their diſtinguiſhing tenets. Their inſtitutions of religion form a regular and complete ſyſtem, ſtrengthened and upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence, and ſecure the attachment of the ſuperſtitious multitude. The temples conſecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies ſplendid; and the abſolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is ſupported by the command of the immenſe revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends, indeed, to a thouſand particulars, which in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taſte, cuſtom, or faſhion. Their dreſs, their food, the common intercourſes of life, their marriages, and profeſſions, are all under the juriſdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is ſimple, conſiſting chiefly of rice, ghee, (a kind of imperfect butter), milk, vegetables, and oriental ſpices. The warrior caſt may eat of the fleſh of goats, ſheep, and poultry. Other ſuperior caſts may eat poultry and fiſh; but the inferior caſts are prohibited from eating fleſh or fiſh of any kind. Their greateſt luxury conſiſts in the uſe of the richeſt ſpices and perfumes, of which the great people are very laviſh. They eſteem milk the pureſt of food, becauſe they think it partakes of ſome of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and becauſe they eſteem the cow itſelf almoſt as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happineſs conſiſts in the ſolaces of domeſtic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony

trimony is an indiſpenſable duty in every man, who does not entirely ſeparate himſelf from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have ſeveral wives; but they ſeldom have more than one; and their wives are diſtinguiſhed by a decency of demeanour, a ſolicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature, in the moſt civilized countries. The cuſtom of women burning themſelves on the death of their huſbands, is ſtill practiſed in Hindooſtan. In 1743, near Coſſimbuzar, when a widow, about 18, with three children, the eldeſt not 4 years of age, was ſtrongly urged to live, for the ſake of the future care of her infants; notwithſtanding this, and though the agonies of death were deſcribed to her in the ſtrongeſt colours, ſhe put her finger into the fire with a calm and determined countenance, and held it a conſiderable time. She then, with one hand put fire into the palm of the other, ſprinkled incenſe on it, and fumigated the Bramins. Being then told, that ſhe would not be permitted to burn, ſhe reſolutelyanſwered, that death was in her own power, and that if ſhe was not allowed to burn, ſhe would ſtarve herſelf. Her friends were obliged, at laſt, to conſent to the dreadful ſacrifice of this woman, who was of high rank. But, in 1781, Mr. Hodges was witneſs, near Benares, to the ſacrifice of one of an inferior caſt, the widow of a merchant. "Repairing to the ſpot," ſays he, "on the banks of a river, where the ceremony was to take place, I found the body of the man on a bier, covered with linen, already laid at the edge of the river. At this time, ten in the morning, only a few people were aſſembled, who diſplayed the moſt perfect apathy and indifference. After waiting a conſiderable time, the wife appeared, attended by the Bramins, and muſic, with a few relations. The proceſſion was ſlow and ſolemn; the victim moved with a ſteady and firm ſtep; and, with a perfect compoſure of countenance, approached cloſe to the body, where for ſome time they halted. She then addreſſed thoſe who were near her, without the leaſt trepidation of voice, or change of countenance. She held in her left hand a cocoa-nut, in which was a red colour mixed, and dipping in it the fore finger of her right hand, ſhe marked thoſe near her, to whom ſhe wiſhed to ſhow the laſt act of attention. She might be about 24 years of age. Her dreſs was a looſe robe of white flowing drapery, that extended from her head to the feet. The pile was compoſed of dried branches, leaves, and ruſhes, with a door on one ſide, and arched, and covered on the top; by the ſide of the door ſtood a man with a lighted brand. From the time the woman appeared, to the taking up of the body to convey it into the pile, might occupy half an hour, which was employed in prayer with the Bramins, in attentions to thoſe near her, and converſation with her relations. When the body was taken up, ſhe followed cloſe to it, attended by the chief Bramin; and when it was depoſited in the pile, ſhe bowed to all around her, and entered without ſpeaking. The moment ſhe entered, the door was cloſed; the fire was put to the combuſtibles, which inſtantly flamed, and quantities of dried wood were thrown upon it. This laſt part of the ceremony was accompanied with the ſhouts of the multitude, who now became numerous, and the whole ſeemed a maſs of confuſed rejoicing. In other parts of India, as the Carnatic, this dreadful cuſtom is accompanied with ſtill greater horror. It is aſſerted, that they dig a pit, in which is depoſited a large quantity of combuſtible matter, which is ſet on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herſelf into the flaming maſs. In other places, a pile is raiſed extremely high, and the body, with the wife is placed upon it, and then the whole is ſet on fire." In the Code of Gentoo Laws, tranſlated by N. B. Halhead, Eſq. is the following remarkable paſſage concerning this practice: "It is proper for a woman, after her huſband's death to burn herſelf in the fire with his corpſe. Every woman, who thus burns herſelf, ſhall remain in paradiſe with her huſband three crore and fifty lacks of years, by deſtiny. If ſhe cannot burn, ſhe muſt, in that caſe, preſerve an inviolable chaſtity; if ſhe remain always chaſte, ſhe goes to paradiſe; and if ſhe do not preſerve her chaſtity, ſhe goes to hell." This code of laws, with their ſacred books, the Veidam and the Shaſtah, were written in the Sanſcrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the ſtyle of their beſt authors is wonderfully conciſe. Hindooſtan, towards the N. is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S. and it rains almoſt conſtantly for three months in the year. It's products are rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-trees, &c. There are mines of gold, ſilver, and diamonds. Beſide domeſtic animals, here are elephants, rhinoceroſes, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and monkeys, with camels and dromedaries. It's principal exports are ſugar, indigo,

digo, ſaltpetre, ſilk, cotton, and precious ſtones; and particularly calicoes, chintzes, muſlins, &c.

Hindringham, Norf. near Walſingham.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, 15 miles W. of Norwich, and 97 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hinkſell, Kent, E. of Aſhford. *Hinkſey Laurence* and *South*, Berks, both on the Thames, 2 miles from Oxford. *Hinnock*, Bedfordſ. NW. of Harold. *Hinſtock*, Shropſ. N. of Newport. *Hintleſham*, Suffolk, between Hadley and Ipſwich. *Hinton*, Berks, NE. of Farringdon. *Hinton*, Glouceſterſ. near Pucklechurch. *Hinton*, Glouceſterſ. in Berkeley pariſh. *Hinton*, Glouceſ. 8 miles from Campden. *Hinton*, Glouceſterſ. in Durham pariſh. *Hinton*, Hants, SE. of Ringwood. *Hinton*, Oxf. near Radcotbridge. *Hinton*, Suffolk, near Dunwich. *Hinton, Broad*, Wiltſhire, 5 miles NW. of Malborough. *Hinton, Cherry*, Camb. near Gogmagog Hills. *Hinton, Little*, Dorſetſ. near Winborn Minſter. *Hinton Martel*, Dorſetſ. by Wichampton. *Hinton, Mary*, Dorſetſ. near Ewrin Courtney. *Hinton under Hill*, Glouceſ. near Bredon Hills. *Hints*, Staff. near the Black Brook, which runs below it into the Tame, W. of Tamworth. Near it is a large Roman tumulus, now turned into a hard rock. *Hinwick*, Bedf. near Puddington, with a manufactory of thread lace. *Hinxton*, Camb. SW. of Linton. *Hinxworth*, Herts, near Aſhwell.

HINZUAN, or JOANNA, one of the Comora Iſlands, between the N. end of Madagaſcar, and the continent of Africa, has been governed, for the laſt two centuries, by a colony of Arabs. Some account of it has been written by Sir William Jones, for the Society for the promoting of Oriental Knowledge, of which he was preſident. He viſited this iſland, on board the Crocodile frigate, in July, 1783. On anchoring in the bay, the frigate was ſoon ſurrounded by canoes, and the deck crowded with natives of all ranks, from the high-born chief, who waſhed linen, to the half-naked ſlave, who only paddled. Moſt of them had letters of recommendation from Engliſhmen, which none of them were able to read, though they ſpoke Engliſh intelligibly. The appearance of the iſland from the Bay of Hinzuan, is thus deſcribed by the ſame writer: "We were at anchor in a bay, and before us was a vaſt amphitheatre, of which you may form a general notion by picturing in your minds a multitude of hills, infinitely varied in ſize and figure, and then ſuppoſing them to be thrown together, with a kind of artleſs ſymmetry, in all imaginable poſitions. The back ground was a ſeries of mountains, one of which is pointed, near half a mile perpendicularly high from the level of the ſea, and little more than three miles from the ſhore; all of them richly clothed with wood, chiefly fruit-trees, of an exquiſite verdure. I had ſeen many mountains of a ſtupendous height in Wales and Swiſſerland, but never ſaw one before, round the boſom of which the clouds were almoſt continually rolling, while it's green ſummit roſe flouriſhing above them, and received from them an additional brightneſs. Next to this diſtant range of hills, was another tier, part of which appeared charmingly verdant, and part rather barren; but the contraſt of colours changed even this nakedneſs into a beauty: nearer ſtill were innumerable mountains, or rather cliffs, which brought down their verdure and fertility quite to the beach; ſo that every ſhade of green, the ſweeteſt of colours, was diſplayed at one view, by land and by water. But nothing conduced more to the variety of this enchanting proſpect than the many rows of palm-trees, eſpecially the tall and graceful Aracas, on the ſhores, in the valleys, and on the ridges of hills, where one might almoſt ſuppoſe them to have been planted regularly by deſign. A more beautiful appearance can ſcarce be conceived, than ſuch a number of elegant palms in ſuch a ſituation, with luxurian tops, like verdant plumes, placed at juſt intervals, and ſhewing between the part of the remoter landſcape, while they left the reſt to be ſupplied by the beholder's imagination. Neither the territory of Nice, with it's olives, date-trees, and cypreſſes, nor the Iſles of Hieres, with the delightful orange-groves, appeared ſo charming to me as the view from the roa of Hinzuan." The town where the kin reſides is at the E. ſide of the iſland; an though it is three quarters of a mile i length, it does not contain above 2 houſes. This town is cloſe to the ſea, the foot of a very high hill. The houſ are incloſed either with high ſtone wall or palings made with a kind of reed; a the ſtreets are little, narrow alleys, e tremely intricate, and forming a perfe labyrinth. The better kind of houſes a built of ſtone, within a court-yard, have portico to ſhield them from the ſun, a one long, lofty room, where they recei gueſts; the other apartments being a propriated to the women. The ſides their rooms are covered with a number ſmall mirrors, bits of china-ware, and oth little ornaments, that they procure fr

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the ſhips: the moſt ſuperb of them are furniſhed with cane ſofas, covered with chintz and ſatin matreſſes. The horned cattle are a kind of buffaloes, having a large hump on their ſhoulders, which is very delicious eating; but there is not one horſe, mule nor aſs, in all the iſland. The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers, who eſtabliſhed themſelves on the ſea-coaſt by conqueſt, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largeſt, it may be reckoned the principal of the Comora Iſlands; it claims ſovereignty over, and exacts tribute from all the others. They have a regular form of government, and exerciſe the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabians. The colour of theſe two races of men are very different; the Arabs have not ſo deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with neater features and a more animated countenance. They conſider a black ſtreak under the eye as ornamental; and this they make, every day, with a painting bruſh dipt in a kind of ointment. The cuſtom of chewing the betel-nut prevails greatly here, as in moſt of the eaſtern countries; and anſwers to the faſhion of ſmoking tobacco or taking ſnuff with us, except that with them it is more general. No one is without a purſe or bag of betel; and it is looked on as a piece of civility to offer to their friend when they meet him, or take leave. Their religion licenſes a pluarlity of wives, and likewiſe concubines. They are extremely jealous of them, and never allow any man to ſee the women: but female ſtrangers are admitted into the haram; and, ſome Engliſh women, whoſe curioſity has led them there, make favourable reports of their beauty, and richneſs of apparel, diſplayed in a profuſion of ornaments of gold, ſilver, and beads, in form of necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings: they wear half a dozen or more in each, through holes bored along the outer rim of the ear. They are very temperate and abſtemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomet. They are frequent in prayer, attending their moſques three or four times a day. We are allowed to enter them, on condition of taking off our ſhoes. In prayer the people proſtrate themſelves on the ground, frequently kiſſing it, and expreſſing very fervent devotion. In general they appear to be a courteous and well diſpoſed people, and very fair and honeſt in their dealings, though there are among them ſome inclined to theft, notwithſtanding the puniſhment of it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent. The inhabitants, like thoſe of moſt hot and tropical countries, are indolent, and do not improve by their labour the richneſs of their exuberant ſoil; indeed, the climate here promotes vegetation to ſuch a degree, as requires little toil in the huſbandman; and that little is denied; ſo that beyond oranges, bananas, pine-apples, cocoa nuts, yams, and purſlain (all growing ſpontaneouſly) few vegetables are met with. Nor are the natural beauties of the iſland inferior to it's other advantages of plenty and fertility; the face of the country is very pictureſque and pleaſing; lofty mountains clothed to their very ſummits, deep and rugged valleys adorned by frequent cataracts, caſcades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the diverſified landſcape. Groves are ſeen extending over the plains to the very edge of the ſea, formed principally by the cocoa-nut trees, whoſe long and naked ſtems leave a clear and uninterrupted paſſage beneath; while their tufted and over-ſpreading tops form a thick ſhade above, and keep off the ſcorching rays of the ſun. Lat. 12. 14. S. lon. 44. 48. E.

HIO, a town of W. Gothland, ſituated near the Weller Lake, with a good ſalmon fiſhery.

HIORRING, a town of Aalburg, in N. Jutland, once a large place, but almoſt deſtroyed by fire, in 1693. It is 27 miles NNW. of Aalburg.

Hipſford, Eſſex, NW. of Halſted. *Hipperholm*, Yorkſ. E. of Halifax.

HIRCH HORN, a town of Mentz.

Hirgum, a river in Merioneth ſ. which runs into the Avon, 4 miles below Dolgelly.

HIRSGHBERG, a town of Boleſlau, Bohemia; a conſiderable trading and manufacturing town of Jauet, in Sileſia; a town of Aichſtadt, in Franconia; and a town of Reuſen, in Upper Saxony.

HIRSCHFELD, a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony.

Hiſham, Northamp. between Wellingborough and Kettering.

HISINGEN, an iſland near the coaſt of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha, about 16 miles long and 6 broad. It contains 7 pariſhes. Lat. 57. 45. N. lon. 11. 48. E.

HISPANIOLA. See DOMINGO, ST.

HISSAR, a town, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the country of Delhi, in Hindooſtan. It is ſituated near the river Surſoory, 112 miles WNW. of Delhi.

Hinſton, *Andrew* and *Ethelred*, 3 miles NW. of Cambridge.

HIT, a town of Arabian Irac, ſituated

on a river of the ſame name, which ſoon after runs into the Euphrates, 100 miles W. of Bagdad.

Hitcham, Suff. near Bildeſton. *Hitchenden*, Bucks, N. of High Wycomb.

*HITCHIN, formerly called HITCHEND, a populous town of Hertfordſhire, reckoned the ſecond in the county, for number of ſtreets, houſes, and inhabitants. It is ſituated near a wood called Hitch, on the rivulet Hiz, (which drives two mills here, and runs to Ickleford) 15 miles NNW. of Hertford, and 34 NW. of London. A conſiderable market for wheat, malt, &c. on Tueſday.

Hitchin, Norf. near Snettiſham, a haven for ſmall veſſels. *Hith*, Hants, 3 miles from Southampton. *Hiton*, Lancaſ. near Weſt Darby. *Hitteſley*, Devonſ. 6 miles from Crediton. *Hitton*, Suffolk.

HITSACKER, a town of Lunenburgh Zell, ſituated on an iſland in the Jetze, 29 miles E. of Lunenburg.

Hoadley, Suſſex, S. of Eaſt Grinſtead. *Hoadley*, Suſſex, NE. of Lewes.

HOAINGNAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiangnan. It is ſituated near a canal, which is above the level of the town, (and conſequently in danger of being inundated, if care be not conſtantly taken to ſecure the dykes) 415 miles SSE. of Pekin.

HOANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Houquang, 865 miles SSW. of Pekin.

HOANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Houquang. It is ſituated on the Yangtſe, 585 miles S. of Pekin.

HOATCHIT, a country of Chineſe Tartary, governed by a Mongol prince, tributary to the empire. It is formed into two ſtandards, and is ſituated to the N. of Pekin, in about lat. 44. N.

Hoath, Kent, near Reculver. *Hobbies, Great* and *Little*, Norfolk, SW. of Wurſted. *Hobb's Hill*, Kent, NE. of Aſhurſt. *Hobb's Houſe*, Camb. in the Fens, SW. of Wiſbeach. *Hobb's Paſſage*, Somerſ. between Brent-Marſh and the ſea. *Hobb's Pool*, Devonſ. N. of Crediton. *Hoby*, Leiceſ. NW. of Melton Mowbray.

HOCHBERG, a marquiſate of Briſgau, in Suabia, ſubject to the margrave of Baden Dourlach.

HOCHST, a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Maine: and a town of Wertheim, in Franconia.

HOCHSTADT, a town and caſtle of Neuburg, in Bavaria, on the Danube, near which was fought the celebrated battle of Blenheim; alſo a town of Hannau Muntzenburg, Upper Rhine; a town of Bamberg, in Franconia; and a town of Boleſlau, in Bohemia.

Hockenhall, Cheſ. near Tarvin. *Hockerell*, Hertfordſ. near Biſhop's Stortford. *Hockerill*, Dorſetſh. near Nottington and Broadway. *Hockerton*, Nottingh. NE. of Southwell. *Hocket*, Kent, near Marden. *Hockford*, Devonſ. in Stockworthy pariſh. *Hockham, Great* and *Little*, Norf. W. of Buckenham.

HOCKHEIM, a town of Mentz, ſituated near the conflux of the Rhine and Maine, 4 miles ENE. of Mentz: alſo a town of Worms.

Hockhold, Norfolk. *Hockley in the Hole*, Bedf. 5 miles N. of Dunſtable. *Hockley in the Hole*, Eſſex, near S. Fambridge, it a miry road, often overflowed in the winter. It is a long range of houſes, chiefly inns. *Hockridge*, Devonſ. NW. of Exeter. *Hockring*, Norfolk, NE. of E. Dereham. *Hockwold*, Norfolk, 3 miles from Brandon. *Hockworthy*, Devonſ. N. of Sainford Peverel. *Hocklough*, Northumb. near Allanton. *Hocomb Hill*, Middl. between Mill Hill and Highwood Hill.

HODAM, a town of Dumfrieſhire.

Hodbeck, or *Hodgebeck*, a river of Yorkſ. running into the Derwent near Wickham *Hodder*, a river of Yorkſhire, which runs into the Ribble at Myrton, 6 miles N. of Blackburn, in Lancaſhire.

HODDESDON, a conſiderable, thoroughfare town of Herts, ſeated near the river Lea, on the great N. road, 17 miles N of London, and 3 S. of Ware. Market on Thurſday.

Hodge Court, Surry, NW of E. Grinſtead. *Hodgewood*, Bucks, between Amerſham and Cheſham. *Hod Hill*, Dorſetſh W. of Stourpaine. On it is an old fortification, in form of a Roman D, with a double rampart and a foſſe. On the inſide there are ſeveral round pits, near one another. It has five entrances, and the area conſiſts of ſeveral acres. *Hodnell*, or *Hodnehull*, Warw. near Ladbrook and the ſource of the Ichene. It was once large and populous. *Hodnet*, Shropſ. near the river Terne. *Hodſokes*, Nott. near Blith. *Hodſon*, Wilts, SE. of Swindon.

HOFITCHEOU, a rich, commercial city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiangnan. The beſt tea grows in the environs, and the japanned ware of the city is reckoned equal to any other in China. It is 625 miles S. of Pekin.

Hoerbooth, Linc. NW. of Tatterſhall *Hoes*, Leiceſterſ. NW. of Waltham on the Would. *Hoffe, Upper* and *Lower*, Weſtmorland

morland, SW. of Appleby. *Hoſton, St. John* and *St. Peter*, Norfolk, both NW. of Wurſted. *Hoggeſthorp*, Linc. SE. of Alford. *Hoggeſton*, Bucks, near Winſlow. *Hoggington*, NW. of Cambridge. *Hogburſt*, Dorſetſ. near Bridport.

HOG ISLAND, in Bantry Bay, Cork, Munſter. Upon this and the neighbouring iſlands there is a rich paſture in the ſpring.

Hognaſton, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth. *Hogſhaw*, Bucks, in the pariſh of Eaſt Claydon.

HOGUE, CAPE LA, the NW. point of the dept. of the Channel, lying E. of the Iſle of Alderney, and NW. of Cherburg. Oppoſite the town of La Hogue, in 1692, the Engliſh and Dutch fleet, under Admiral Ruſſell, defeated the French fleet; and on the following day, Admiral Rooke burnt the French admiral's ſhip, the Royal Sun, with 12 more men of war. Lat. 49. 45. N. lon. 1. 52. W.

Hoke, Yorkſ. upon the Ouſe, near Great and Little Armin. *Hoke Norton*. Leiceſ. near Twicroſs, NW. of Boſworth. *Holbech Drew*, Linc. near Gedney Fen.

HOLBECHE, a very ancient, but indifferent town, in Lincolnſhire, ſeated in a flat, among the dikes, 12 miles S. of Boſton, and 115 N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Holbech Thurn, Linç. SE. of Holbeche, in the marſhes. *Holbeck*, Nottingh. near Cokeney. *Holbeck*, Yorkſ. near Leeds.

HOLBECK, a ſea-port town in the Iſland of Zealand, with a good harbonr. It is 20 miles W. of Copenhagen.

Holborough, Kent, near Halling. *Holbrook*, N. of Derby. *Holbrook*, Suffolk, S. of Ipſwich. *Holburton*, Devonſ. SW. of Modbury. *Holbury*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Holcliff*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Holcolm*, Oxfordſ. N. of Chalgrove. *Holcomb*, Devonſhire, near St. Mary Ottery. *Holcomb*, Somerſetſ. 3 miles W. of Frome Selwood. *Holcomb Burnel*, Devonſ. SW. of Exeter. *Holcomb Regis*, Devonſ. SW. of Fiverton. *Holcot*, Bedf. near Aſpley Guiſe. *Holcot*, Northamp. near Sywell. *Holcroft*, Lanc. near Chatmoſs and Culchit. *Holdenby*, Northamp. near Althorp. It was one of the palaces, but, for above three months, the priſon of King Charles I. who was brought thither from Newcaſtle, after being ſold by the Scots, till cornet Joyce took him away by force, and carried him to the army.

HOLDERNESS, a diviſion of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, ſtretching along the coaſt. It has a very rich ſoil, and is remarkable for it's large breed of horned cattle and horſes.

Holdditch, Devonſ. in Ford Abbey pariſh. *Holdſhot*, Hants, N. of Odiham.

HOLDSWORTHY, a large town of Devonſhire, ſeated between two branches of the river Tamar, 41 miles NNW. of Exeter, and 215 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Holdiy, Suſſex. *Hole*, Devonſ. near Clovelly Harbour. *Hole*, Devonſ. W. of Aſhburton. *Hole, Great* and *Little*, Linc. between Sleaford and Donnington. *Hole Haven*, Eſſex, at the end of Canvey Iſland. *Hole, Port*, Berks, in Bray pariſh. *Holey*, Herts, near Amwell. *Holefaſt*, Worceſ. near Ripple. *Holford*, Cheſhire, NE. of Northwich. *Holford*, Cheſh. near Tabley. *Holgate*, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Swale oppoſite Marrick, about 3 miles WSW. of Richmond. *Hodgate*, Linc. near Spilſby. *Holgat*, or *Holgate Caſtle*, Shropſhire. *Holiborn*, Hants, near Alton. *Holkham*, Norfolk, 2 miles from Wells. *Hollacomb*, Devonſ. near Houlſworthy. *Hollam*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs.

HOLLAND, the moſt conſiderable of the Seven United Provinces, lying between the Zuyder Zee, the German Ocean, Zealand, Dutch Brabant, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, S. Holland, and W. Frieſland; not the ſtate or province of Frieſland, but a diſtrict lying to the N. of N. Holland. Theſe together make but one province, whoſe ſtates take the title of Holland and W. Frieſland. The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almoſt every where lower than the ſea. The water is kept out by dykes, which they are particularly careful to keep in good repair, leſt the whole province ſhould be laid under water. It is croſſed by the mouths of the Rhine and Maeſe, by ſeveral ſmall rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a ſmall expence. Properly ſpeaking, it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, in conſequence of it's trade; and the land feeds great numbers of cattle. In population, it is thought that no country in the world, of ſuch a ſmall extent, equals it. The paſtures are ſo rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheeſe, and the ſeas and rivers furniſh them with fiſh. There are, at leaſt, 400 villages, and 29 walled towns, beſides many others that enjoy municipal privileges. Six large cities have ſeats in the States General, viz. Dort, Haerlem, Delft, Leyden, Amſterdam, and Gouda. The number of nobility admitted into the aſſembly of the ſtates of the province, is not limited, but rarely ex-

ceeds 10; they are elected by a majority of votes. The towns which have a right to ſend deputies are 18. The houſes are generally well built, and extremely neat and clean. They have linen and woollen manufactures, beſide the building of a great number of ſhips. The eſtabliſhed religion is Calviniſm; but all religious ſects are tolerated. This was the ſtate of the republic, prior to the diſputes on the French revolution. Amſterdam is the capital.

HOLLAND, a diſtrict of Lincolnſhire, in the SE. part of the county. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and reaches from Wainfleet to the Iſle of Ely, and to the grounds oppoſite Lynn in Norfolk. In nature, as well as appellation, it reſembles a province of the ſame name in the Netherlands. It conſiſts entirely of fens and marſhes, in which are many quickſands, ſome in a ſtate of nature, but others cut by numberleſs drains and canals, and croſſed by raiſed cauſeways. The lower, or ſouthern diviſion, is the moſt watery, and is preſerved from conſtant inundations by nothing but vaſt banks, raiſed on the ſea-coaſt and rivers. It was formerly impaſſable; but ſince the fens have been drained, the lands are grown more ſolid, and the inhabitants ſow cole-ſeed upon them to their great advantage. Through the whole fenny diſtrict, the walls of the houſes are generally of brick, and their roofs covered with ſlate or tile. A ſtone houſe is rarely to be ſeen here, and as rarely one thatched with ſtraw, but many of thoſe of the more opulent farmers are large and handſome. The churches are, in general, ſpacious, and ſeveral of them are built with excellent ſtone. The air is reckoned unwholeſome, and the water, in general, is ſo brackiſh, as to be unfit for internal purpoſes; on which account, the inhabitants are obliged to make reſervoirs of rain-water. In ſummer, vaſt ſwarms of inſects fill the air and prove exceedingly offenſive. Yet, even here, induſtry has produced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent paſture land out of ſwamps and bogs, and even making them capable of producing large crops of corn. The fens too, in their native ſtate, are not without their utility, and afford various objects of curioſity to the naturaliſt. The reeds, with which the waters of their fens are covered, make the beſt thatch, and are annually harveſted in great quantities for that purpoſe. Prodigious flocks of geeſe are bred among the undrained fens, forming a conſiderable object of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers, as for the bird itſelf, which is driven in great numbers to the London markets. The principal decoys, in England, for the various kinds of wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other fowls of the duck kind, are in theſe parts. Wild geeſe, grebes, godwits, whimbrels, coots, ruffs, reeves, bitterns, and a great variety of other ſpecies of water-fowl, breed here in amazing numbers; and ſtares, or ſtarlings reſort hither during winter, in myriads, to rooſt on the reeds, breaking them down by their weight. Near Spalding, is the greateſt herony in England, where the herons build together on high trees, like rooks. The avoſet, or yelper, is found in great numbers about Foſſdyke Waſh, as are alſo knots and dottrels.

HOLLAND, NEW, the largeſt known land in the world, that does not bear the name of a continent: it extends from lat. 43. 42. S. to within 10. 30. of the equator; and from 110. 30. to 153. 30. E. lon. ſo that it's ſquare ſurface equals, at leaſt, if it does not exceed, the habitable part of Europe. This vaſt iſland was firſt diſcovered in the beginning of the 17th century, and then it was called *Terra Auſtralis Incognita*, and long after was ſuppoſed to be part of an immenſe ſouthern continent. In the year 1628, the weſtern part was diſcovered by ſome veſſels belonging to the Dutch Eaſt India Company, and called *De Wit's Land*, from the name of the commodore who commanded the ſquadron. In 1642, Capt. Taſman was ſent, by the Dutch Eaſt India Company, to ſurvey the coaſt. He diſcovered the S. or rather the SE. extremity, which he called *Anthony Van Diemen's Land*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Diemen's Land*, on the N. coaſt, diſcovered in the year 1618. Capt. Cook, in 1770, viſited the E. and NE. parts; from 38° S. and ſpent four months in exploring a coaſt about 2000 miles in length. He aſcertained it's ſeparation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, Capt. Furneaux, by connecting Taſman's diſcoveries with Capt. Cook's, completed the circuit. In that part of it, which Taſman diſtinguiſhed by the name of Van Diemen's Land, and which was viſited by Capt. Furneaux, in 1773, and again by Capt. Cook, in 1777, the land is, for the moſt part, of a good height, diverſified with hills and valleys. See WALES, NEW SOUTH.

HOLLAND, a ſtrongly-fortified town of Oberland, in Pruſſia, ſituated on or near the river Weeſke, 52 miles SW. of Koningſberg.

Holland, Derbyſ. near Bolſover. *Holland*,

land, Lancaſh. W. of Wigan. *Holland, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, near Gunfleet. *Holland Houſe*, Middl. near Kenſington, a venerable, Gothic ſtructure, built of brick, and adorned in the inſide with fine paintings. The celebrated Mr. Addiſon, who married the Counteſs of Warwick, lived in this houſe, and here was the ſcene of his laſt moments. *Holleſley*, Suffolk, near Orford Neſs. *Hollick*, Middleſex, near Tottenham. *Hollimill Croſs*, Weſtmorl. near Pendragon Caſtle *Hollin*, Lanc. near Chatmoſs. *Hollingborn*, Kent, E. of Maidſtone. *Hollingthorp*, Yorkſ. 3 miles from Wakefield. *Hollington*, Derbyſ. between Derby and Aſhborne. *Hollington*, Staff. near Checkley. *Hollington*, Suſſex, near Haſtings. *Hollingſide*, *E.* and *W.* NW. of Durham. *Hollingworth*, Cheſhire, NE. of Stockport.

HOLLIS, or HOLLEYS, a town of N. Carolina.

HOLLISTOWN, a town of Maſſachuſets.

Hollowell, Dorſetſh. near Cranborne. *Hollowell*, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Market Deeping.

HOLLODALE, a river of Scotland, which runs into the N. Sea, between the counties of Sutherland and Caithneſs, about 5 miles from Strathey Head.

Holloway, Someriſet. *Holloway, Upper* and *Lower*, Middl. between Iſſington and Highgate. *Holloway Down*, Eſſex, near Bruntford, 4 miles from London. *Hollowfield*, Eſſex, N. of Waltham Abbey. *Hollyhurſt*, Warwickſ. in Bulkington pariſh.

Hollymount, in Mayo, Connaught. *Hollymoua*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Hollywood*, in Down, Ulſter, on the ſea coaſt, where muſcles are very plentiful.

Holm, Bedf. near Potton. *Holm*, Camb. between Arrington and Caxton. *Holm*, Durham, near the mouth of the Tees. *Holm*, Huntingdonſ. near Stilton. *Holm*, Lancaſ. in Burnley pariſh. *Holm*, Lanc. near Mancheſter. *Holm*, Norfolk, N. of Downham. *Holm*, Norf. W. of Thornam. *Holm*, Nottingh. on the Trent, 3 miles N. of Newark. *Holm*, Nottinghamſ. on the Trent, a hamlet of N. Muſkam. *Holm*, Weſtmorland, near Burton. *Holm*, Yorkſhire, near Slingſby. *Holm*, Yorkſ. N of New Malton. *Holm*, or *Homme*, Heref. between Weobly and Dilwin.

HOLM ABBEY, or CULTRUM. See ABBEY HOLM.

Holm Cultram, Cumb. near Bromfield. *Holm*, in Spalding Moor, Yorkſ. 2 miles SW. of Market Wighton. This place gives name to one of the diviſions of the E. Riding. *Holm, E.* and *W.* Dorſetſ. on the river Frome, near Wareham. *Holmer*, near Hereford. *Holmſdale*, a rough and woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S. and E. of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are ſtill found here. It is ſaid to take it's name from the holm-oak, with which it abounds, and was formerly ſo inacceſſible, that it gave occaſion to the following diſtich:

"This is Holm Dale,
"Never won nor ne ſhall."

Some parts are ſtill wild and overgrown with furze, and retain the ſame barren aſpect as they had 1000 years ago. *Holmforth*, Yorkſ. S. of Almondbury. *Holm Hall*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Holm Hall*, Norf. E. of Swaffham, *Holm Hall*, Yorkſh. near Holm, in Spalding Moor. *Holm Houſe*, Heref. between Great and Litle Marcle. *Holm Houſe*, Yorkſ. N. of New Malton. *Holmburſt*, Hants, NW. of Chriſtchurch. *Holm Park*, Lanc. between Marton Mere and the river Ribble. *Holm Pierpoint*, E. of Nottingham. *Holms*, Kent, in Milton pariſh. *Holmſdale*, Suſſex, S. of Aſhdown Foreſt. *Holms Iſlands*, two iſlands in the Severn Sea, known by the name of Flatholm and Steepholm. *Holmſted*, Suſſex, near Cuckfield. *Holm upon Woald*, Yorkſ. NE. of Market Wighton. *Holmwood*, Suſſex, NE. of Dichling. *Holmwood*, Surry, S. of Darking. *Holneſt*, Dorſetſ. NE. of Yerminſter. *Holſdon*, near Norwich. *Holſdon Green*, Middleſex, between London and Harrow.

HOLSMUNDEN, a town of Wolfenbuttle, Lower Saxony, ſituated on the Werra, 28 miles NW. of Gottingen.

HOLSTERBROE, a town of N. Jutland, the principal trade of whoſe inhabitants conſiſts in corn, oxen, and horſes. It is ſituated on a river, not deep enough to be navigable, 68 miles N. of Ripen.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſubject to the king of Denmark, having the Baltic on the E. the German Ocean on the W. Sleſwick and the Baltic on the N. and Lunenburg, Lubeck, Hamburg, and the Elbe on the S. It is about 70 miles in length, and 48 in breadth, and is a pleaſant country, fruitful in wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and rape-ſeed, and producing horned cattle, ſheep, rams, ſwine, horſes, poultry, bears, and fiſh, in great abundance; it is alſo well ſeated for trade, and has ſome conſiderable harbours, particularly thoſe of Hamburg and Lubeck. There are ſome imperial cities, which are governed by their reſpective magiſtrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran

Lutheran. The duchy is divided into Holſtein Gluckſtad-, ſubject to the king of Denmark; and Holſtein Gottorpf, ſubject to the emperor of Ruſſia. The governor, appointed by the king of Denmark, generally reſides at Gluckſtadt, and the regency court for Ruſſian Holſtein, is held at Keil. The intended junction between the Baltic and the North Sea, will be formed entirely through Holſtein and the other Daniſh territories.

*HOLT, a town in Norfolk, 20 miles NNW. of Norwich, and 122 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Holt, Denbighſ. 3 miles NE. of Wrexham. *Holt*, or *Winborne Holt*, Dorſetſ. near Winborne Minſter. *Holt* and it's *Foreſt*, Dorſetſh. NW. of St. Leonard. *Holt*, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Holt*, Leiceſ. SE. of Hallaton. *Holt*, Surry, near Ockham. *Holt*, Warwickſ. near Kingſbury. *Holt*, Warw. near Studley. *Holt*, Wilts, near Bradford.

HOLT, a town of Cleves; and a town of Chriſtianſand, in Norway.

Holt Caſtle, Worc. near Droitwich, on the river Severn. Nothing now remains of it but a tower and ſome old embattled walls. The church, however, is a moſt complete relique of Saxon architecture. *Holtby*, NE. of York. *Holton*, Cornwall, N. of Saltaſh. *Holton*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles NE. of Wareham. *Holton*, Oxf. NE. of Cuddeſdon. *Holton*, Suffolk, SE. of Hadley. *Holton*, Suffolk, near Haleſworth. *Holway*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile N. of Catſtock. *Holway*, Somerſetſ. in Whitcomb pariſh. *Holwell*, Dorſetſ. between W. Pulham and Sherborn. *Holwell*, SW. of Hertford. *Holwell*, Leiceſ. near Melton Mowbray. *Holwell*, Oxfordſ. SW. of Burford. *Holwick*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Lune Foreſt, near the Tees, *Holwoodborough*, Surry, S. of Darking. *Holy Croſs*, Staffordſhire. *Holy Croſs*, in Tiperary, Munſter.

*HOLYHEAD, a ſea-port and cape of the Iſle of Angleſea, rendered conſiderable by being the place where paſſengers uſually embark for Dublin, there being packet boats that ſail for that city every day, except Tueſday, wind and weather permitting. It is noted for ſeveral remains of old fortifications, one of which, called *Turris Munimentum*, is an old ſtone wall, with a ſmall turret on it's centre; there are alſo ſome Druidical antiquities in it's neighbourhood. Under the mountains, that overhang the town, is a large cavern in the rock, ſupported by natural pillars, and called the parliament-houſe: it is acceſſible only by boats, and the tide runs into it. On the adjacent rocks, the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed ſalt uſed in making glaſs, and in alum works; and in the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow. On the Iſle of Skerries, 9 miles to the N. is a lighthouſe. Large flocks of puffins are often ſeen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the ſame manner. The commodities are butter, cheeſe, bacon, wild fowl, lobſters, crabs, oyſters, razor fiſh, ſhrimps, herrings, codfiſh, whitings, ſea tenches, and plenty of other fiſh. It is, in fact, little more than a fiſhing town, with three good inns, and it has a very convenient harbour for the northern trade, when taken short by contrary winds. It is ſituated near the extremity of the iſland, joined to the NW. part of it by a ſtone bridge, of one arch, 60 miles E. of Dublin, 24 nearly W. of Beaumaris, and 260 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 19. N. lon. 4. 34. W. A ſmall market on Saturday.

Holy Hill, Shropſhire, SW. of Bridgenorth.

HOLY ISLAND, or LINDISFARNE, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Northumberland, about 6 miles SE. of Berwick, and one mile and a half from the neareſt land, from whence, at low water, people ride over to it. It is 2 miles and a quarter long, and one in breadth, and conſiſts of one continued plain. The ſoil is rocky and full of ſtones, for which reaſon it is thinly peopled; it has but one ſmall town, or rather village, ſtanding on a riſing ground; it conſiſts of a few ſcattered houſes, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, with two inns, and a church. Under the caſtle, which ſtands at the ſouthern point, on almoſt a perpendicular rock, near 60 feet high, there is a commodious bay, or harbour, defended by a blockhouſe. The caſtle is acceſſible only by a narrow, winding paſs, cut out of the rock, on it's ſouthern ſide. The N. and NE. coaſts of the iſland are formed of perpendicular rocks, the other ſides ſink, by gradual ſlopes, to the ſand. It has plenty of fiſh and fowl, but the air and ſoil are reckoned bad. The W. part is left wholly to the rabbits, and there is not a tree on the iſland. The monaſtery, which covered near four acres, is entirely in ruins, but there are various fragments of the offices remaining. It is properly a ſemi-iſland, being encompaſſed with water at every flood, but land at ebb. The E. part, which is much the broadeſt, is joined to the W. by a ſmall ſlip of land.

Holy Iſland, in Clare, Munſter.

*HOLYWELL, a town of Flintſhire, which,

which, although in a great part new, is, from it's vicinity to the lead-mines, and it's conſiderable manufactures, become the moſt flouriſhing in the county. It takes it's name from the famous well, called St. Winifred's, concerning which ſo many fables and ſuperſtitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious ſtream of very cold and pure water, burſting out of the ground, at the foot of a hill, with ſuch impetuoſity as to diſcharge 21 tons of water in a minute. Over the ſpring there is a chapel, built by the Counteſs of Derby, mother of Henry VII. which ſtands upon pillars, and on the windows are painted the hiſtory of St. Winifred's life. Beſide the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the ſpring head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic ſhrine, it is now applied to the purpoſe of turning ſeveral mills for the working of copper, making braſs wire, paper, and ſnuff, and ſpinning cotton. It is 10 miles E. of St. Aſaph, and 212 NE. of London. Mark. on Friday.

Holywell, Bedf. SE. of Flitton. *Holywell*, Cheſh. W. of Cholmondeley. *Holywell*, Herts, near St. Alban's. *Holywell*, Huntingdonſhire, near St. Ives.

HOMBURG, two towns of Wurſburg, in Franconia; a town of Heſſe Caſhel; a town of Heſſe Homburg; and a town of Deux Ponts; all in the circle of Upper Rhine; and a town of Berg, in Weſtphalia.

HOMBAY, a town of Virginia.

Home, Shropſ. NE. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Homelacy*, on the Wye, 3 miles from Hereford. *Homerſfield*, Suff. near Harliſton. *Homerton*, Middl. a hamlet in the pariſh of Hackney. *Homerſwich*, Staff. SW. of Lichfield. *Homeſbury Hill*, Surry, near Box Hill, in Dorking pariſh. *Homington*, Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Homons*, Suſſex, W. of Holmwood. *Hompton*, Yorkſhire, E. of Patrington, in Holderneſs.

HONAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, capital of the province of Honan. It is ſituated in the centre of the empire, 560 miles SSW. of Pekin.

HONDURAS, a large province of North America, bounded on the N. by the bay of the ſame name, on the E. by the Moſquitos ſhore, on the S. by Nicaragua and Guatimala, and on the W. by Guatimala and Vera Paz. This country, though exceedingly fertile by nature, is almoſt a deſert. The ſoil, in many parts, bears Indian corn and grapes, three times a year; it's other produce is wheat, peas, large gourds, cotton, wool, honey, wax, and proviſions of all kinds. It produces in greater abundance than any part of America, the logwood-tree, which in dying ſome colours, is ſo far preferable to any other material, that the conſumption of it in Europe is conſiderable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in theſe provinces, or attempted to obtain any ſhare in this branch of trade. But after the conqueſt of Jamaica by the Engliſh, one of the firſt objects of the ſettlers, on that iſland, was the great profit ariſing from the logwood trade, and the facility of wreſting ſome portion of it from the Spaniards. Their firſt attempt was made at Cape Catoche, the NE. promontory of Yucatan. When moſt of the trees near this Cape were felled, they removed to the Iſland of Triſt, in the Bay of Campeachy; and, in later times, their principal ſtation has been in the Bay of Honduras. The Spaniards, alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negociation, remonſtrances, and open force, to prevent the Engliſh from obtaining any footing on that part of the American continent. But, after ſtruggling againſt it for more than a century, the diſaſters of an unſucceſsful war extorted from the court of Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant conſent to tolerate this ſettlement of foreigners in the heart of it's territories. This privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783; by which, however, it was ſtipulated, that nothing in this conceſſion ſhould be conſidered as derogating, in any reſpect, from 'the ſovereignty of his Catholic Majeſty;' that, if the Engliſh had erected any fortifications in the country, they ſhould be demoliſhed, and none erected in future; and that they ſhould confine themſelves within a certain diſtrict, lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Honda, taking the courſe of the ſaid two rivers for unalterable boundaries, ſo as that the navigation of them be common to both nations. But, by a convention ſigned in 1786, theſe limits were extended; the Engliſh line, beginning from the ſea, was to take the centre of the river Sibun, or Jabon, and continue up to the ſource of the ſaid river; thence to croſs, in a ſtraight line, the intermediate land, till it interſected the river Wallis; and by the centre of the ſame river, the ſaid line was to deſcend to the point where it would meet the line already ſettled in 1783. By this convention, moreover, the Engliſh were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany, or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; with certain exceptions, however, againſt the eſtabliſhing of any plantations of ſugar,

gar, coffee, &c. and they were likewiſe permitted, with certain reſtrictions, to occupy the ſmall iſland called Caſina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Caſina. The Engliſh ſettlement in this country had formerly been conſidered as foreign; but, in 1790, by an act of parliament, they were allowed all the privileges of a Britiſh colony. The principal towns are Valladolid, the capital; Truxillo; Gracias a Dios; and St. Jago.

HONDURAS, a town of the Iſland of Cuba, 63 miles NE. of Bayamo.

Honedon, Suffolk, near Clare. *Honeybrook*, Dorſetſhire, near High Hall, *Honeywood*, Kent, in Poſtling pariſh.

HONFLEUR, a conſiderable ſea-port in France, in the dept. of Calvados, the inhabitants of which principally trade in lace. It is ſituated at the mouth of the Seine, with a very ſafe and capacious harbour, 8 miles NNE. of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW. of Paris.

Hongaſton, Heref. W. of Aconbury. *Honiborn Church*, Worceſ. E. of Eveſham. *Honing*, Norfolk, between Wurſted and Walſham. *Honingford*, Warwickſ. near Shipton upon Stour.

HONITON, a neat, well-built, and populous town of Devonſhire, with a large manufactory of broad lace, (formerly of ſerges) and an eſtimated exportation, to London, of about five tons of butter weekly. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Otter, over which it has a bridge, in the beſt and pleaſanteſt part of the county, abounding with uncommonly beautiful landſcapes all the way to Exeter, and on the great weſtern road from London. 16 miles E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Honley, Yorkſhire, SE. of Huthersfield. *Honningham*, Warwickſ. near Dunſmore Heath, and the river Leame. *Honthy*, a river in Brecknockſhire, which runs into the Uſk near Brecknock. *Honey Church*, Devonſhire, near Hatherley. *Hoo*, Eſſex, W. of Colcheſter, near the river Colne. *Hoo*, Kent, NE. of Stroud, near the Medway. *Hoo*, Suffolk, W. of Wickham. *Hoo*, Suſſex, near Battel and Box Hill. *Hoo*, Norfolk, NE. of E. Dereham.

HOOD ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, the moſt northerly of the Mendoza Iſlands, and about 16 leagues in circumference. It was diſcovered by Captain Cook, in 1774.

HOOGHLY, a ſmall, but ancient city, of Hindooſtan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but poſſeſſes many veſtiges of it's former greatneſs. In the time of the Mahometan government, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Hooghly, 26 miles N. of Calcutta.

HOOGHLY RIVER, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of it's two weſternmoſt branches, named the Coſſimbuzar and Jellinghy rivers. It paſſes by Hooghly, Chinſura, Chandernagore, Calcutta, &c. and is the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ſhips. Several European nations have factories on this river, between Hooghly and Calcutta. Lat. 21. 40. N. lon. 88. 0. E.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town, capital of a county of Dutch Brabant. 10 miles S. of Breda.

Hook, Hants, near Spithead. *Hook*, Hants, 4 miles W. of Hartley Row. *Hook*, Yorkſ. near the Ouſe. E. of the Armins. *Hook*, Dorſetſ. between Beminſter and Dorcheſter. *Hook*, *Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SW. of Snaith. *Hook*, Surry, near Kingſton. *Hook Norton*, Oxf. NE. of Chipping Norton. *Hook Point*, Suſſex, SW. of Rye. *Hool*, NE. of Cheſter. *Hoone*, 6 miles SW. of Derby. *Hooſe*, Leiceſ. NW. of Waltham on the Would. *Hootborp*, Northamp. on the river Welland, NE. of Boſworth. *Hooten*, Cheſhire, SW. of Frodſham, near Stanlaw, at the N. entrance of the Wirral. *Hooten Lovet*, *Painel*, and *Robert*, Yorkſ. between Barneſley and Doncaſter. *Hoove*, Suſſex, on the coaſt, near Brighthelmſtone, almoſt ſwallowed up by the ſea. *Hope*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Hope*, Middl. near Hampton Court. *Hope*, Kent, in Romney Marſh. *Hope*, Kent, between Graveſend and the Bouy in the Nore. *Hope*, Glouc. in Thornbury pariſh. *Hope*, Yorkſ. NW. of Richmond Moor. *Hope*, Shropſ. on the N. ſide of Stiperſtone's Hill. *Hope*, a ſmall river of Eſſex, which riſes near Laindon Hills, waters Stanford le Hope, and entering the Thames below Mucking, gives name to a noted reach of that river. *Hope*, Staff. 4 miles from Aſhbourn.

HOPE, a river of the Iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the Atlantic, about 5 miles S. of Kingſton.

Hope Key, Devonſ. at the mouth of the river Aune, in Bigbury Bay, between Plymouth and Start Point. *Hope Bowdler*, Shropſ. near Church Stretton. *Hope Bagot*, Shropſhire, E. of Ludlow. *Hope Houſe*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Swaledale, near the river Youre. *Hope Manſel*, Herefordſhire, SE. of Roſs. *Hopeſey*, Shropſ. between Ludlow and Biſhop's Caſtle. *Hope Sellers*, Heref. near Brockhampton. *Hopsford*, Warw. in Withibrook pariſh. *Hopton*, Derbyſhire, W. of Wirkſworth.

Hopton,

Hopton, Northumberl. near Bamborough Caſtle. *Hopton*, Suffolk, on the Ouſe, NW. of Buddeſdale. *Hopton*, Shropſ. E. of Clun Caſtle. *Hopton*, Suffolk, S. of Yarmouth. *Hopton*, 2 miles from Staffford, by the Trent, near Ingeſtre. *Hopton in the Hole*, Shropſ. S. of Great and Little Poſtern. *Hopton Monks*, Shropſ. near Underton and Upton. *Hopton Wafers*, Shropſ. W. of Clebury. *Hopum*, Northumbl. near Lucker. *Hop-ways*, Staff. 2 miles from Packington. *Hopwell*, 5 miles from Derby. *Hop-wood*, Lancaſ. S. of Rochdale.

HORB, a town of Hohenburg, in Auſtrian Suabia, with a conſiderable trade in woollen goods. It is ſituated on the Neckar, 28 miles SW. of Stutgard.

Horbling, Linc. NE. of Fokingham. *Horborn*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Horbridge*, Hants, S. of Fordingbridge.

HORBURG, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, 2 miles NE. of Colmar.

Horbury, Yorkſ. near Wakefield. *Horcote*, Glouc. in Kempsford pariſh. *Hord*, Northumb. on the Tweed, below Norham. *Hordes Park*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Hordley*, Shropſ. S. of Elleſmere. *Hordwell*, Hants, on the coaſt, SW. of Lymington.

HOREB, a mountain of Aſia, in Arabia Petræa, weſtward of Mount Sinai, or rather another eminence belonging to the ſame mountain. At the foot of it is a monaſtery, where a biſhop of the Greek church reſides. There are two or three fine ſprings, and abundance of fruit trees on it's ſummit, but none on that of Sinai.

Horecroſs, Staff. in the pariſh of Bromley Regis. *Horeſton*, N. of Derby. *Horeſton Grange*, Warwickſ. near Nuneaton. *Horewell*, Warwickſ. SE. of Coventry. *Horewetly*, Heref. NW. of Roſs, on the Wye. *Horfield*, Glouceſ. 2 miles from Briſtol. *Horham*, Suffolk, near Denham and Stradbroke. *Horidge*, Bucks, SE. of Wendover. *Horingbold*, Leiceſ. SE. of Hallaton. *Horkeſley Park*, Suffolk, near Neyland. *Horley*, Suſſex. *Horley*, Oxf. NW. of Banbury. *Horley*, Surry, near Charlwood, SE. of Ryegate. It had once a caſtle, that incloſed near 2 acres, ſince ſo overgrown with wood and thorns, that there is hardly any ſign of it's foundation. *Horlham Hall*, Eſſex, near Thaxted. *Hormead, Great* and *Little*, Herts, NE. of Buntingford, on the brook Hor, which feeds the river Quin. *Horn*, Rutland, E. of Burleigh on the Hill.

HORN, or HOORN, a ſea-port town of Holland, with a good harbour. The land about it produces great quantities of cheeſe and butter, and here they fatten cattle, which are brought lean from Denmark and Holſtein. It is ſeated on the E. coaſt of the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles NE. of Amſterdam.

HORN, a town of Lippe, in Weſtphalia, near which is a plain, called *Vinfield*, or the *Field of Victory*, ſuppoſed, by ſome writers, to be the place where Varus periſhed; alſo a town in the archduchy of Auſtria, celebrated for it's beer, made of oats, which is ſent by water to all the principal towns of Auſtria. It is 40 miles NW. of Vienna. A town and ſmall county of Liege; and a town of E. Gothland, 32 miles S. of Linkipping.

HORNBACH, a town and Benedictine abbey of Deux Ponts, circle of Upper Rhine, ſeated on the river Horn, 5 miles SE. of Deux Ponts.

HORNBERG, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia; a town of Recklinghauſen, Lower Rhine; and a town of Halberſtadt, Lower Saxony.

Hornblowton, Somerſetſh. SE. of Glaſtonbury.

HORNBY, a town of Lancaſhire, ſituated on the Lon, or Lune, near Weſtmorland, 8 miles NE. of Lancaſter, and 256 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Hornby, Yorkſ. near Yarum. *Hornby Hall*, Weſtmorland, near Whinfield Park. *Hornby Caſtle*, Yorkſhire, near the Swale, 5 miles from Richmond.

HORN, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern part of Terra del Fuego, in S. America. Lat. 55. 58. S. lon. 67. 26. W.

*HORNCASTLE, a large, well-built town, in Lincolnſhire, ſeated on the river Bane, (almoſt ſurrounded by water) near a navigable canal, 20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 136 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hornchurch, Eſſex, E. by S. of Rumford. *Horncourt*, Hants, near Chriſtchurch, *Horn Croſs*, Suſſex, SE. of Petworth.

HORNDON ON THE HILL, a town of Eſſex, ſituated on an eminence, from which there is a beautiful and extenſive proſpect, near the river Hope, which ſoon after falls into the Thames, 5 miles N. by E. of Tilbury Fort, and 24 E. of London. Market on Saturday.

HORN HEAD, HORE HEAD, or NORTH CAPE, a promontory in the N. of Donegal, in Ulſter; alſo a handſome villa or ſeat in the ſame county.

Hornhill, Norfolk, SW. of Hickling. *Horning*, Norf. *Horninglow*, Staff. near Burton upon Trent. *Horningſey*, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Horningſham*, Wilts, SE. of Frome Selwood. *Horningſheath, Great*

Great and *Little*, Suff. near Bury. *Horningtoft*, Norfolk, SW. of Gately. *Hornseck Caſtle*, Cornwall, near Penzance. *Horn Place*, Kent, near Appledore.

HORNSEA, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, almoſt ſurrounded by a ſmall arm of the ocean, which, by it's continual encroachments on the land, has waſhed away nearly a whole ſtreet; and, it is ſaid, that a village, once ſtanding on the N. ſide of the town, was wholly ſwallowed up by it. It is 40 miles E. of York, and 188 N. of London. Mark. on Mond.

Hornſey, called, in old records, *Haringay*, a long, ſtraggling village, of Middleſex, between Highgate and Southgate, in a pleaſant valley, 5 miles N. by W. of London. Varied with adjacent hills and dales, and the New River winding through it, there is not a more rural ſpot in the vicinity of the metropolis. *Hornſey Wood*, about a mile nearer London than Hornſey. It is a coppice of young trees, with a large tavern at the entrance, which, being ſituated on a gentle eminence, affords a pretty proſpect of the neighbouring country. *Hornton*, Oxf. near Edgehill. *Horridge*, Glouc. in Corſe pariſh. *Horril*, Hants, near Lymington. *Horringer*, Suffolk. *Horringfleet*, Norfolk, near Yarmouth. *Horringham*, or *Howeringham*. Nott. on the Trent, between Nottingham and Newark. *Horrington*, *E.* and *W.* Somerſetſ. near Wells. *Horſcar*, *Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. near Whitby. *Horſebridge*, Suſſex. *Horſebrook*, Staff. N. of Brewood. *Horſeford*, between Norwich and Oulton. *Horſehead*, Northumb. W. of Whitcheſter. *Horſehouſe*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near the river Youre, in Swaledale.

Horſe Iſland, ſituated in Bantry Bay, in Cork, Munſter. *Horſeleap*, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

Horſe Marley, Glouc. in Moreton Valence pariſh. *Horſenden*, Bucks, near Great and Little Hamden.

HORSENECK, a town of New Jerſey.

HORSENS, a ſea-port of Aarhuys, with manufactures of flannels, and other woollen ſtuffs. The harbour will only admit lighters. It is ſituated on the E. coaſt of Jutland, near the Iſland of Hiarnoe, 19 miles SSW. of Aarhuys.

Horſepool, Nottingh. near Thurgaton. *Horſey*, Norf. 7 miles from Yarmouth. *Horſey*, Somerſ. near Bridgewater. *Horſey Iſland*, Eſſex, near Harwich. *Horſey Bridge*, Huntingd. SE. of Peterborough. *Horſeys Melcombe*, Dorſetſ. W. of Middleton. *Horſforth*, Yorkſhire, adjoining Leeds.

*HORSHAM, (probably named from Horſa, brother to Hengiſt, the Saxon) a populous town of Suſſex, one of the largeſt in the county, which has a fine church, and a well-endowed free ſchool. It ſupplies great ſtore of fine poultry for the London Markets. It is ſituated about 3 miles from the road between London and Arundel, 20 miles NNW. of Brighthelmſtone, and 36 nearly S. of London. Market on Saturday, and a monthly market for cattle (for which it has a patent) on the laſt Tueſday.

Horſham, *St. Faith's*, Norf. *Horſheath*, Camb. near Linton. This part of the country abounds with melilot, the ſeeds of which mix ſo much with corn, in their lands, that it gives a very diſagreeable taſte to their bread. *Horſhill*, or *Hoſſel*, Surry. *Horſingbrook*, Eſſex, NE. of Tilbury. *Horſington*, Linc. SW. of Horncaſtle. *Horſington*, Somerſ. 4 miles from Wincaunton. *Horſley*, *Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, W. of Dedham. *Horſley*, Glouc. 3 miles SW. of Hampton. *Horſley*, Northumb. on the NW. ſide of Morpeth. *Horſley*, Staffordſ. near Pelſhal. *Horſley Heath*, Staff. in Tipton pariſh. Has potter's clay and a reddiſh earth, called ſlip, with which they paint the veſſels made at Wedneſbury. *Horſley*, or *Horkſley*, Eſſex, W. of Dedham. *Horsley*, *E.* and *W.* Surry, between Leatherhead and Guilford. *Horsley Woodhouſe*, 4 miles from Derby. *Horſemunden*, Kent, on the W. ſide of the Medway, almoſt oppoſite to Goodhurſt, *Horſpark*, near Oxford. *Horſted*, Kent, near Aylesford. *Horſted*, Norf. SW. of Wurſted. *Horſted*, *Cayns* and *Parva*, Suſſex, E. of Cuckfield. *Horſtow*, Linc. SW. of Barton on the Humber. *Horſych*, Dorſetſhire, near Cranbourn.

Hortland, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Horton, Bucks, near Colebrook. *Horton*, Bucks, in the pariſhes of Edleſborough and Slapton. *Horton*, Cheſ. NW. of Malpas. *Horton*, Dorſetſh. near More Crickel. A pottery is carried on here. *Horton*, Glouc. near Chipping Sudbury. *Horton*, Kent, near Canterbury, *Horton*, Kent, near Farningham. *Horton*, 4 miles from Northampton. *Horton*, Northumb. SE. of Morpeth. *Horton*, Oxfordſ. E. of Iſlip. *Horton*, Shropſ. near Wem. *Horton*, Shropſ. W. of Kingſwood. *Horton*, Surry, near Epſom. *Horton*, Suſſex, near Bramber. *Horton*, or *Horton Court*, Staffordſ. berween Endon Water and the river Churnet. *Horton*, Wilts, in the pariſh of Biſhops Canning.

HORTON, a town of Nova Scotia, in Acadia, 35 miles W. of Halifax.

Horton

Horton Kirby, Kent, 4 miles from Dartford. *Horton Monks*, Kent, SW. of Eltham. *Horton Caſtle*, Northumb. near Woller. *Horton Grange*, Northumb. SE. of Morpeth. *Horton on Ribble*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. of Settle. *Horton Magna* and *Parva*, Yorkſ. near Bradford. *Horwell*, Devonſ. on the Forton, W. of Crediton. *Horwood*, Devonſ. SW. of Barnſtaple. *Horwood*, Glouc. near Wickware.

HOSKINS, a town of N. Carolina.

Hoſpital, in Limerick, Munſter.

Hoſpital, Kent, W. of Canterbury.

Hutherſal, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs.

Hutherfield, Kent, 2 miles NW. of Aſhford.

Hutſay, a river of Wales, which riſes in Brecknockſhire, and runs into the Munnow, in Monmouthſh. *Hot Wells*, about a mile below Briſtol, on the Avon: they are of great purity, and much reſorted to in conſumptive caſes. Here is alſo a cold ſpring, which guſhes out of a rock, and ſupplies the cold bath. In St. Vincent's Rock, above the Wells, are found native cryſtals, well known under the name of Briſtol ſtones.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, a large region in the ſouthern extremity of Africa, which extends N. by W. along the coaſt, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that Cape, in an ENE. direction, to the month of the Great Fiſh River, which parts it from Caffraria Proper. There are no conſiderable kingdoms throughout this large extent of country, the whole being inhabited by different tribes, or nations, governed by honquers, or chiefs, who live, like the Arabs, in huts, or portable houſes, and remove their kraals, or villages, whenever the paſture becomes too bare for the ſubſiſtence of their cattle, and upon the natural and violent death of an inhabitant. The Hottentots of the Cape conſiſt of a few paltry and miſerable hordes, who have not even the power of chooſing their own chief, and live, as they can, in different cantons of the colony; but the ſavage Hottentots, called, by way of deriſion, the *Jackall Hottentots*, far removed from the government of the Europeans, ſtill preſerve their original manners. The Hottentots, in general, are as tall as moſt Europeans, but more ſlender, and the hands and feet are ſmall. Their ſkin is of a yellowiſh brown hue, ſomewhat reſembling that of an European, who has the jaundice in a high degree; but this colour is not at all obſervable in the whites of the eyes. There are not ſuch thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffrees, and the Mozambiques. Their mouth is of the middling ſize; and they have, in general, the fineſt ſet of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair more woolly, if poſſible, than that of the Negroes. With reſpect to their ſhape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. There is a volatility in their manner which ſhews an abundant flow of ſpirits, or a high enjoyment of animal life; in their intercourſe with Europeans, they hardly ſtand ſtill for a moment. In their men, moreover, a degree of careleſſneſs is obſervable, that diſcovers marks of alacrity and reſolution; qualities, which, upon occaſion, they certainly can exhibit, as in their encounters with lions and other wild beaſts. Not only the men, but the women alſo are clothed with ſheep-ſkins; the wool being worn outward in ſummer, and inward during the winter. They wear one ſkin over their ſhoulders, the ends of it croſſing each other before, and leaving their neck bare. Another ſkin is faſtened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They beſmear their bodies all over, very copiouſly, with fat, in which there is mixed up a little ſoot, and this is never wiped off. They likewiſe perfume themſelves with powder of herbs, with which they powder both the head and body, rubbing it all over them, when they beſmear themſelves. The odour of this powder is rank and aromatic, and comes neareſt to that of the poppy mixed with ſpices. Some of them adorn themſelves with necklaces of ſhells. The women cover themſelves much more ſcrupulouſly than the men. They ſeldom content themſelves with one covering, but almoſt always have two, and very often three. Theſe are made of a prepared and well-greaſed ſkin, and are faſtened about their bodies with a thong, almoſt like the aprons of European women. The outermoſt is always the largeſt, meaſuring from about ſix inches to a foot over. This is likewiſe, generally, the fineſt and moſt ſhowy, and is frequently adorned with glaſs beads ſtrung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded. Neither their ears nor noſe are adorned with any pendent ornaments, as they are among other ſavages. The noſe, however, is ſometimes, by way of greater ſtate, marked with a black ſtreak of ſoot, or with a large ſpot of red lead; of which latter, on their high days and holidays, they likewiſe put a little on their cheeks. Both ſexes wear rings on their arms and legs; moſt of theſe are made of thick leather

ſtraps,

ſtraps, cut in a circular ſhape; and theſe have given riſe to the almoſt univerſally-received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occaſionally. Rings of iron, copper, or braſs, of the ſize of a gooſe-quill, are conſidered as more genteel than thoſe of leather; but the girls are not allowed to uſe any rings till they are marriageable. The Hottentots ſeldom wear any ſhoes; what they do wear, are made of undreſſed leather, with the hairy ſide outward: they are rendered ſoft and pliable, by being beat and moiſtened, and are very light and cool. Their habitations are ſome of them of a circular, and ſome of an oblong ſhape, reſembling a round bee-hive, or a vault; the ground-plot is from 18 to 24 feet in diameter. The higheſt of them are ſo low, that it is ſcarcely poſſible for a middle-ſized man to ſtand upright. But neither the lowneſs of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be conſidered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in ſtooping, and crawling on all fours. The fire-place is in the middle, and they ſit, or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and, at the ſame time, the only outlet that is left for the ſmoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, ſees it hover round him, without feeling the leaſt inconvenience ariſing from it to his eyes; while, rolled up like a hedge-hog, and wrapped up ſnug in his ſkin, he lies at the bottom of his hut, quite at his eaſe, in the midſt of this cloud, except that he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his ſheep-ſkin, in order to ſtir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or elſe, ſometimes, to turn the ſteak he is broiling over the coals. The order of theſe huts, in a kraal, or clan, is moſt frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. The milk, as ſoon as it is taken from the cow, is put to other milk, which is curdled, and is kept in a leather ſack, the hairy ſide of which, being conſidered as the cleaneſt, is turned inward; ſo that the milk is never drank while it is ſweet. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Boſhieſman, or Boſhmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE. of the Cape of Good Hope, and are averſe to the paſtoral life. Some of their maxims are to live on hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the ſpace of one night. On this account, they themſelves are purſued, and ſometimes exterminated, like wild beaſts, or taken and made ſlaves of. Buſhes and clefts in rocks ſerve them by turns for dwellings. Many of them are entirely naked, but ſome of them cover their body with the ſkin of any ſort of animal, great or ſmall, from the ſhoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it falls off their backs in rags. Ignorant of agriculture, they are obliged to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw. Their table however, is compoſed of ſeveral other diſhes, among which are the larvæ of inſects (the caterpillars from which butterflies are produced) the termites, or white ants, graſhoppers, ſnails, and ſpiders. With all theſe changes of diet, the Boſhman is, nevertheleſs, frequently in want. When captured as a ſlave, he exchanges his meagre fare for the luxury of buttermilk, frumerty, or haſty pudding, and ſometimes becomes fat in a few weeks. This good living, however, is ſoon embittered by the grumbling of his maſter and miſtreſs, and he muſt frequently bear, perhaps, a few curſes or blows, for neglect and indolence. Diſliking labour, and, from his corpulency, become leſs capable of bearing it, he now pines after his former uncontrouled and wandering life, which he generally endeavours to regain by eſcaping. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, have huts ſuperior to thoſe of the generality of Hottentots; they are loftier, and thatched with graſs; and are furniſhed with ſtools made of the back-bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is, in the higheſt degree, wretched, and they are apparently the moſt dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dreſs is compoſed of the ſkins of ſeals and jackals, the fleſh of which they eat. When a grampus is caſt aſhore, they remove their huts to the place, and ſubſiſt upon it as long as any part of it remains; and, in this manner, it ſometimes affords them ſuſtenance for half a year, though in a great meaſure decayed, and putrified by the ſun. They ſmear their ſkin with the oil, the odour of which is ſo powerful, that their approach may be perceived ſome time before they preſent themſelves to view. They carry their water in the ſhells of oſtrich eggs, and the bladders of ſeals, which they ſhoot with arrows, the ſame as the other Hottentots. Though one ſmall hut contains the whole family, and all are obliged to repoſe together, they are chaſte in their manners. Severe in their juriſprudence, they puniſh murder, adultery, and

and robbery with death. From the obſervance of dancings or rejoicings at the full and change of the moon, they appear to be idolatrous. The country poſſeſſed by the Dutch is of pretty conſiderable extent, comprehending, not only the large tract, between Table Bay and Falſe Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from Falſe Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country farther E. beyond St. Chriſtopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The coaſt of this country abounds in bays and capes; it is naturally mountainous and barren, but the induſtrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it not only produces a ſufficiency of all the neceſſaries of life for the inhabitants, but alſo of refreſhments for all the European ſhips that touch here. In the interior parts, however, the ſoil is aſtoniſhingly fertile and productive. The Dutch conſider the year as divided into two ſeaſons, which they term monſoons; the wet monſoon, or winter; and the dry one, or ſummer. The firſt begins with our ſpring; the latter when our ſummer ends. In the damp ſeaſon, the Cape is much ſubject to fogs; and from the middle of the wet monſoon, it rains almoſt continually till ſummer: the weather is cold, raw, and unpleaſant; but never more rigorous than autumn in Germany. Water never freezes to above the thickneſs of half a crown, and, as ſoon as the ſun appears, the ice is diſſolved. The Cape is rarely viſited by thunder and lightning, excepting a little near the turn of the ſeaſons. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20 or 30,000 each; buffaloes; giraffes, or camelopardaliſes; the gemsbock, or chamois, a ſpecies of antelope, which has remarkably long, ſharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will ſit on it's hind quarters, and defend itſelf; wild dogs, much larger than the jackal, which travel in herds, and are very deſtructive to flocks of ſheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal of a mouſe colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white ſtripes over the back, and the male having very large, twiſted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; panthers; the quacha, a ſpecies of the zebra, but more tractable: the double-horned rhinoceros; horſes; domeſtic horned cattle; common ſheep; and a peculiar ſpecies of ſheep, which are covered with hair inſtead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horſe, is frequently ſeen here. Among the birds are vultures; oſtriches, whoſe eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a ſpecies of gregarious bird, which builds it's curious neſt in the mimoſa tree, where it forms a kind of thatched houſe, with a regular ſtreet of neſts on both ſides, at about two inches diſtance from each other, and containing under it's roof ſeveral hundred or a thouſand birds. The termites, or white ants, which do no injury to the wood, as in the E. Indies, but only to the graſs, the deſtruction of which they occaſion, by raiſing a number of hills, which impede the progreſs of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and this food is found to be far from diſagreeable. The locuſts alſo are eſteemed excellent food by the Boſhmans, by whom they are dried and kept for uſe. The black, or rock ſcorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the ſerpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds. There are ſix ſpecies about the Cape; namely, the horned ſnake, about 18 inches long, the moſt poiſonous of them all; the kouſe band, or garter ſnake, about the ſame length, dangerous to travellers, on account of reſembling the ſoil ſo much in colour, that it is not readily perceived; the yellow ſnake, which differs in colour only from the hooded ſnake of India, and being from four to eight feet in length, their ſize, and bright yellow colour, renders it eaſy to avoid them; the puff adder, about 40 inches in length, ſo called from blowing itſelf up to near a foot in circumference: the ſpring adder, very dangerous, but not common, from three to four feet long, and of a jet black, with white ſpots; and the night ſnake, more beautiful than any of the others, about 20 inches long, very thin, belted with black, red, and yellow, and when near, at night, has the appearance of fire. The country of the Hottentots lies between the tropic of Capricorn, and 35 degrees S. lat. and is bounded on the W. S. and E. by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and on the N. by regions very little, if at all explored.

Hotton, Leic. NE. of Loughborough.

HOU, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the left bank of the Nile, 28 miles S. of Girge.

HOUANG CHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tchekiang, 580 miles SSE. of Pekin.

HOVAL, or OUALO, a kingdom of Africa, on the banks of the Senegal, extending about 90 miles from E. to W. and 18 from N. to S. The ſoil is fertile in maize, rice, legumes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton; the meadows feed great numbers of large and ſmall cattle, whoſe fleſh

is excellent; game is plentiful, and birds are in the greateſt number and variety; and the foreſts abound with palm trees.

HOUAT, an iſland on the coaſt of France, 8 or 10 miles in circumference, and about 10 miles NE. of Belle Iſle.

HOUDAIN, a town in the dept. of the Pas de Calais, 6 miles S. of Bethune.

HOUDAN, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oiſe, with a manufacture of woollen ſtockings. It is ſeated on the river Vegre, 10 miles S. of Mantes.

Hough, Cheſ. near Namptwich. *Hough on the Mount*, Lincolnſ. near Grantham. *Hougham*, and *Little Hougham*, Kent, near Dover. *Hough End*, Lanc. near Mancheſter. *Houghton on the Spring*, Durham, near Finchale. *Houghton*, Cumb. in Stanwix pariſh. *Houghton*, Norfolk, near Harpley. It is noted for it's moſt noble houſe and park. *Houghton*, Nott. on the Idel, 2 miles W. of Tuxford. *Houghton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Tickhill. *Houghton*, Hants, near Stockbridge. *Houghton*, Derb. SE. of Bolſover. *Houghton*, Hunt. on the Ouſe, W. of St. Ives. *Houghton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Pontefract. *Houghton*, on the river Nen, S. of Northampton. *Houghton*, Northumb. near Chollerton. *Houghton*, Shropſ. near Bilſden. *Houghton*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Houghton*, Linc. on the Witham, S. of Grantham. *Houghton*, Shropſ. near Shefnal. *Houghton*, Norfolk, SW. of Great Walſingham. *Houghton*, Northumb. S. of the Picts Wall, near Heddon. *Houghton Chapel*, Lanc. N. of Leigh. *Houghton Conqueſt*, Bedf. N. of Ampthill. *Houghton, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. near Barnſley. *Houghton King's*, Bedfordſ. N. of Dunſtable. *Houghton, Long*, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick. *Houghton Tower*, Lancaſ. on the Derwin, between Blackburn and Preſton. *Hoveningham*, or *Hovingham*, Yorkſ. W. of New Malton. *Howard*, Somerſ. near Alfoxton. *Houlſby*, Linc. on the Bane, N. of Horncaſtle. *Houlſton*, Norf. near Saxlingham Thorp. *Houlton*, Wilts, near Ambreſbury.

HOULSWORTHY, a town of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Tamer, and borders of Cornwall, 12 miles SW. of Biddeford, and 215 from London. Market on Saturday.

Houlton on the Hill, Norf. 3 miles SE. of Swaffham. *Houlton in the Clay*, Linc. S. of Great Grimſby. *Hound*, Hants, between Southampton and Tichfield Bay. About 2 miles below, pleaſantly ſituated on the Southampton river, is Nettley Abbey, founded by King Henry III. in 1239. Part of the chapel, which appears to have been once an elegant building, is ſtill ſtanding, though greatly defaced. *Houndenen*, Shropſ. near Clebury. *Hound Hill*, Staff. near Draycot. *Houndsfield*, Derbyſ. in the pariſh of Dronfield.

*HOUNSLOW, a town of Middleſex, ſituated on the great weſtern road, on a branch of the Colne, 10 miles W. of London. It belongs to two pariſhes, the N. ſide of the ſtreet to Heſton, and the S. to Iſleworth. On it's heath, which is noted for horſe-races and robberies, are ſome powder-mills. Market on Thurſday.

HOU QUANG, a province in the interior of China, having Honan to the N. and Kiangnan and Kiangſi to the E. It contains 15 cities of the firſt rank, and 65 of the ſecond and third, and is moſtly a champaign country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers. Here is a plenty of wild fowl and cattle; and the ſoil produces all ſorts of grain and fruits. Gold is found in the ſands of the rivers; and they have iron, tin, tutenague, wax, and ſuch an extenſive variety of other commodities, that it is commonly called the magazine of the empire.

Hourne, Surry, between Gatton and E. Grinſtead. *Houſes*, Cumb. near S. Tyne, SE. of Kirkhaugh. *Houſeſteads*, Northumb. near Cheſter and Buſy Gap. It is noted for the ruins of Roman altars and ſtatues, which have been dug up here in great quantities. From it is the beſt view of the Roman Wall. On Chapel Hill, near it, the Romans had a temple, where fragments of Doric capitals have been found, with many broken columns and ſeveral altars: and in an adjoining field, remain the viſible foundations of ſtreets and buildings. *Houſe, Weſt*, Eſſex, near Billericay. *How*, Norf. W. of Loddon. *Howarby*, Linc. E. of Thongcaſter. *Howbern*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. of Temple Brough. *Howborn*, Northumb. NW. of Belford. *Howcaple*, Heref. N. of Roſs, near the Wye. *Howcourt*, Suſſex, S. of Stening.

HOWDEN, a large town in the E Riding of Yorkſhire, noted for being the birth-place, or reſidence, of the hiſtorian Roger de Hoveden, or Howden. It gives name to a ſmall diſtrict, called Howdenſhire, and is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Ouſe, not far from its confluence with the Derwent, and other large rivers, 23 miles W. of Hull, 16 SE. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Fairs on the ſecond Tueſday in January, the Tueſday before March 25, the ſecond Tueſday in July, and October 2.

Howacn Dyke, near Howden: here is a ferry

ferry over the Ouſe. *Howden Park*, Yorkſ. between Skipton and Bradford. *Howden Panns*, Northumb. near Shields. *Howden Price*, Yorkſ. near Hull. *Howe*, Yorkſ. near Old Malton. *Howe*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Skipton Bridge, over the Ouſe. *Howell*, Linc. E. of Sleaford. *Howes*, Northumb. near Walls End and Newcaſtle. *Howey*, Radnorſ. *How End*, Herts, N. of Kempton *Howfield*, Kent, near Reculver. *Howfield*, E. of Cheſter. *Howgate Caſtle*, Shropſ. NW. of Brown Clee Hill. *Howgil*, Weſtm. on the Lune, S. of Langdale. *Howgil*, Cumberl. near Whitehaven. The coal pits are carried here a great way under the ſea; and the beſt coals obtained that are ſhipped from the port of Whitehaven. *Howgil Caſtle*, Weſtmorl. N. of Appleby, on the river Burnibeck, near the Eden, and a little N. of the Maiden Way. The walls of great part of this ſtructure are near 11 feet thick; and underneath it are vaults and cellars arched over with ſtone. *Howgrave*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, S. of Skipton Bridge, over the Ouſe. *Howick*, Monm. N. of Chepſtow. *Howick*, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick, where an old tower, noticed by Leland, yet exiſts, and is kept in good repair. *Howker*, Lanc. SW. of Cartmel. *Howland, Upper* and *Lower*, Yorkſ. S. of Barneſley. *Howle*, Lanc. between Eccleſton and the Ribble. *Howlets*, Kent, SW. of Beakſbourn. *Howley Hall*, Yorkſ. near Wakefield. *Howly*, a river in Cheſ. which runs into the Pever, below Wyningham. *Hown*, Yorkſ. S. of Hutherſfield. *Howrigg*, Cumb. in Weſtward pariſh. *Howſham*, Linc. near Glandford Bridge. *Howſham*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, on the Derwent, NW. of Malton. *Howtel*, Northumb. near Woller.

HOWTH, or HOATH HEAD, a promontory, forming the NE. boundary of the Bay of Dublin. It is a peninſula, the ſhores of which are rocky and precipitous. It was formerly covered with oaks, and was a ſeat of the Druids; one of their altars ſtill remains, in a ſequeſtered valley, on the E. ſide of the hill. The village of Howth is about 7 miles NE. from the metropolis. On the top of the hill there is a light-houſe; and a few harbours, on it's ſhores, are reſorted to by ſmall craft.

Howthorp, Linc. SE. of Boothby Pannel. *Howton*, Dorſet. NE. of Middleton. *Howton*, Heref. near Wormbridge, on the Wye, or a branch of it. *Howtongill Chapel*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NE. of Settle. *Howton in the More*, Linc. NW. of Binbrook. *Hoxham*, Devonſhire, near Poltimore. *Hoxon*, Suffolk, on the river Waveney, N. of Eye. Here Edmund, king of the Eaſt Angles, was bound to a tree, and ſhot to death with arrows by the pagan Danes, becauſe he would not renounce the Chriſtian religion. A monaſtery was afterwards erected here to his memory.

HOXTER, a ſmall town in Weſtphalia, belonging to the Abbey of Corvey, from which it is diſtant 3 miles NW.

Hoxton, or *Hogſdon*, Midd. a populous hamlet in Shoreditch pariſh, near Moorfields.

HOY, one of the Orkney Iſlands, ſituated between the Iſland of Pomona and the N. coaſt of Caithneſsſhire. It is about 11 miles long, and more than 3 broad. On this iſland, beſides the great conic hill of Hoyhead, which is a ſea mark, there is a ſtupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, here named the layer, ſuppoſed to be a ſpecies of the penguin, is found. It is about the ſize of a ſmall duck, remarkably fat, and eſteemed a great delicacy. Theſe birds burrow in the rabbit holes. The perſon employed in taking the young is uſually let down by a rope from the top of the precipice. In this iſland too, in a gloomy valley, is an entire ſtone, 36 feet long, and 18 broad, called the Dwarfie Stone. It is hollow within, having the form of a bed and pillow cut in the ſtone: it is ſuppoſed to have been once the habitation of a hermit. Lat. 58. 56. N. lon. 3. 20. W.

HOYA, a town, and ſandy, heathy county of Weſtphalia, (yet with ſome good meadows, paſtures, and arable land,) ſubject to Hanover, ſince 1705, except a ſmall part, which belongs to Heſſe Caſſel. It is about 32 miles long and 29 broad, and contains 17 ſmall towns, beſides the capital (which is ſituated on the Weſer, 24 miles SSE. of Bremen) and 54 pariſhes.

HOYER, a town of Sleſwick, celebrated for it's oyſter fiſhery. It is ſituated on the coaſt of the North Sea, 4 miles W. of Tundern.

Hoyland, High, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Wentworth pariſh. *Hoyland, Swain*, Yorkſ. NW. of Barneſley.

HRADISCH, a town, capital of a circle of Moravia, celebrated for it's excellent wines and fruits. It is ſituated on the river Moraw, 30 miles SSE. of Olmutz.

HUA, or KAHUA. a large town, the capital of Cochin China, with a handſome palace, where the king commonly reſides. It is ſeated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants blacken their teeth, thinking it a ſhame to have them white, like dogs, and they wear their nails very long. There are a few Chriſtians here. Lat. 17. 40. N. lon. 105. 5. E.

HUAHEINE, one of the Society Iſlands,

in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 30 leagues from Otaheite, and 8 in compaſs, with a commodious, but ſmall, harbour, on the W. coaſt, called Owharra, affording good anchorage, in 18 fathoms water, and ſheltered from all winds. It is ſeparated by a deep gulf into two peninſulas, united by an iſthmus, which is overflowed by the ſea in high tides. It's ſurface is hilly and uneven. Lat. 16. 44. S. lon. 151. 1. W.

Hubberham, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NE. of Settle.

Hubberſton, in Pembrokeſhire, ſituated on a creek of Milford Haven. It is the ſtation of the packet to Waterford, in Ireland.

Hubberſtow, Devonſ. on the coaſt, near the mouth of the river Taw, where Hubba, the Dane, was cut off by the Weſt Saxons.

HUBERT, St. a town of Luxemburg.

Huckam, Devonſhire, SE. of Newton Buſhel. *Hucket*, or *Huckle*, Bucks, near Aileſbury. *Hucking*, Kent, in Hollingbourn pariſh. *Huckleſcot*, 4 miles E. of Glouceſter. *Huckleſcot*, Leiceſterſ. SE. of Aſhby de la Zouch. *Hunklow, Great* and *Little*, Derb. in the High Peak. *Hucknal*, N. of Nottingham. *Huckney*, or *Hall Hucknal*, Derbyſ. near Mansfield, in Nottinghamſ. *Huckſlow Foreſt*, Shropſ. about Stiperſton's Hill.

HUDDERSFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, which has riſen to conſequence within this century. It is a ſort of mart for narrow cloths, fine and coarſe, fine broad cloths, ſerges, kerſeymeres, &c. and is ſituated on the Calder, amid barren moors, 25 miles NE. of Mancheſter, 42 SW. of York, and 189 NNW. of London. It's market is on Tueſday, when the cloth is expoſed to ſale in a large hall, and merchants and wool-ſtaplers attend from a conſiderable diſtance.

Huddington, Worc. SE. of Droitwich. *Huddleſkew*, Cumb. between Penrith and Kirkhaugh. *Huddleſton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Shirbyrn, is famous for a quarry of ſtone, reckoned the fineſt in England. When firſt dug out, it is ſoft, but hardens by lying in the air. King Henry VII.'s chapel, at Weſtminſter, was moſtly built of the ſtone fetched from hence. *Hude*, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees at Middleton, 7 miles above Bernard Caſtle. *Hudhay*, Lanc. near Haſlengden. *Hudnal*, Herts, in Eleſborough pariſh.

HUDSON, a town of New York, now a peopled, induſtrious, flouriſhing, trading ſpot, on which are erected upwards of 200 dwelling houſes, bordering ſpacious ſtreets, and peopled by more than 1800 ſouls; on which ſeveral public buildings, convenient ſtores, commodious wharfs, and ſuitable out-houſes are built; on which there are two covered rope-walks, ſpermaceti works, one of the beſt diſtilleries in America, and on which mechanics of every kind are collected; yet, in the autumn of 1783, was nothing better than a mere farm, where the ſolitary huſbandman paſſed ſome time twice in a ſeaſon. No place in America, except Baltimore, in Maryland, preſents a more obvious inſtance of commercial enterpriſe and progreſſive increaſe, than this town, which is ſurrounded by an extenſive back country. Hudſon is ſeated on the E. ſide of the river of that name, 30 miles S. of Albany, and 130 N. of New York.

HUDSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, lying between 51 and 67 deg of N. latitude, and diſcovered, in 1610, by Captain Henry Hudſon. This intrepid mariner, in ſearching after a NW. paſſage to the S. Sea, diſcovered three ſtraits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Aſia by America. He had made two voyages before on the ſame adventure; the firſt in 1607, and the ſecond in 1608. In his third and laſt, in 1610, he entered the ſtraits that lead into this new Mediterranean, the bay known by his name; and coaſted a great part of it. His ardour for the diſcovery not being abated by the difficulties he ſtruggled with in this empire of winter, and world of froſt and ſnow, he ſtaid here till the enſuing ſpring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to purſue his diſcoveries; but his crew, who ſuffered equal hardſhips, without the ſame ſpirit to ſupport them, mutinied, ſeized upon him, and ſeven of thoſe who were moſt faithful to him, and committed them to the icy ſeas in an open boat. Hudſon and his companions were never more heard of; but the ſhip, and the reſt of the men, returned home. Other attempts toward a diſcovery were alſo made in 1612 and 1667. In 1746, a Captain Ellis wintered as far north as 57 degrees and a half; and a Captain Chriſtopher attempted farther diſcoveries in 1761. But beſides theſe, and the late voyages, which ſatisfy us that we muſt not look for a paſſage on this ſide of the latitude 67 degrees north, we are indebted to the Hudſon's Bay Company for a journey by land, which throws much additional light on this matter, by affording what may be called demonſtration, how much farther north, at leaſt in ſome parts of their voyage, ſhips muſt go, before they can paſs from one ſide of America to the other. The northern Indians, who

who come down to the company's factories to trade, had brought to the knowledge of our people a river, which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper Mine River. The company being deſirous of examining into this matter with preciſion, directed a young gentleman in their ſervice, of the name of Hearne, to proceed over land, under the convoy of thoſe Indians, for that river; which he had orders to ſurvey, if poſſible, quite down to it's exit into the ſea, to make obſervations for fixing the latitudes and longitudes, and to bring home maps and drawings, both of it and the countries through which he ſhould paſs. Accordingly, Mr. Hearne, ſet out from Prince of Wales Fort, on Churchill River, on the 7th of December, 1770, and, on the 13th of June following, reached the Copper Mine River, but found it all the way, even to it's exit into the ſea, encumbered with ſhoals and falls. The tide being then out, ſeemed, by the edges of the ice, to riſe about 12 or 14 feet, entering it over a dry flat of the ſhore. This riſe, on account of the falls, will carry the tide but a little way within the river's mouth, ſo that the water in it had not the leaſt brackiſh taſte. He was, nevertheleſs, ſure of the place it emptied itſelf into being the ſea, or a branch of it, by the quantity of whale and ſeal ſkins which the Eſkimaux had at their tents; and alſo by the number of ſeals which he ſaw upon the ice. The ſea, at the river's mouth, was full of iſlands and ſhoals, as far as he could ſee by the aſſiſtance of a pocket teleſcope; and the ice was not yet broken up, but thawed away only for about three quarters of a mile from the ſhore, and for a little way round the iſlands and ſhoals which lay off the river's mouth. But he had the moſt extenſive view of the ſea when he was about 8 miles up the river; from which ſtation, the extreme parts of it bore NW. by W. and NE. It appears from the map, which Mr. Hearne conſtructed of this ſingular journey, that the mouth of the Copper Mine River lies in lat. 72. N. and lon. 25. W. from Churchill River; that is about 119 W. of Greenwich. Mr. Hearne's journey back, from the Copper Mine River to Churchill River, laſted till June 30th, 1772; ſo that he was abſent almoſt a year and ſeven months. The country lying round Hudſon's Bay on the W. and SW. is called New N. and New S. Wales. The extenſive peninſula to the E. of it is called Labrador, or New Britain. The entrance of the Bay from the ocean, after leaving Cape Farewell and Davis' Straits, is between Reſolution Iſles on the N. and Button's Iſles on the S forming the eaſtern extremity of the ſtraits, diſtinguiſhed by the name of it's firſt diſcoverer. The vaſt countries that ſurround Hudſon's Bay, abound with animals, whoſe ſkins and furs are far ſuperior in quality to thoſe found in leſs northerly regions. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not conſiſt of above ten perſons, for the excluſive trade to this bay, and for planting the country; and they have acted under it ever ſince, with great benefit to themſelves, but little comparative advantage to the kingdom at large. Of late years, however, the fur trade, from the inland parts, has been carried on to a much greater extent than it was before. This has been chiefly occaſioned by the interference of the Canada traders, who had effectually ſupplanted the company on the ſea-ſhore, ſupplying the natives with every conveniency for war and domeſtic uſes. This induced the company, in 1773, to begin their inland voyages, and now the Canadians, from Canada, and the Europeans, from Hudſon's Bay, frequently meet together. The ſervants of the company, however, imported principally from the Orkney Iſles, having ingratiated themſelves into the confidence of the natives, from their prudent, proper behaviour, and incorruptible honeſty, have evidently the advantage of trade on their ſide. They conſequently export a greater quantity of furs (in proportion to the goods imported), and theſe in better preſervation and more valuable. They employ 4 ſhips, and about 130 ſeamen, and have ſeveral forts; namely, Prince of Wales' Fort, Churchill River; York Fort, Nelſon River; New Severn; and Albany; which are all ſeated on the WSW. ſide of the Bay.

HUDSON'S RIVER, one of the fineſt rivers, in N. America, riſing in a mountainous country, in the NE. part of the ſtate of New York, about half way between the Lakes Ontario and Champlain. It waters Albany and Hudſon, and proceeds, in a ſoutherly direction, almoſt it's whole courſe, to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters at York Bay, 10 miles S. of New York, after a courſe of 250 miles. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for ſloops of 70 or 80 tons to Albany, and for ſhips to Hudſon.

HUDSON'S STRAITS, the narrow ſea between the Atlantic Ocean and Hudſon's Bay, N. of Labradore.

Hudſwell, Yorkſhire, S. of Richmond

Moor. *Huelsfield*, Glouceſterſhire, in Lydney pariſh.

HUEN, a fertile iſland of the Baltic, in the Sound, ſubject to Sweden ſince the treaty of Roſchild, in 1658. It has only one village, containing about 50 houſes. This iſland was granted, by Frederick II. king of Denmark, to Tycho Brahe, the celebrated aſtronomer, with a caſtle called Uranienburg, erected for the purpoſe of making obſervations, in which he reſided upwards of 20 years. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and lies 14 miles N. by E. of Copenhagen.

HUESCA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Arragon, with an univerſity. It is ſituated on the Iſuela, 27 miles NNE. of Saragoſſa.

HUESCAR, a town of Granada.

HUETA. See GUETA.

Hugget, Yorkſ. E. Riding, E. of Wilton. *Hugh*, Northumb. near Stannington. *Hughford*, Shropſhire, near Munſlow. *Hufcot*, Northamp. near Towceſter. *Hulcot*, Wilts, NW. of Everley Warren. *Hull*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Hull*, Worc. near Bockleton pariſh.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, a large, cloſely-built, well-paved, and exceedingly populous town, in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on a river called the Hull, which riſes not far from Driffield, and here enters the river Humber. It's commerce has been conſtantly increaſing ſo much of late years, that it is now probably become the fourth port in the kingdom. It's ſituation is extremely advantageous; for, beſides it's communication with the Yorkſhire rivers and canals, it has acceſs alſo, by the Humber to the Trent, and all it's branches and communications. Hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. By the late inland navigations, it has alſo a communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including it's windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has alſo regular traffic with the ſouthern parts of Europe, and with America. More ſhips are ſent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The coaſting trade, alſo, for coal, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extenſive. The harbour is chiefly artificial, conſiſting of a dock, the largeſt kingdom (finiſhed in 1778), with which the river communicates, and in which 800 ſhips may ride ſafely and conveniently. Among the public buildings, are the Trinity Houſe, for the relief of ſeamen and their widows; an exchange, and a town hall. The grand ſtone bridge, over the river, to Holderneſs, was rebuilt in 1787, and conſiſts of 14 arches. It is 36 miles SE. of York, and 173 N. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Hull-ſed, Glouceſterſ. in Coates pariſh. *Hullavington*, Wilts, between Caſtlecomb and Malmſbury. *Hullbridge*, Eſſex, on the Crouch, W. of Wallfleet. *Hulland*, Herts, N. of Standon. *Hullingwick*, Herefordſhire, SW. of Bromyard. *Hulm*, or *Holm's Chapel*, Cheſhire, in Sandbach pariſh, near Warrington. *Hulme Church*, and *Hulme Wakefield*, Cheſ. between Congleton and Northwich.

HULST, a ſmall, but ancient, and ſtrongly-fortified town, of Dutch Flanders, with 12 dependent villages. It is ſituated among marſhes, on a canal which communicates with the Scheldt, 16 miles NNE. of Ghent.

HUMBER, a river formed by the junction of the Trent, Ouſe, Derwent, and ſeveral other ſtreams. It divides Yorkſhire from Lincolnſhire, and falls into the German Ocean between Spurn Head and Saltfleet.

Humber, Heref. between Bromyard and Leominſter. *Humberſtone*, 2 miles N. by E. of Leiceſter. *Humberſtone*, Lincoln. SE. of Grimſby. *Humberton*, Yorkſ. N. of Boroughbridge. *Humbledon*, Northumb. near Woller. Here is an intrenchment called Green Caſtle; and on Humbledon Hugh, a circular intrenchment, with a large barrow. The ſides of the hill are cut into terraces, 20 feet wide, formed with great exactneſs, one above another In the plain below is a ſtone pillar, denoting the ground where 10,000 Scots, under Earl Douglas, in the reign of Henry IV. were defeated, on Holyrood Day, by Henry, lord Percy, and George, earl of March. *Humbleton*, Yorkſ. near Burton Conſtable. *Humby*, Linc. by Lincoln Heath.

HUME, a town of S. Carolina.

Hammington, Wilts, SW. of Saliſbury.

HUMMOCH, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, about 6 miles in length. Here is a rajah, ſupported in his authority by the Dutch E. India Company. The natives reſemble the Malays, both in appearance and diſpoſition, but ſpeak the ſame language as the inhabitants of Mindanao. This iſland is exceedingly fertile, and produces moſt of the tropical fruits. But their principal articles of trade with the

the Dutch are bees-wax and honey. It lies about 15 miles S. of the S. point of Mindanan, Lat. 5. 27. N. lon. 125. 12. E.

HUMOL'S TOWN, a town of Pennſylvania.

Huncote, Lanc. near Haſlingden. *Huncote*, on the Soar, SW. of Leinſter. *Hunderton*, near Hereford. *Hundleby*, Linc. near Spilſby. *Hundon*, Staff. on the NW. ſide of Clare. *Hundred*, Berks, in Cheſham pariſh. *Hundred Houſe*, Worc. near Woodbury and Aberley Hills.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Oels, in Sileſia.

HUNDSMARCK, a town of Stiria, ſituated on the Muehr.

Hunſleet, or *Hunſlcet*, Yorkſ. on the S. bank of the Aire, almoſt oppoſite Leeds. It has long been eminent for clothiers.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by Moravia and the circle of Auſtria; on the N. and NE. by Poland; on the E. by Walachia, Tranſylvania, and part of Moldavia; and on the S. by Servia and the river Drave, which ſeparates it from Sclavonia and Croatia. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to theſe may be added the Bannat of Temeſwar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary, in 1778. Hungary formerly included Tranſylvania, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, Walachia, and other countries. The principal rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Theiſſe, Temes, Leitha, Raab, Waag, Gran, and Maros. The air in the ſouthern parts is unhealthy, occaſioned by the lakes and bogs, inſomuch that a ſort of plague viſits them every three or four years, on which account it is called the grave of the Germans. It abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, and the wine, eſpecially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and iron; and they have ſuch plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. Almoſt all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German, and the other Hungarian; and the language is a dialect of the Sclavonian. The government is hereditary in the houſe of Auſtria, whether male or female; and the eſtabliſhed religion is Popery, though there are a great number of Proteſtants. No country in the world is better ſupplied with minerals and baths; and thoſe of Buda, when the Turks had it in poſſeſſion, were reckoned the fineſt in Europe. Buda is the capital town of Lower Hungary, and Preſburg of the Upper.

*HUNGERFORD, formerly called INGLEFORD CHARNHAM STREET, a town of Berks, ſeated on the river Kennet, which ſeparates it from Wilts, 9 miles W. of Newbury, and 64 W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Hungerford, Shropſ. SE. of Church Stretton. *Hungerhill*, *N.* and *S.* Dorſetſ. near Wareham, on the banks of the Frome, noted for tobacco-pipe clay. There are two of this name, diſtinguiſhed by N. and S. oppoſite each other. *Hungerhill*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, W. of Topcliff. *Hungerſhall*, Kent, S. of Tunbridge. *Hungerton*, Leiceſterſh. N. of Billeſdon. *Hungroad*, Somerſetſhire, an anchoring place in the Avon, below Briſtol.

HUNGRY HILL, a lofty, ſteep, and rocky mountain, in Cork, Munſter. It is at leaſt 700 yards above the level of Bantry Bay, and near it's ſummit is a large lake, which produces one of the fineſt cataracts in the kingdom.

HUNINGEN, a ſmall, but handſome, and regularly fortified town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, ſeated on the river Rhine, 5 miles N. of Baſle.

Hunkington, E. of Shrewſbury. *Hunmanby*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Filey Bay, 11 miles S. of Scarborough, and about 2 from the ſea. It exceeds the ſize of common villages, and has a market on Tueſday, if not diſuſed. *Hunnily*, Warw. near Kenilworth. *Huningham*, NW. of Norwich. *Hunington*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Grantham. *Hunington*, Suff. NW. of Ixworth. *Hunſcote*, Warw. in the pariſh of Hampton upon Avon. *Hunſdon*, Herts, N. of Hodſdon. It ſtands in a fine, gravelly ſoil and good air, near the conflux of the Lea and Stort. *Hunſhaw*, Devonſ. NE. of Torrington. *Hunſhelf*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rotherham. *Hunſinger*, Yorkſ. SE. of Knarеſborough. *Hunſley Houſe*, Yorkſ. between N. Cave and Beverley. *Hunſtanton*, Norfolk, nearly S. of St. Edmund's Cape, on the ſhore of the Waſhes. It was, at firſt, a royal tower only, built by St. Edmund, who retired to it for near a year, that he might get the book of Pſalms by heart. *Hunſterworth*, Durham, N. of Stanhope, has lead mines. *Hunſton*, Suffolk, N. of Wulpot. *Hunſton*, Suſſex, between Appledrum and Pegham. *Hunſton*, Suſſex, near Parkham. *Hunſworth*, Yorkſhire, S. of Bradford.

HUNTER'S TOWN, a town of Pennſylvania.

Huntild, Suffolk, 4 miles W. of Halesworth. *Huntingford*, Glouc. in the pariſh of Wotton under Edge. *Huntingford*, Glouc. in Berkeley pariſh.

*HUNTINGDON, called by the Saxons HUNTER'S DOWN, the county town of Huntingdonſhire, has 2 churches, ſeveral good inns, a handſome market-place, and

a good grammar ſchool. It was once very large, having 15 churches, which, in Camden's time, were reduced to 4, and now to 2; and it is ſtill a populous, trading place. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which it has a handſome, ſtone bridge, leading to Godmancheſter, on the great N. road, 16 miles W. by N. of Cambridge, and 65 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

HUNTINGDON, a town of Pennſylvania.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and N. by Northamptonſhire, on the NE. and E. by Cambridgeſhire, and on the S. by a part of Cambridgeſhire and Bedfordſhire. It extends 22 miles from N. to S. and about 18 from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Ouſe and Nen. It is divided into 4 hundreds, which contain 5 market towns, 78 pariſhes, 279 villages, about 8220 houſes, and upwards of 49,000 inhabitants. The borders of the Ouſe, which flows acroſs the SE. part, conſiſt of fertile and very beautiful meadows. The middle and weſtern parts are finely varied in their ſurface, fertile in corn, and ſprinkled with woods. The whole upland part was, in ancient times, a foreſt, peculiarly adapted for hunting, whence the name of the county took it's riſe. The NE. part conſiſts of fens, which join thoſe of Ely; but they are drained, ſo as to afford rich paſturage for cattle, and even large crops of corn; and, in the midſt of them are ſhallow pools, abounding with fiſh. The largeſt of theſe is a lake of conſiderable ſize, called Whittleſea Mere. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguiſh. It's chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheeſe; and they fatten abundance of cattle.

Huntington, near Cheſter. *Huntington*, Heref. S. of Kyneton. *Huntington*, Staffordſ. near Cankwood. *Huntington*, Yorkſ. near Stockton Moor. *Huntiſham*, Heref. near Roſs. *Huntley*, Glouceſterſ. 5 miles NE. of Dean, and 7 from Glouceſter. *Huntley*, Staff. NE. of Draycot. *Hunton*, Hants, E. of Andover. *Hunton*, Kent, SW. of Maidſtone. *Hunton*, Yorkſ. near Conſtable Burton. *Hunts Court*, Glouceſ. near Badgworth. *Huntſham*, Devonſhire, SE. of Bampton.

HUNTSPIL, Somerſetſhire, a ſmall town ſeated at the mouth of the river Parret, 5 miles N. of Bridgewater.

Hunworth, Somerſ. near Bridgewater. *Hunyton*, Shropſhire, near Wrekin Hill. *Hunwick*, Durham, on the Wear, near Biſhop's Auckland, has medicinal ſprings. *Hunworth*, Norfolk, S. of Holt.

HURDWAR, a town of Delhi, in the northern part, on the Himmaleh, near the W. coaſt of the Ganges, on the borders of Thibet. It is 86 miles nearly N. of the city of Delhi. Lat. 29. 55. N. lon. 78. 15. E.

Hurlers, Cornw. a remarkable heap of ſtones, SW. of Launceſton. *Hurlſtone*, Cheſhire, NW. of Namptwich. *Hurley*, Berks, on the Thames, 4 miles from Maidenhead, in the Oxford road. *Hurley*, Warw. near Kingſbury. *Hurlſton Hall*, Lancaſhire, N. of Ormſkirk.

HURON, a lake of North America, between 80 and 85 deg. W. lon. and 43 and 46 N. lat. It communicates with Lake Michigan by the Straits of Michillmackinac; with the Lake Superior by the Straits of St. Mary; and with Lake Erie by the Straits of Detroit. It's ſhape is nearly triangular, and it's circumference about 1000 miles. It contains many iſlands and bays, and abounds in fiſh, particularly trout and ſturgeon. On it's banks are found prodigious quantities of ſand cherries.

Hurry, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Rumbalakirk. *Hurſley*, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Hurſt*, Berks, near Twiford. *Hurſt*, Kent, SE. of Aſhford. *Hurſt*, Glouceſ. in Lidney pariſh. *Hurſt*, Glouceſterſ. in Slimbridge. *Hurſt*, Northumb. near Newbiggin. *Hurſt*, Shropſ. near Cauſe Caſtle, *Hurſt*, Suſſex, near Burwaſh and Rotherbridge. *Hurſt*, Suſſex, N. of Horſham, *Hurſt*, Warw. near Stonely Abbey.

HURST CASTLE, a caſtle in Hants, not far from Lymington, of ſtone, built by Henry VIII. It is ſeated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which ſhoots a mile and a half into the ſea, towards the Iſle of Wight, from which it is the ſhorteſt diſtance, being only 2 miles. In this caſtle Charles I. was confined previouſly to his being brought to trial.

**Hurſt Green*, Suſſex.

Hurſtmonceaux, Suſſex, among woods, between Hailſham and Aſhburnham. *Hurſtonebay*, Dorſet. near Bridport. *Hurſt Pierpont*, Suſſex, NW. of Lewes, near Twineham. *Hurſtwood*, Lancaſ. 4 miles from Warrington. *Hurton*, Hants, NE. of Chriſtchurch. *Harworth*, Durham, SE. of Darlington, by the Tees.

HUS, a town of Moldavia, ſituated on the Pruth, 70 miles SW. of Bender.

Huſborn Prior, Hants, SW. of Whitchurch. *Huſborn Tarrant*, Hants, N. of Andover.

HUSSINGABAD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Malwa, but on the S. ſide of the river Nerbuddah, and on the frontiers of Nagpour, the eaſtern diviſion of the Mahratta empire. Some maps, however,

however, place it in the Candeiſh country. It is 140 miles NW. of the city of Nagpour, and 120 NE. of Burhampour. Lat. 22 42. N. lon. 77. 54. E.

Huſſington Grange, Derbyſhire, NW. of Aſhburn. *Huſthwaite*, Yorkſhire, N. of Eaſingwold.

HUSUM, a ſea-port of Sleſwick, trading in beer, cattle, and horſes. It is ſituated on the W. coaſt, 18 miles W. of Sleſwick.

Huſweadon, Staff. in Chartley pariſh. *Hutham*, Yorkſ. near North Cave. *Huthwaite*, Cumb. near Cockermouth, up the Derwent. *Hutt*, Lanc. SE. of Liverpool.

HUTTON, a town of Berwickſhire, 5 miles W. of Berwick.

Hutton, Cumb. near Heſket Newmarket. *Hutton*, Eſſex, near Brentwood. *Hutton*, Lancaſ. near Langton Chapel. *Hutton*, Lanc. E. of the Ken Sands. *Hutton*, Somerſ. NW. of Axbridge. *Hutton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Giſborough. *Hutton*, Yorkſ. N. of Kirkby Moreſide. *Hutton Bonville*, Yorkſ. near Northallerton. *Hutton Buſhel*, Yorkſ. near Scarborough. *Hutton Conyers*, Yorkſ. near the Wiſk, NW. of Northallerton. *Hutton Cranſwick*, Yorkſ. NW. of Frodlingham. *Hutton Hall*, Cumb. near the river Caude and Roſe Caſtle. *Hutton in the Hay*, Weſtm. W. of Kirkby Lonſdale. *Hutton Henry*, Durh. NW. of Hartlepool. *Hutton John*, Cumberl. in Grayſtock pariſh. *Hutton Juxta Rudby*, Yorkſ. S. of Yarum. *Hutton Long Villers*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Greatabridge. *Hutton Managers*, Yorkſ. NE. of Boroughbridge. *Hutton Mary*, Dorſetſ. near Sturminſter Newton. *Hutton, Old* and *New*, Weſtm. near Kendal. *Hutton Roof*, Weſtmorl. N. of Kirkby Lonſdale, near Caſterton. *Hutton Sand*, Yorkſhire, W. of Thirſk. *Hutton Sefay*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Eaſingwold. *Huxley*, 4 miles SE. of Cheſter.

HUY, a fortified town of Liege, ſituated on the Maeſe, which divides it into two parts, and over which it has an elegant bridge, built in a ſuperior manner, in 1714, 12 miles SSW. of the city of Liege. It was formerly fortified, but it's fortifications were deſtroyed by the Dutch, in 1718, when they ſurrendered it to the biſhop.

HYDE, a county of N. Carolina.

Hyde, Berks, in Denchworth pariſh. *Hyde*, Dorſetſ. between Bere and Wareham. *Hyde*, Warw. on the borders of Leic. and in Hinckley pariſh. *Hyde Abbey*, Hants, near Winchester, firſt erected in the year 901, by Alfred, king of the Weſt Saxons. It was the burial place of ſeveral Anglo-Saxon princes. Little now remains of this ancient and noble edifice, but a gateway, and ſome fragments of walls. *Hyde Farm*, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet to Guiting Temple.

HYDRABAD, a very large city of Hindooſtan, capital of the province of Golconda, or Hydrabad, and at this time of the Deccan. It is ſuppoſed to contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, and is ſeated on a river that falls into the Kiſtna, 270 miles NNW. of Madras. Lat. 17. 12. N. lon. 78. 51. E.

HYDRABAD, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the province of Sindy. It is the reſidence of the Mahomedan prince of that country, who is tributary to the king of Candahar. It is ſituated on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of the city of Nuſſerpour. Lat. 25..29. N. lon. 69. 30. E.

Hylderthorp, Yorkſ. about a mile S. of Burlington, near the ſea. *Hyle Lake*, Cheſh. between the mouths of the Dee and Merſey, where outward bound ſhips often wait for a wind. *Hylton*, Shropſ. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Hymſworth*, Yorkſ. S. of Pontefract. *Hyndal*, Suſſex, SE. of Aſhdown Foreſt. *Hyndborn*, a river in Lanc. which runs into the Lune, near Hornby Caſtle. *Hyndley*, Northumb. S. of Biwell Caſtle. *Hyne Cheap*, Suſſex, in Aſhdown Foreſt. *Hyneheath*, Shropſ. SE. of Wem. *Hynniton*, Shropſ. between Broſeley and Hatton. *Hynton*, Glouc. S. of Eveſham, *Hynton*, Northamp. SW. of Brackley.

HYPOLITE, ST. a ſmall town in the dept. of Gard, ſeated on the Vidourle, near it's ſource, 14 miles NW. of Niſmes; alſo a town in the dept. of the Doubs, 4 miles ENE. of Beſançon; and a town in the dept. of the Aveiron, 24 miles N. of Rhodez.

Hyrſt, Linc. in Axholm Iſle. *Hyſham*, W. of Lancaſter. *Hythe*, Somerſetſ. near Chedder. *Hythe*, or *Hyth*, near Colcheſter, and the harbour of that town.

*HYTHE, a town in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports. It had formerly 4 pariſhes; but it's harbour having been choked up, it has now but one. There is a very remarkable pile of dry bones in this town, 28 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 8 high; they are preſerved in a vault under the church, like books in a library, and conſiſt of ſeveral thouſand heads, arms, legs, thigh-bones, &c. ſome very gigantic; and appear, by an inſcription, to be the remains of the Danes and Britons, killed in a battle near this place, prior to the Norman conqueſt. It is 9 miles SW. of Dover, and 68 SE. of London. Market on Saturday.

J.

JAAR, a river of Liege, which paſſes by Tongres, and falls into the Maes at Maeſtricht.

JAALONS, a town in the dept. of the Marne, 9 miles W. of Chalons.

JABLUNKAU, a town of Teſchen, in Sileſia, ſituated on the river Elſa, 11 miles SSE. of Teſchen.

JACATRA, a country of the iſland of Java, of which Batavia is the capital.

JACCA, a very ancient city of Arragon, capital of a diſtrict, which includes near 200 towns and villages. It is ſituated on the river Arragon, 45 miles N. by E. of Saragoſſa.

JACI DI AQUILA, a ſea-port of Sicily, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt, between Catania and Tavorinina. Lon. 15. 26. E.

Jack Dyke, Yorkſhire, SE. of Barnard Caſtle. *Jackman's Clyne*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

JACKSON'S BOROUGH, formerly called POUPON, a town of S. Carolina, 22 miles W. of Charleſton.

JACKSON, PORT, a large bay on the coaſt of New South Wales, about 12 miles N. of Cape Banks, thought to be the fineſt harbour in the world. The capes at it's entrance, which is leſs than a miles acroſs, are high, perpendicular cliffs, and within, it gradually expands into a noble baſon, with ſoundings ſufficient for the largeſt veſſels, and ſpace to accommodate, in perfect ſecurity, a greater number than ever were aſſembled at one ſtation. Ships may lie in 5½ fathoms within 50 yards of the ſhore, and the channel, (the ſurface of which is as ſmooth as a fiſh pond) has moſtly 15 fathoms, gradually ſhoaling farther up. It runs, chiefly in a weſtern direction, about 13 miles into the country, and contains at leaſt a hundred ſmall coves, formed by narrow necks of land, the projections of which afford complete ſhelter from all winds. Sydney Cove lies on the S. ſide of the harbour, between 5 and 6 miles from the entrance. There is an abundance of fiſh in the harbour, moſt of which are unknown in England, beſides oyſters, cockles, and other ſhell-fiſh.

Jacobſtow, Cornwall, NE. of Half-drunken Downs.

JAEN, a diſtrict of Spain, extending 60 miles from N. to S. and nearly as much from E. to W. It was a kingdom in the time of the Moors, till annexed to the crown of Caſtile, and is now included in the government of Andaluſia. It has La Mancha on the N. Cordova on the W. and Granada on the S.: produces corn, wine, oil, excellent fruits, and very fine ſilk; and it's mountains afford mines of lead, copper, and ſilver.

JAEN, a tolerably large city of Andaluſia, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſituated on a ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Guadalquiver, 36 miles N. of Granada, and 45 E. of Cordova. Lat. 37. 52. N. lon. 3. 40. W.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, a government of S. America, in the audience of Quito, containing ſome gold mines, which are abandoned. The climate is mild, and the ſoil produces all the neceſſaries of life in abundance. The culture of tobacco forms the principal buſineſs of the inhabitants. Rain is frequent. It's capital, of the ſame name, contains about 4000 inhabitants, among which are but few Spaniſh families, and is 330 miles NNE. of Lima.

JAFA, a country of Arabia, N. of Aden, and W. of Hadramant. It is fertile, and abounds, particularly, in coffee. It is governed by 3 ſovereign princes, or chiefs.

JAFFA, an ancient, decayed town of Aſia, on the coaſt of Paleſtine, formerly called JOPPA. The inhabitants are Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houſes are ſmall, and ſurrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers. The ancient harbour is deſtroyed, but there is a good road. Here pilgrims, &c. pay for permiſſion to viſit the Holy Land. The whole coaſt, from hence to Damietta, in Egypt, is entirely deſert and wild, without a ſingle port. It is 38 miles NW. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 31. 45. N. lon. 35. 55. E.

JAFNAPATAN, a ſea-port of Ceylon, at the N. end of that iſland, and 100 miles N. of Candy. The Dutch export hence great quantities of tobacco, and ſome elephants, which are accounted the moſt docile of any in the world. Lat. 9. 47. N. lon. 80. 45. E.

JAGARNAUT, a famous pagoda, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, and circar of Rajamundry. It lies on the Bay of Bengal, cloſe to the ſhore, and a few miles to the E. of the Lake Chilka. It is a ſhapeleſs maſs of building, and no otherwiſe remarkable than as an excellent ſea-mark for veſſels ſailing in the Bay of Bengal, and as one of the firſt objects of Hindoo veneration. Lat. 29. 35. N. lon. 85. 40. E.

JAGERNDORF, or KORNOWITZ, a fortified town, capital of a province of Si-

leſia,

kfa, ſubject to Pruſſia. It is ſituated on the Oppa, 12 miles NW. of Troppau, and 20 W. of Ratibor.

JAGHIRE OF THE CARNATIC, a tract of land, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, ſubject to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company. It extends along the Bay of Bengal, from Madras to Lake Pullicate on the N. to Alemparvé on the S. and to Conjeveram on the W. being 108 miles along the ſhore, and 47 inland, in the wideſt part. The term Jaghire means a grant of land from the ſovereign to a ſubject, revokable at pleaſure, but generally a life-rent. It contains 2440 ſquare miles, and it's revenue is about 150,000l. per annum.

JAGO, ST. a large river of South America, in Peru. It falls into the S. Sea, about 150 miles NW. of Quito, in lat. 1. 20. N. after having watered a fertile country, abounding in cotton trees, palms, bamboos, &c.

JAGO, ST. one of the largeſt, moſt populous, beſt cultivated, and moſt fertile of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, on the coaſt of Africa. It lies about 6 leagues weſtward of the Iſland of Mayo, and is about 60 miles in circumference. The people, in general, are black, or, at beſt, of a mixed colour, except a few of the better rank. Cotton is produced in ſuch abundance, in this iſland, that, beſides the large quantities ſent to the Braſils, and ſold by the Portugueſe to the other European nations, the natives are, in general, clothed with this manufacture. Here are vines, of which they make a wine, that is not contemptible; but as they are ſupplied with better by the European ſhipping, it has fallen into diſrepute. The chief fruits of the iſland, beſides a profuſion of plantains, are citrons, lemons, oranges, muſk, and water-melons; limes, bananas, guavas, pomegranates, pompions, quinces, cuſtard apples, papas, tamarinds, pine apples, cocoa-nuts, tar, apples, and ſugar canes. The animals are cows, horſes, aſſes, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet cats, and black-faced, well-proportioned monkeys, with long tails. Of the feathered kind, there are cocks, hens, ducks, Guinea hens, both tame and wild, parroquets, parrots, pigeons, turtle doves, crab catchers, curlews, and a great variety of others, valuable only for their plumage. They have alſo ſome cedar trees, and plenty of Indian corn. It is, in general, very high land; but were it not for the continual rains in the time of the travadoes, which render it unpleaſant, and unwholeſome to ſtrangers, it would be as delightful an iſland as any in the world. The chief towns are St. Jago and Praya. Lat. 14. 54. N. lon. 23. 30. W.

JAGO, ST. a ſea-port town, capital of the Iſland of St. Jago, and of all the Cape de Verd Iſlands; the reſidence of the governor, and ſee of a biſhop. It conſiſts of about 300 houſes, a church, and a convent, all built of rough ſtone, and greatly ſuperior, in reſpect of architecture and circumſtances of convenience, to thoſe of the other iſlands. It ſtands diſperſed upon the declivity of 2 hills, between which there is a deep valley, about 200 yards wide, towards the ſea, but gradually decreaſing in breadth as it retires from the ſhore, in a triangular form, the coaſt making the baſe. In this valley, cloſe by the ſea, there is a kind of ſtreet, that runs parallel with the ſea, acroſs the valley, conſiſting of houſes on both ſides, that are watered by a rivulet which falls into a fine, ſandy bay, where the ſea is conſtantly ſmooth and even as glaſs. This forms a convenient watering-place for ſhips, though the entrance be, in a manner, blocked up (except to good pilots) by a chain of rocks. Near the landing place ſtands a ſmall fort, almoſt level with the ſea, in which is kept a conſtant guard, regularly relieved. On the very ſummit of the hill, behind the town, is another fort, well garriſoned, and mounted with heavy cannon. Beſides the ſhips of other nations, which accidentally touch here, there are two Portugueſe veſſels, which take it yearly in their way to Braſil. Theſe vend among the inhabitants all kinds of European commodities, and take in exchange the principal manufacture of the iſland, ſtriped cotton, which they ſell again to good advantage in the Braſils. Beſides this, one ſhip comes directly from Portugal to take in a cargo of ſugar, in exchange for the manufactures of Europe.

JAGO, ST. a conſiderable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, and a royal audience. It is ſeated in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the river Mapocho, which runs acroſs it from E. to W. Here are ſeveral canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the ſtreets. It is ſubject to earthquakes. Lat. 34. 10. S. lon. 71. 5. W.

JAGO, ST. the moſt ancient town of Cuba, on the S. coaſt, with a noble and commodious harbour. It is ſeated at the bottom of a bay, on a river of the ſame name. Lat. 20. 15. N. lon. 76. 40. W.

JAGO, ST. a town of Popayan; alſo a town of New Mexico, and province of New Leon.

JAGO DE LOS CAVALLEROS, a principal

cipal town of St. Domingo, ſeated on the river Yague, in a fertile ſoil, but bad air. Lat. 19. 40. N. lon. 71. 20. W.

JAGO DEL ENTERO, ST. a town of Tucuman, S. America, the uſual reſidence of the inquiſitor of the province.

JAGO DE LAS VALLES, ST. a town of Mexico, ſeated on the river Panuco.

JAGO DE LA VEGA, ST. or SPANISH TOWN, a town of the Iſland of Jamaica, where the aſſembly and the grand courts are held. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on the Rio Corbe, and was once a populous place, but is now reduced to a ſmall compaſs. Being an inland place, it's trade is ſmall, but ſeveral wealthy people reſide here, living in a gay manner. It is ſeated near the SE. part of the iſland, about 7 miles NW. of Port Paſſage, on the Bay of Port Royal. Lat. 18. 6. N. lon. 76. 49. W.

JACODNA, a town of Servia, ſeated on the river Moraw, 70 miles SE. of Belgrade.

JAICZA, a town of Boſnia, in Turkey.

JAKUTSKOI. See YAKUTSK.

JAMAGOROD, a town in the government of Peterſburgh, ſeated on the river Jama, 12 miles NE. of Narva.

JAMAICA, an iſland of the W. Indies, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1494, 37 miles S. of Cuba, and 50 W. of St. Domingo. It is about 120 miles in length, and 42 where broadeſt. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the iſland. It contains between 4 and 5,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills, which runs nearly from E. to W. from ſea to ſea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their riſe, and flow from both ſides in gentle ſtreams, refreſhing the valleys as they glide along, and furniſhing the inhabitants with ſweet and cool water. They are well ſtored with excellent fiſh of various kinds, not known in Europe; and they have eels and crawfiſh in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of theſe rivers are navigable, even for barges; but ſome of them are ſo large, that the ſugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the ſea-ſide; others of them run under ground for a conſiderable ſpace, particularly the Rio Corbe and the Rio Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greateſt part of the iſlands, are covered with woods, which never loſe their verdure, but look green at all times of the yeaf; for here is a perennial ſpring. There are a thouſand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in gay confuſion, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among theſe are the lignum vitæ, the cedar, and the mahogany trees. In the valleys are ſugar-canes, and ſuch a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradiſe. But to balance theſe advantages, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers; guiances and galliwaſps in the fens and marſhes; and ſnakes, and noxious animals, in the mountains. The days and nights are almoſt of an equal length all the year round. There are two ſprings, or ſeaſons, for planting grain, and the year is diſtinguiſhed into two ſeaſons, the wet and the dry. July, Auguſt, and September are called the hurricane months, becauſe then theſe dreadful tempeſts are moſt frequent, and there is lightning almoſt every night. Not above one half of the iſland is cultivated, all the plantations being by the ſea-ſide. Here and there are ſavannas, or large plains, where the original natives uſed to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards afterwards made uſe of for breeding their cattle; but theſe are now quite bare and barren. The houſes are generally built low, being only one ſtory, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes live in huts made of reeds, which hold only two or three perſons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which ſerves for it, is plantains, yams, and caſſava-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only coarſer, and of a much larger ſize. But in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from the Iſland of Otaheite, by Captain Bligh, in the Providence frigate. The cinnamon-tree thrives here extremely well; the firſt of theſe trees ſeen in that part of the world, were obtained out of a French ſhip captured by Admiral Rodney; this yielded ſeeds in abundance, and many plants have been raiſed from them, which proſper exceedingly in the cultivated parts of the iſland. Hogs are plentiful, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the ſervants generally feed upon Iriſh ſalt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and ſalt fiſh. The current coin is all Spaniſh money. The general produce of this iſland is ſugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, ſeveral kinds of woods and medicinal drugs. They have ſome tobacco, which is but indifferent, and uſed only by the negroes. They have no ſorts of European grain; but they have Indian corn, Guinea corn, and peaſe of various kinds, but none like ours; with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, ſuch as Seville and China

oranges

oranges, common and ſweet lemons, ſhaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, mammes, ſourſops, papas, pine apples, ſtar apples, prickly pears, alicada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other ſorts. The common diſtempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. Jamaica is divided into 3 counties, Middleſex, Surry, and Cornwall, which contain 6 towns and 27 villages. The legiſlature conſiſts of a governor, appointed by the king; a council; and houſe of aſſembly. In 1787, the number of negroes amounted to about 250,000, the whites to 30,000, the freed negroes and people of colour to 10,000, and the Maroons (who have been ſince tranſported to Nova Scotia) to 1400. In the ſame year, the exports amounted, in the whole, to the ſum of 2,136,442l. 17s. 3d. ſterling, at the current London prices, and the imports to the ſum of 1,496,232l. 5s. 4d. The principal town is Kingſton; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spaniſh Town, is the ſeat of government. In 1655, Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards by the Engliſh, under Penn and Venables.

JAMMA, or IMAM, a town of Nedsjed, in Arabia.

JAMBI, a ſea-port and ſmall kingdom on the eaſtern coaſt of the Iſland of Sumatra. The Dutch have a ſettlement here; and export pepper hence, with the beſt ſort of canes. Lat. 0. 59. S. lon. 102. 35. E.

JAMES ISLAND, an iſland of Africa, about 30 miles up the river Gambia, in the middle of the river, and 3 miles from it's neareſt ſhore. On this iſland, which is about a mile in circumference, the Engliſh have a conſiderable factory. Lat. 13. 15. N. lon. 16. 0. W.

JAMES ISLAND, an iſland in Aſhley River, 3 miles S. of Charleſton, in S. Carolina. It contains about 50 families.

JAMES RIVER, a fine river of N. America, which riſes in the Allegany mountains, and paſſing through Virginia, enters the Bay of Cheſapeak near it's mouth.

JAMES, ST. a town of S. Carolina, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Santee, 40 miles NE. of Charleſton; alſo, another town of S. Carolina, 15 miles N. of Charleſton; and a town in the dept. of the Channel, 10 miles S. of Avranches.

JAMES, ST. a village in Switzerland, conſiſting of an hoſpital, a cuſtom-houſe, a church, and a few tile-kilns. It is ſituated on the river Birs, 1 mile E. of Baſil.

James, St. Kent, in Greane Iſle, oppoſite Sheerneſs.

James, St. near Northampton.

James, St. Suffolk, NW. of Haleſworth.

JAMES TOWN, a town of N. America, once the capital of Virginia, ſituated on the S. ſide of James River, 42 miles above it's mouth, and 5 S. of Williamſburg. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 76. 50. W.

JAMES Town, a town of America, in Rhode Iſland.

JAMES TOWN, a town of Leitrim, in Connaught, ſeated on the river Shannon, 5 miles SE. of Carrick on Shannon, and 72 NW. of Dublin.

James Well, in Sligo, Connaught.

JAMETS, a town in the dept. of Meuſe, 10 miles SE. of Stenay.

JAMTLAND, a province of Sweden, the weſtern part of which is mountainous and craggy, and the eaſtern a champaign country, W. of Angermania, and bordering on Norway. It is above 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and is very thinly inhabited.

JANEIRO. See RIO JANEIRO.

JANNA, or JANNINA, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, the Theſſalia of the ancients. It is bounded by Livadia on the S. Albania on the W. and the Archipelago on the E. Lariſſa is the capital.

JANNA, or JANNINA, a conſiderable town of Theſſaly, ſituated on a lake, which communicates with the river Peneus, 40 miles W. of Lariſſa.

JANOWITZ, a town of Kaurzim, in Bohemia; and a town of Sandomirz, in Poland.

Janus, Cornwall, near Tregony.

JAPAN ISLANDS, a large country of Aſia, ſituated to the eaſtward of China, Corea, and Tartary. It conſiſts of 3 large iſlands, the names of which are Niphon, or Hiphon, Ximo, and Xikoko, and ſeveral ſmaller ones. The whole empire is divided into 7 principal countries, which are ſubdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richeſt country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, millet, wheat, and barley. Cedars are common, and ſo large, that they are proper for the maſts of ſhips, and columns for temples. Both their porcelain and Japan are much better than thoſe articles are in China; they have alſo ſilk, ſkins, and red pearls, which are not in leſs eſteem than the white. Their horſes, though extremely ſmall, are very beautiful, and highly valued; and they have an art of tempering ſteel beyond any other nation in the world. They have tea, of all ſorts, much finer and better cured than that of China. The inhabitants are very ingenious, and their manners are, in many reſpects diametrically oppoſite to thoſe of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, and theirs are all hot;

hot; the Europeans uncover the head out of reſpect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horſeback on the left ſide, and they on the right; and they have a language ſo peculiar, that it is underſtood by no other nation. The ſciences are highly eſteemed among them, and they have ſeveral ſchools at different places. Thoſe they ſtudy moſt are arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, hiſtory, and aſtronomy. Some of their ſchools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 ſcholars. They treat the women with great ſeverity, and puniſh adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleaſes. The Japaneſe formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbidden, except the Chineſe, Coreans, the country of Jedſo, and with the Dutch. Formerly their emperors were alſo ſovereign pontiffs, and in the minority of one of them, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors of the crown aſſumed the eccleſiaſtical government, retaining the ancient title of Dairo, or Emperor; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cubo; and things have remained on the ſame footing to this day. The Dairo is, at preſent, the nominal emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other, as if he were his vaſſal. He reſides at Meaco, and has no lands; but he has a right of ſelling titles and dignities; and the idolatrous prieſts make great contributions. He wears a black habit, and a cap upon his head. His feet muſt never touch the ground, nor muſt he ever be expoſed to the rays of the ſun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails; and all his victuals muſt be dreſt in new veſſels. When he goes abroad, he is carried by 14 men, in a litter, ſurrounded with curtains, ſo that he may ſee, and not be ſeen. He has generally 12 wives, who have each a palace, with ſinging and dancing women for his diverſion. He has alſo an unlimited number of concubines. His palace is adorned with 365 idols. The Cubo, however, is the real emperor, and bears an abſolute dominion over all civil and military affairs throughout the empire. The Dairo, therefore may be conſidered as only the high prieſt, while the Cubo is now the real monarch of Japan. The religion of the whole country is Paganiſm; but there are two different ſects; one of which is ſubjected to the moſt painful ſeverities; the other abandons itſelf to the moſt voluptuous enjoyments. There were once a great number of Chriſtians, proſelytes to the Jeſuit miſſionaries, in different parts of the empire; but, in 1622, they under went great perſecutions, inſomuch th they were, at length, all rooted out. Th cauſe of this was the oppoſition of th prieſts; the haughty behaviour of the Po tugueſe, they not allowing ſeveral wive and the perſuaſions of the Dutch, who to them, that their emperor would become ſlave to the Pope, and to the king Spain. The emperor of Japan is monar paramount, and all the petty kings are h vaſſals. His army generally conſiſts 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horſe, exclu of thoſe maintained by his vaſſals. His o dinary revenue is immenſe. The pala of the emperor is at Jeddo, in the Ila of Niphon, and it is the capital of t whole. The only Europeans that tra with Japan are the Dutch; and whene their ſhips arrive, they take away th guns, ſails, and helms, and carry them ſhore, till they are ready to return bac In the abſence of the ſhips, the factors a ſhut up in a ſmall peninſula, and are n ſuffered ſo much as to have a lighted ca dle in their houſes in the night time. T merchandiſe which the Dutch carry to J pan are ſpices, ſugar, ſilks, linen, a woollen cloths, elephants' teeth, habe daſhery wares, raw hides, drugs, a glaſſes of all ſorts; for which they recei gold, ſilver, copper, iron, and ſteel; porc lain, japanned and lackered wares, tur tea, precious ſtones, ambergris, and m dicinal herbs. The Japaneſe have neith tables, beds, and chairs, but they ſit a lie on carpets and mats, in the manner the Turks.

JAPARA, a town of Java, ſeated on river of the ſame name, on the N. coa with a ſpacious harbour. It was the c pital of a conſiderable kingdom, till th Dutch made themſelves maſters of it; a now they have a colony here, and a cons derable trade. It is 200 miles E. of Ba tavia. Lat. 6. 35. S. lon. 111. 5. E.

JARBO, a town of W. Gothland.

JARBOAS, a town of Weſtmanland, i Sweden.

JARGEAU, an ancient town in the dep of Loiret, ſituated on the Loire, 10 mile SE. of Orleans. It was taken by the Eng liſh, in the year 1428, and retaken the fol lowing year by the maid of Orleans.

JARISLAU. See YAROSLAF.

JARNAC, a town in the dept of Cha rente, ſeated on the river Charente, 14 miles W. of Angouleſme.

JAROMITZ, a town of Koningrats, i Bohemia.

JAROSLAW, a town of Lemburg, i Auſtrian Poland, remarkable for it's great fair,

ſair, and it's handſome buildings. It is ſeated on the river Saine, 44 miles nearly W. of Lemburg.

JAROSLAVLSKOI, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the E. by the government of Koſtrom, and on the S. by the government of Vladimir. It's capital, Jaroſlavl, celebrated for it's manufacture of Ruſſian leather, is 144 miles NNE. of Moſcow.

Jarrow, Durham, near Shields, on the Tyne. In 1763, a ſtone was dug up in the church there, importing, that the foundation of that building was begun in the year 674, in the reign of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, by Ceolfrid, it's abbot.

JASENITZ, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeated at the mouth of the Oder, 8 miles below Stettin.

Jaſper's Pound, in Clare, Munſter.

JASQUE, a ſea port of Tuberan, in Perſia, in the Gulf of Ormus. Lat. 25. 56. N. lon. 57. 49. E.

JASSELMERE, a town and territory of Hindooſtan, ſubject to a petty rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 60 miles NNW. of Bickaneer. Lat. 27. 34. N. lon. 73. 0. E.

JASSY, a well-fortified city of Turkey, the capital of Moldavia, and reſidence of the hoſpodar of that country, who is vaſſal of the grand ſignior. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks. It is ſituated on a branch of the river Pruth, 200 miles E. of Otchakov. Lat. 47. 8. N. lon. 27. 35. E.

JATS, THE, once a powerful tribe in Hindooſtan to whom all that now remains is the ſmall territory of Bhurtpour, 45 miles W. of Agra.

JAUER, a town of Sileſia, capital of a mountainous principality, of the ſame name, containing 12 towns, and ſome large and populous, manufacturing villages. It is N. of Bohemia, and W. of the principalities of Lignitz and Schweidnitz. The earthern ware is much eſteemed. The town of Janer is noted for a large ſquare, ſurrounded by piazzas, and is 12 miles S. of Lignitz, and 16 NW. of Schweidnitz.

JAVA, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, generally known by the name of Great Java, to diſtinguiſh it from Bali, by ſome named the Leſſer Java; and is upwards of 600 miles in length, and from 60 to 80 in breadth. The N. coaſt has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little iſlands near the ſhore. In former times, it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the juriſdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are of a brown complexion, have faces rather flat, ſhort, coal-black hair, large eye-brows, and large cheeks, with ſmall eyes. The men are very robuſt and ſtrong limbed; but the women are ſmall. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their arm-pits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. Thoſe living near the ſea ſide are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abſtaining from fleſh of all kinds. It is a fertile iſland, producing ſugar and the various tropical fruits; and it has very high mountains. It has likewiſe impaſſable foreſts and wilderneſſes; but the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and various ſorts of wild and tame animals. Here alſo is plenty of ſalt, pepper, caſſia, wood uſeful for building, gum benzoin, &c. beſide flowering trees and ſhrubs, and moſt ſorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have alſo hogs, beeves, and ſheep, with other tame creatures; and likewiſe fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance, among which are beautiful parroquets, peacocks of an extraordinary ſize, Bantam fowls, &c. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroſes, and ſeveral other animals unknown in Europe; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the Eaſt-Indies. The rains, which begin in November, lay the low grounds under water, kill the inſects, and continue till the return of May. The coaſts of the iſland are moſtly under the dominion of the Dutch. Beſide the native Javaneſe, here are Chineſe, Malayans, Amboyneſe, Topaſſes, Bugaſſes, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from diſtant countries by the Dutch. Java lies to the SE. of the Iſland of Sumatra, from which it is only ſeparated by the Straits of Sunda. Lat. 5. 45. to 7. 50. S. lon. 104. 20. to 114. 15. E.

JAYPOUR. See JYPPOUR.

Ibber, a river in Derbyſhire, which runs into the Rother near Cheſterfield. *Ibberton*, Dorſetſh. N. of Helton. *Ibbeſley*, Hants, N. of Ringwood. *Ibernon*, Suſſex, N. of Petworth. *Iberton*, Dorſetſh. near Axminſter. *Ible*, Derbyſ. NW. of Wirkſworth.

IBORG, or IBURG, a town of Oſnaburg, in Weſtphalia.

Ibſtock,

Iſtock, Leiceſ. W. of Bardon Hills.

Iça, a town of Lima, in S. America, which gives name to a province called Iça, Pisco, and Nasca, from the three principal towns. It extends about 140 miles along the coaſt of the S. Pacific Ocean.

Icomb, Worceſ. a pariſh SE. of the city of Worceſter, inſulated in Glouceſterſhire. It is 2 miles from Stow in the Would.

Ice, Valley of. See Glaciers.

Iceland, a large iſland to the N. of Europe, about 600 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. For two months together the ſun never ſets; and in the winter it never riſes for the ſame ſpace, at leaſt not entirely. The middle of this iſland is mountainous, ſtony, and barren; but in ſome places there are excellent paſtures, and the graſs has a fine ſmell. The ice, which gets looſe from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and ſeveral animals, ſuch as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the moſt noted mountain, and is a volcano, which ſometimes throws out ſulphureous torrents. Their houſes are ſcattered about at a diſtance from each other, and many of them are deep in the ground, but they are moſtly miſerable huts, covered with ſkins. Many of the natives profeſs Chriſtianity; but thoſe that live at a diſtance are Pagans. Some of them are clothed with ſkins of beaſts. The exports are dried fiſh, ſalted mutton, beef, butter, train oil, tallow, coarſe and fine jackets of wadmal, woollen ſtockings and gloves, red wool, ſheep ſkins, ſea-horſes' teeth, fox-tails of ſeveral colours, feathers, and quills. The imports are iron, horſes-ſhoes, timber, meal, wine, brandy, tobacco, coarſe linen; and domeſtic utenſils. The number of inhabitants is about 50,000. Their language is the old Runic, or Gothic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the ſeveral dialects ſince ſpoken by the natives of theſe three kingdoms. Lat. 63. 15. to 67. 15. N. lon. 16. to 25. W.

Ichenor, Eaſt and *Weſt*, Suſſex, E. of Thorney Iſle. *Ickwell*, Bedf. *Ickborrow*, Norf. on Maidenlode River, N. of Downham. *Ickenham*, Middl. near Uxbridge. *Ickeſham*, Suſſex, near Winchelſea. *Ickford*, Bucks, NW. of Tame. *Ickham*, or *Ilkham*, Kent, NW. of Wingham. *Ickleford*, or *Ickleton*, Herts, N. of Hitchin. *Icleton*, Camb. near Cheſterford, in Eſſex. *Icklingham*, Suffolk, SE. of Milden Hall. *Icklingbury*, Bedf. W. of Biggleſwade.

Ickworth, a ſmall town of Suffolk, 23 miles NW. by N of Ipſwich, and 74 NNE. of London. Market on Friday.

Icolmkill, formerly Iona, a fertile little iſland, one of the Hebrides, near the SW. point of the Iſle of Mull. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad, and contains one poor village, with the ruins of an ancient monaſtery and cathedral. Here are three royal chapels, or rather cemeteries, in which ſeveral ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried.

Icombe, Glouceſterſhire, 2 miles SE. of Stow.

Ida, Mount. See Candia.

Idanha a Nueva, and Idanha a Velha, towns of Beira.

Idbury, Oxf. SW. of Chipping Norton. *Iddeſleigh*, Devonſ. NE. of Hatherley. *Ide Hill*, Kent, S. of Sevenoaks. *Iden*, Suſſex, S. of Oxney Iſland. *Ideſley*, or *Aſhley Hay*, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth. *Idford*, Devonſ. near Chudleigh. *Idle*, Yorkſ. N. of Bradford. *Idle*, a river in Nottinghamſhire, which riſes near Manſfield, in Sherwood Foreſt, and falls into the Trent, on the edge of Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire, a few miles before it's conflux with the Ouſe. *Idlecot*, Warwickſ. between Shipſton and Kington. *Idmerſton*, Wilts, S. of Ambreſbury. *Idover Bridge*, Wilts, SE. of Malmſbury.

Idria, a town of Goritz, in Carniola, celebrated for it's mines of quickſilver.

Idstein, a town of Naſſau Weilburg, Upper Rhine.

Idſtock, Somerſetſh. N. of Bridgewater.

Jean, St. a town in the dept. of Moſelle, ſeated on the river Sare, 12 miles W. of Deux Ponts.

Jean d'Angely, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente. It is noted for it's brandy, and is ſeated on the river Boutonne, on which are two powder mills; 15 miles NE. of Saintes, and 14 nearly E. of Rochfort.

Jean de Lone, St. a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, ſeated on the river Saone, 15 miles nearly S. of Dijon, and 115 SE. of Paris.

Jean de Luz, St. a town in the depart. of Lower Pyrenees, the laſt next Spain, with a harbour. This little town owes it's opulence to the cod and whale fiſhery. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, near the ſea, 12 miles SW. of Bayonne, and 315 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 23. N. lon. 1. 40. W.

Jean de Maurienne, St. a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, capital of the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Arc, 15 miles

15 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 NE. of Grenoble.

JEAN PIED DE PORT, ST. a conſiderable town in the dept. of Lower Pyrenees. It is ſeated on the river Nive, (at the entrance of thoſe paſſages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called *Parts*) 20 miles SE. of Bayonne, and 30 NE. of Pampeluna.

JED, a river of Roxburghſhire, which runs into the Teviot, about 2 miles N. of Jedburgh. On the banks of this river are ſeveral large caverns, which were the ſtrong holds, or hiding places, of the ancient border warriors.

JEDBURGH, a town of Roxburghſhire, ſituated almoſt in the centre of the county, on the banks of the Jed, and near it's confluence with the Teviot, 34 miles SE. of Edinburgh. It contains near 3000 inhabitants, (including the environs, which belong to the pariſh) and is the ſeat of the law courts for the county.

JEDDO, or YEDDO, the ſecond capital of Japan, in the Iſland of Niphon, where the dairo, or nominal emperor, reſides. The houſes are built with earth, and boarded on the outſide, to prevent the rain from deſtroying the walls. In every ſtreet is an iron gate, which is ſhut up in the night, and a kind of cuſtom houſe or magazine, to put merchandiſe in. It is 9 miles in length and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the ſpace of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houſes, and in which a great number of the inhabitants periſhed. The emperor's palace was reduced to aſhes; but the whole is rebuilt. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers, and baſtions. Where the emperor reſides, are three towers, nine ſtories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is ſupported by pillars of maſſy gold. Near the palace are ſeveral others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empreſs has a palace of her own, and there are 20 ſmall ones for the concubines. Beſides, all the vaſſal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handſome garden, and ſtables for 1000 horſes. The generality of the houſes are nothing but a ground floor, and the rooms are parted by folding ſcreens: ſo that they can make the rooms larger or ſmaller at pleaſure. Jeddo is well-fortified, and is ſeated in a plain, at the bottom of an extenſive gulf or bay; and the river, which croſſes it, is divided into ſeveral canals. Lat. 35. 46. N. lon. 139. 30. E.

JEHUD, or JOUD, mountains in the NW. part of Hindooſtan Proper, extending from Attock, eaſtward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gekers, or Kakaers.

JEKYL, a ſmall iſland at the mouth of the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, North America.

JEMAPPE. See GEMAPPE.

Jemington, Suſſex, W. of Pevenſey.

JEMPTERLAND. See JAMTLAND.

JENA, a town in Eiſenach, in Upper Saxony, with a univerſity, near the Saale.

JENAUB. See CHUNAUB.

JENISA. See YENISEI.

JENISKOI. See YENISEISK.

Jenkins, Eſſex, near Dagenham. *Jenkins*, Eſſex, N. of Tilbury.

JENO, or GENO, a town of Hungary, 20 miles S. of Great Waradin.

JERBY, an ancient town of Cumberland, E. of the road between Cockermouth and Wigton, and near the ſource of the river Elen. It is 10 miles NE. of Cockermouth, and 299 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Jerby, Cheſhire, between the Dee and Merſey.

JEREMIE, or GRAND ANSE, a well-built town of the Iſland of St. Domingo, ſituated on an eminence, in a ſoil fertile in ſugar, indigo, coffee, cotton, and cocoa, 5 miles W. of St. Domingo. Lat. 18. 18. N. lon. 70. 14. W.

JERICHO, an ancient town of Paleſtine, celebrated formerly for the great number of palm trees growing near it, and therefore called the City of Palm Trees. At preſent, it is only a ſquare tower, ſurrounded with huts or tents of the Arabians. Many palm-trees are yet growing here.

JERMAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, ſaid to conſiſt of clay-built cottages, among the moſt majeſtic ruins of ancient magnificence.

Jerpoint, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

JERSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, about 18 miles from the coaſt of the dept. of the Channel, and 84 S. of Portland in Dorſetſhire, ſubject to the Engliſh. It is about 12 miles long and 6 broad, and is difficult of acceſs, on account of the rocks and ſands. It contains 12 pariſhes: the principal towns are St. Helier, in the S. part of the iſland, and St. Aubin. It lies extremely well for trade. It is well watered with rivulets, and is well ſtocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufacture for woollen ſtockings and caps. The civil government is intruſted to a bailiff

liff and 12 jurats, under a governor appointed by the crown. Round towers have been erected on all the acceſſible parts of the coaſt, ſince the year 1781, when a body of French, under the Baron de Rullecourt, effected a landing, but were all either killed, wounded, or taken priſoners. Lat. 49. 11. N. lon. 2. 10. W.

JERSEY, NEW, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the E. by Hudſon's River and the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by the Atlantic, and the Bay of Delaware; on the W. by Pennſylvania and the ſtate of Delaware, from both which it is ſeparated by the river of that name; and on the N. by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak River, in lat. 41. 24. to a point in Hudſon's River, in lat. 41. It is about 161 miles long and 52 broad. It is divided into 13 counties. It's produce is much the ſame as that of the neighbouring ſtates. The principal towns are Burlington, Amboy, Brunſwick, and Trenton.

Jerveux Abbey, Yorkſ. NW. of Maſham. *Jervis Hall*, Eſſex, SW. of Rayleigh.

Jerviſtown, in Clare, Munſter. *Jergin's Town*, in Kildare, Leinſter, near Naas, 16 miles from Dublin.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and celebrated city of Aſia, formerly capital of the kingdoms of Iſrael and Judah, after David had conquered the Jebuſites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the temple, 70 years after the birth of Chriſt, being one of the moſt remarkable ſieges in hiſtory. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jeruſalem It was taken by the Perſians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Cruſaders, who founded a new kingdom, which laſted near 88 years, under 5 Latin kings, and 8 patriarchs in the church. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, obtained poſſeſſion of it in 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1217, have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince, and call it HELEODS, that is, the Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtians It ſtands on a high rock, with ſteep aſcents upon every ſide, except to the N. It is almoſt ſurrounded with valleys encompaſſed with mountains, ſo that it ſeems to ſtand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. On this hill is erected a large ſtructure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. This is called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the chapel of which is cut out of the rock, and lamps are kept conſtantly burning in it. The Chriſtian pilgrims flock here from various parts, and the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and proviſions, which is their chief buſineſs, and a baſhaw, with a guard of janizaries, always reſides here, to protect them from the inſults of the Arabs. Jeruſalem is 112 miles SSW. of Damaſcus, and 45 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 31. 55. N. lon. 35. 25. E.

JESI, a town of Ancona, Italy, ſeated on a mountain near the river Jeſi, 16 mile WSW. of Ancona.

JESO. See KURILES.

JESSELMERE. See JASSELMERE.

JESSO, JEDSO, or YEDSO, a larg iſland of Aſia, N. of the Iſland of Niphon governed by a tributary prince, depend ent on the empire of Japan. It is full o woods, and the inhabitants are more rud and ſavage than the Japaneſe, living chief ly on fiſh and game.

Jeſſop's Well, in Surry, a ſulphureou ſpring, 4 miles from Epſom, ſimilar t that of Harrowgate in Yorkſhire.

JESUS ISLAND, in the river St. Lau rence, near the Iſland of Montreal. It i about 24 miles long, and 6 wide.

JETTING, or HIERTING, a ſea-por town of N. Jutland, ſituated at the mout of the Warde, with one of the beſt ha bours in that country, 22 miles NW. Ripen.

JEVER, a town of Weſtphalia, capit of Jeverland, a ſmall country in the NE part of E. Frieſland, on the W. ſide the mouth of the Weſer, ſubject to th prince of Anhalt Zerbſt. It is 28 mil NE. of Embden.

Jevington, Suſſex, near Eaſt Bourne.

JEW, MARKET. See MERAZION.

IF, a ſmall iſland of France, the mo eaſterly of the three at the entrance of t port of Marſeilles: it is well fortified, an furniſhed with a garriſon.

Iffard, Hants, W. of Chriſtchurch *Iſield*, Kent, SE. of Graveſend. *Iſfi* Suſſex, N. of Horſham. *Iſield*, Suſſex, N of Lewes. *Iſley*, near Oxford. *Iſord*, Su ſex, SW. of Lewes. *Iſord*, Wilts, ne Bradford. *Ightham*, Kent, SW. Wrotham.

IGIS, a town of the Griſons, with magnificent caſtle, in which is a cabin

of curioſities, and a handſome library. It is 13 miles SW. of Coire.

IGLAU, a populous town of Moravia, capital of a circle, which contains 21 towns, 294 villages, and about 6433 houſes. It has a manufacture of good cloth, and a conſiderable commerce in corn and hemp. It is about 62 miles SE. of Prague.

IGLESIAS, a town in the S. of Sardinia.

JIDDA, a ſea port of Mecca, in Arabia Felix, with a conſiderable trade, being a ſort of mart between Egypt and India. The circumjacent country affords nothing but Taif almonds for an object of traffic; of theſe, the Engliſh, who are particularly favoured here, carry away about 500,000 weight a year, to India. It is ſituated in a barren, ſandy diſtrict, without water, (all their proviſions being imported from Egypt) 170 miles S. of Medina.

JIHON, a large river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Little Thibet, paſſes through Bucharia and Charaſm, and empties itſelf partly into the Caſpian Sea, and partly into the Lake Aral.

JIONPOUR, a ſmall city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the diſtrict of Benares. It is ſeated on the river Goomty, and was, at one time, the ſeat of an empire. Chaja Jehan, vizier to Sultan Mahummed Shah, during the minority of his ſon, Mamood Shah, aſſumed the title of Sultan Shirki, or King of the Eaſt, took poſſeſſion of Bahar, and fixed his reſidence at Jionpour, where he built the great musjud, or mauſoleum, which is ſtill remaining, for himſelf and family. The bridge over the Goomty is built of ſtone, and conſiſts of 16 pointed arches. On the top of the bridge are many little ſhops on both ſides, built of ſtone. It was built in 1467, upon ſuch ſound principles, as to have withſtood, for ſuch a length of time, the force of the ſtream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to riſe frequently over the bridge, inſomuch that, in 1774, a whole brigade of the Britiſh army (that is, 10,000 men) paſſed over it in boats. Jionpour is 40 miles NW. of Benares. Lat. 25. 45. N. lon. 82. 55. E.

ILA. See ISLAY.

Ilam, Staff. NW. of Aſhbourn in Derbyſhire, and near the eruptions of the rivers Manifold and Hamps, at one mouth, after they have run for ſome miles under ground.

ILANTS, a town in the country of the Griſons, capital of the Grey League. It contains about 60 houſes, and is ſeated on the Rhine, 17 miles SW. of Coire.

Ilbreurs, Somerſetſ. N. of Ilminſter.

ILCHESTER, a town of Somerſetſhire, conſiſting of 4 ſtreets, with one church, and other places of worſhip. It is a town of great antiquity, and once had ſixteen churches. The county jail is kept here, but the aſſizes are held alternately at Bridgewater, Wells, and Taunton. It is ſeated on the river Ivel, 16 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Ilcomb, Cornwall, E of Stratton.

ILDEFONSO, ST. a magnificent, royal palace, with fine water-works, gardens, &c. in New Caſtile, 27 miles N. of Madrid. It was built by Philip V.

ILDEFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACOS, ST. a town on a mountain in Mexico.

Ilderton, Northumb. S. of Woller. *Ileden*, Kent, SW. of Wingham. *Ilekirk*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Weſtward. *Ilen*, a river in Pembrokſhire.

ILESUGAGUEN, a town on a mountain, in the province of Hea, Morocco.

Ilford, Great, a large village of Eſſex, on the river Roding, which is navigable hence to the Thames. This place, and Little Ilford, adjoining, are hamlets to the town of Barking. It is 7 miles NE. by E. of London.

ILFRACOMBE, a ſea-port of Devonſhire, has a convenient, ſafe harbour, formed by a good pier, projecting into the Briſtol Channel. The high tides here allow large veſſels to enter it's baſin. This port employs a number of brigs and ſloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn to Briſtol. A number of fiſhing ſkiffs belong to this place, which, with thoſe of Minehead, fiſh on a bank off the coaſt during the ſummer, and carry a number of ſoals, turbots, &c. to the Briſtol market. It is 49 miles NNW. of Exeter, and 181 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

ILHEOS, a ſea-port, capital of the diſtrict of Rio dos Ilheos, in Braſil. It is ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lat. 15. 25. S. lon. 40. 25. W.

Ilkeſton, NE. of Derby. *Ilkley*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, E. of Skipton. *Ilkton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Maſham.

ILKUCH, a town of Gracow, in Poland, remarkable for it's ſilver mines mixed with lead. It is 15 miles NW. of Cracow.

ILLE, a town in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, 10 miles W. of Perpignan.

ILLE AND VILAINE, a department of France, bounded on the E. by the dept. of the Mayenne, and on the S. by the

Lower Loire. It takes it's name from two rivers, the Ille and Vilaine, which unite together at Rennes, the capital.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which riſes in the S. part of the biſhoprick of Augſburg, paſſes by Kempten, Memmingen, Kirchberg, &c. and falls into the Danube, 2 miles above Ulm.

Illeſton, Leiceſ. W. of Hallaton.

ILLINOIS, a lake of North America, about 15 miles long and 2 wide. Lat. 40. 35. N. lon. 89. 18. W. Alſo a large river, which riſes near the SW. end of Lake Michigan, or, as ſome ſay, runs from Lake Illinois, and taking a SW. courſe, falls into the Miſſiſſippi, in lat. 40. N. Between the Illinois and the Ohio, is the country of a noted Indian nation, called the Illinois.

Illogan, *St.* Cornwall, N. of Redruth.

ILLOK, a town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the Danube, 16 miles W. of Peter Waradin.

ILMEN, a lake near the city of Novogorod, in Ruſſia, about 48 miles long and 25 wide.

ILMENAU, a river of Weſtphalia, which paſſes by Oldenſtadt, Lunenburg, &c. before it falls into the Elbe; and a town of Henneburg, in Franconia.

Ilmere, Bucks, between Tame and Ayleſbury Vale. *Ilmington*, Warw. NW. of Shipton upon Stour.

*ILMINSTER, a town of Somerſetſhire, containing about 300 houſes. It has a conſiderable manufactory of narrow cloths, and is ſituated on the river Ille, in a dirty bottom, among hills, 26 miles SW. of Wells, and 137 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ilſfield, Hants, SE. of Baſingſtoke. *Ilſham*, Suſſex, S. of Arundel. *Ilſington*, Devonſ. NW. of Newton Buſhel. *Ilſington*, Dorſetſhire near Pidleton.

ILSLEY, EAST, a town of Berks, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding ſheep, 14 miles NW. of Reading, and 53 W. of London. Market on Wedneſday

ILST, a town of W. Frieſland, ſituated on or near the river Weymar, 5 miles SE. of Bolſwaert.

ILSTADT, a town of Bavaria, near Paſſau.

Ilton, Devonſ. on a creek, near Kingſbridge. *Ilton*, and it's *Park*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Ilminſter. *Imber*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Im erburn*, Suſſex, near E. Grinſtead.

IMERITIA, or more properly IMIRETTA, a country of Aſia, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian; bounded on the S. by Georgia; on the W. by Mingrelia: on the N. by Oſſetia; and on the E. by the Perſian dominions. This country, properly ſpeaking, is a part of Georgia. The late ſovereign, the Czar Solomon, having forbidden the ſcandalous traffic of the noblemen in their peaſants, offended the Turks ſo much, that he was driven from his throne, and compelled to live like a wild man, for 16 years, in the woods and caverns of the mountains, till the Ruſſians reinſtated him in his dominions. The revenues ariſe from a contribution of the peaſants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes. Among the extraordinary ſources of revenue, confiſcations have a conſiderable ſhare; but all this is inſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of the prince; he uſually travels from houſe to houſe, and is entertained by his vaſſals, never changing his quarters, while they have the means of accommodating him. It will, of courſe, be underſtood, that the court of Imeritia is not remarkable for ſplendor, nor the prince's table ſumptuouſly ſerved. His uſual fare conſiſts of gom, (a ſpecies of millet, ground and boiled into a paſte (a piece of roaſted meat, and ſome preſſed caviar. Theſe he eats with his fingers; forks and ſpoons being unknown in this country. At table he is frequently employed in judging cauſes, which he decides at his diſcretion, there being no law but his own will. He uſually wears a coarſe dreſs, of a brown colour, with a muſket upon his ſhoulder; but, upon ſolemn occaſions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a ſilver chain. He is diſtinguiſhed from his ſubjects, by riding upon an aſs, and by wearing boots. His civil ordinances are iſſued weekly, on the market day, by one of his ſervants, who aſcends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, wich is communicated to the people, by each perſon, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, eſtimated at about 20,000 families, are ſcattered over the country in ſmall hamlets. They are leſs mixed with foreigners, and are accounted handſomer than the other Georgians. They are likewiſe more induſtrious: they ſend yearly conſiderable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horſes; but they are without manufactures, very poor and miſerable, and cruelly oppreſſed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion; but their patriarch, who

WEST INDIES.
75
65
60
30
25
20
15
10
OCEAN
ATLANTIC
Old C. Francois
Samana I.
R. of Samana
St. Domingo
Cabo del Engano
PORTO RICO
Mona I.
Turks I.
Hunkerchief
Shoal
Old Shoal
Grand Shoal
Grand Turk
Caye du Nord
Caicos
Caye Comptes
Mouchoir
Caye Comptes
Caye Verte
Caye Sal
Caye Verte
Caye Sal
Caye Verte
Caye Sal

is generally of the royal family, can ſeldom read or write. Cutais is the capital of the preſent prince, the Czar David.

Imley, Northamptonſ. S. of Brackley.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Konigſegg, in Suabia.

Immingham, Lincolnſh. near the coaſt, NW. of Grimſby.

IMOLA, a town of Romagna, in Italy.

Impington, 3 miles N. of Cambridge.

Ince, Cheſhire, 2 miles from Frodſham.

Ince, Lancaſhire, near Wigan.

Ince, Lancaſhire, near Altmouth.

INCHCOLM, a ſmall iſland in the Frith of Forth, near the coaſt of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a once celebrated monaſtery, founded, in 1123, by Alexander I. in gratitude for his eſcape, when driven on the iſland in a violent tempeſt, where he was hoſpitably treated, for three days, by a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few ſhell fiſh. It was of the order of St. Auguſtine, and dedicated to St. Columba. At preſent, ſome fowls that haunt the ancient tower, and the rabbits that lodge in the mouldering ſoil, have full poſſeſſion of this neglected ſpot.

Inchequin, or *O'Quin's Iſland*, in Cork, Munſter, SW. of Youghal.

Inchigeelagh, in Cork, Munſter. It is a ſmall village, ſituated in the midſt of mountains, near the Lakes, or Loughs Allua and Gouganbarra, 6 miles SW. of Macroomp, and 141 from Dublin.

Inch, *Iſle*, or *Inis*, *Curry*, is properly a peninſula, in Down, Ulſter, 74 miles from Dublin.

INCHKEITH, a deſolate little iſland, of Mid-Lothianſhire, in the Frith of Forth, lying midway between the two ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort. The ſhores of both this iſland and Inchcolm are bold and rugged, exhibiting ſeveral deep caverns, ſhelving cliffs, and towering rocks. It is about a mile long; and on the W. ſide are vaſt ſtrata of coral and ſhells. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Marnock, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen here. It has 120 acres of arable land, 40 of bruſh-wood, and near 300 of moor.

Inchmarnock, a beautiful iſland, SW. of the Iſle of Bute, on the W. coaſt of Scotland.

INDEN HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, the capital of the Mantcheou Tartars, where they began to eſtabliſh their empire over China. It is 420 miles ENE. of Pekin.

INDIA, an extenſive region in Aſia, which lies between 66 and 108 deg. E. lon. and 8 and 36 deg. N. lat. Under this name is generally underſtood all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eaſtern frontiers of Perſia to the weſtern coaſts of China, divided into India within, and India without, the Ganges. The moderns have likewiſe included, under the denomination of the Eaſt Indies, the iſlands of Japan, with all the iſlands in the Eaſtern and Indian Oceans, nearly as far as New Holland and New Guinea. But the name of India is moſt frequently applied to that country only, which is diſtinguiſhed in Aſia, as well as in Europe, by the name of Hindooſtan. See HINDOOSTAN.

INDIANA, a tract of country, ſituated on the Ohio, in the ſtate of Virginia.

INDIES, WEST, the name given to a great number of iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend from the NW. extremity of the Bahama Iſlands, off the coaſt of Florida, in lat. 27. 45. N. in a ſouth-eaſterly direction, to the Iſland of Tobago, which is 120 miles from the coaſt of Terra Firma, in 11 deg. 30 min. N. lat. They lie between 59 and 86 deg. W. lon. Cuba being the moſt weſtern, and Barbadoes the moſt eaſtern, of all theſe iſlands. When Chriſtopher Columbus diſcovered them, in 1492, he conſidered them as part of thoſe vaſt regions in Aſia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a courſe due W. acroſs the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was ſo general, that Ferdinand and Iſabella, king and queen of Caſtile, in their ratification of their agreement, granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them alſo the name of *Indies*. Even after the error, which gave riſe to this opinion, was detected, and the true poſition of the New World was aſcertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of the *Weſt Indies* is ſtill given to theſe iſlands, and that of *Indians*, to the inhabitants, not only of the iſlands, but of the two continents, of America. They are likewiſe called the Caribbee Iſlands, from the aborigines of the country; and the ſea in which they lie, is ſometimes called, by modern geographers, the Archipelago of the Caribbees. By the French, they are called the Greater and Leſs Antilles; the Greater comprehending Cuba, St Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Leſs, Aruba, Curaçoa, Bonair, Margaretta, and ſome others, near the coaſt of Terra Firma. Foreign geographers, however, are not agreed as to the meaning or application of the word, ſome applying it to

the Caribbee Iſlands in general. Nautical men diſtinguiſh them, from the different courſes taken by ſhips, into the Leeward and Windward Iſlands. The name of the Caribbees ſhould properly be confined to the ſmaller iſlands, which lie between Porto Rico and Tobago. Theſe were inhabited by the Caribbees, a hardy race of men, nowiſe reſembling their feeble and timid neighbours in the larger iſlands. Even in later times, they have made a ſtout reſiſtance in defence of the laſt territory (the Iſland of St. Vincent) which the rapacity of their invaders had left in their poſſeſſion. The reader will find moſt of theſe iſlands treated of ſeparately.

INDIANS of NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, the original natives of theſe two vaſt continents. Of the manners of the North American Indians, the reader may have a general idea, by an account of thoſe who inhabit the countries to the E. of the river Miſſiſſippi. Theſe conſiſt of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, the Chicaſaws, the Choctaws, the Creeks, the Delawares; the Six Nations, the Shawaneſe, the Hurons, the Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation, or tribe, they will contain, in all, 20,000 people. The Indians are not born white; and take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themſelves with greaſe, and lying in the ſun. They alſo paint their face, breaſts, and ſhoulders of various colours, but generally red; and their features are neat, eſpecially thoſe of the women. They are of a middle ſtature, their limbs clean and ſtraight, and ſcarcely any crooked or deformed perſon is to be found among them. In many parts of their bodies they tattoo themſelves, or prick in gunpowder on the ſkin in very pretty figures. Some ſhave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and ſuch like baubles: and except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair with great diligence, from all parts of the body. Their ears are pared and ſtretched in a thong down to their ſhoulders. They are wound round with wire, to expand them, and adorned with ſilver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewiſe wear in their noſes. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the noſe; and thoſe who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a ſilver breaſtplate, and bracelets on the arms and wriſts. A bit of cloth about the middle, a ſhirt of the Engliſh make, on which they beſtow innumerable broaches to adorn it, a ſort of cloth boot and mockaſoons, which are ſhoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket or match-coat thrown over all, complete their dreſs at home; but when they go on expeditions, they leave their trinkets behind, and mere neceſſaries ſerve them. There is little difference between the dreſs of the men and women, excepting that a ſhort petticoat, and the hair, which is exceeding black and long, clubbed behind, diſtinguiſh ſome of the latter. They are ſuch expert marksmen, that they will kill birds flying, fiſhes ſwimming, and wild beaſts running. They are very intelligent people, quick of apprehenſion, ſudden in execution, ſubtle in buſineſs, exquiſite in invention, and induſtrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable diſpoſition to thoſe they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being only completed by the entire deſtruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirſt, in a ſurpriſing manner; and yet no people are more addicted to exceſs in eating and drinking, when it is conveniently in their power. The follies, nay miſchief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himſelf. Among the Indians all men are equal, perſonal qualities being moſt eſteemed. No diſtinction of birth, no rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private perſons; and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too ſenſible of their own inferiority. Though there is perhaps leſs delicacy of ſentiment in the Indians than among us, there is, however, abundantly more probity, with far leſs ceremony, or equivocal compliments. Their public conferences ſhew them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talent of natural, or unſtudied eloquence. They live diſperſed in ſmall villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn and roots, not enough to ſupply their families half the year; and ſubſiſt the remainder of it by hunting, fiſhing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow ſpontaneouſly in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of ſmall logs, and covered with bark, each one having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in form of a Kentucky ſtation; that is, a parallelogram, or long ſquare; and ſome

of

of their houſes are ſhingled. A long council-houſe extends the whole length of the town, where the chiefs of the nation frequently meet and conſult of all matters of importance. Some huts are built by ſetting up a frame on forks, and placing bark againſt it; others of reeds, and ſurrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the ſmoke paſſes through a little hole. They join reeds together by cords run through them, which ſerve them for tables and beds. They moſtly lie upon ſkins of wild beaſts, and ſit on the ground. They have braſs kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabaſhes, cut aſunder, ſerve them for pails, cups, and diſhes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various. All agree, that they acknowledge one Supreme God. They adore the Great Spirit, and believe that his care is extended over them; and, that, 'he puts good into their hearts.' They alſo believe in a future ſtate; that after death they ſhall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elyſium, or paradiſe. The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and ſome others, have embraced the Romiſh faith, introduced among them by miſſionaries. The Shawaneſe, Cherokees, Chicaſaws, and ſome others, are little concerned about religion. They have their feſtivals, and other rejoicing days, on which they dance and ſing in a ring, taking hands, having ſo painted and diſguiſed themſelves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diverſion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feaſt of fiſh, fleſh, fowls, and fruits; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country ſongs. They believe that there is great virtue in feaſts for the ſick. For this purpoſe, a young buck muſt be killed, and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having firſt thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up cloſe, they all ſit down in a ring, and raiſe a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire, and kindle it up; and the head of the buck is firſt ſent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, making a moſt harmonious, melancholy ſong; in which ſtrain their muſic is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when ſome of their people are loſt in war, they make great lamentations for their dead; and their cries of woe are anſwered by thoſe within. They bear their deceaſed friends long in remembrance, often viſit their graves, and even deck out their putrid remains with their beſt ſkins and other finery. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plutality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes that are not ſo ſcrupulous. Among the Chicaſaws, a huſband may cut off the noſe of his wife, if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation deſpiſes a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the noſes and ears of an adultreſs; afterward her huſband gives her a diſcharge. Their form of marriage is ſhort: the man, before witneſſes, gives the bride a deer's foot, and ſhe, in return, preſents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their ſeveral duties. The women are very ſlaves, in many inſtances, to the men; in others, they are upon an equal footing, deliberating in the public aſſemblies. and, in private life, enjoying the privilege of declaring their affection, or paying their addreſſes to thoſe they love. They are charged with being revengeful; but this revenge is ſeldom executed, but in caſes of murder and adultery; and, indeed, the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceaſed, to do as they pleaſe. When one kills another, the deceaſed's friend kills him, and ſo they continue avenging one another's death till much blood is ſhed; and at laſt the quarrel is ended by mutual preſents. Sometimes a chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, ſettles ſome diſtance, and then commences hoſtilities againſt his own people. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy priſoners in ſuch a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They afterward give them plenty of food, load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns, they muſt run the gauntlet. In this, they exerciſe ſo much cruelty, that one would think it impoſſible they ſhould ſurvive their ſufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a ſon, and treated with paternal kindneſs; and if he avoids their ſuſpicions of going away, he is allowed the ſame privileges as their own people. But ſometimes their priſoners are deſtined to be tortured to death, in order to ſatiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in ſuſpenſe, the priſoners themſelves appear altogether unconcerned about what may befal them. They talk, they eat, they ſleep, as if there were no danger impending: when the fatal ſentence is intimated to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raiſe their death-

ſong, and prepare to ſuffer like men. The victors aſſemble as to a ſolemn feſtival, reſolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmoſt proof. A ſcene enſues, the bare deſcription of which is enough to chill the heart with horror. The priſoners are tied naked to a ſtake, but ſo as to be at liberty to move round it. All preſent, men, women, and children, fall upon them with knives and other inſtruments; and ſuch is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by avoiding to touch the vital part, they often prolong the ſcene of anguiſh for ſeveral days. In ſpite of all their ſufferings, the victims continue to chaunt their death-ſong with a firm voice, they boaſt of their own exploits, they inſult their tormentors for their want of ſkill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the moſt provoking reproaches and threats. To diſplay undaunted fortitude in ſuch dreadful ſituations, is the nobleſt triumph of a warrior; to avoid the trial by a voluntary death, or to ſhrink under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. If any one betray ſymptoms of timidity, his tormentors often diſpatch him at once, with contempt, as unworthy of being treated like a man. Animated by thoſe ideas, they endure, without a groan, what it ſeems almoſt impoſſible that human nature ſhould ſuſtain. Weary, at length, with contending with men, whoſe conſtancy they cannot vanquiſh, ſome chief puts a period to their ſufferings, by diſpatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S. America gratify their revenge in a manner ſomewhat different, but with the ſame unrelenting rancour. Their priſoners, after meeting, at their firſt entrance, with the ſame rough reception as among the N. Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greateſt apparent kindneſs, feaſted and careſſed. But, by a refinement of cruelty, while they ſeem ſtudious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe aſſembles, the priſoner is brought forth with great ſolemnity, he meets his lot with undaunted firmneſs, and is diſpatched with a ſingle blow. The moment he falls, the women ſeize the body, and dreſs it for the feaſt. They beſmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their boſoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the fleſh with amazing greedineſs and exultation. Wherever this practice prevails, captives never eſcape death; but they are not tortured with the ſame cruelty as among tribes which are leſs accuſtomed to ſuch horrid feaſts. The Indians of S. America, immediately under the Spaniſh government, although the moſt depreſſed order of men in the country which belonged to their anceſtors, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty which was laid to the charge of the firſt conquerors of that continent. They are no longer conſidered as ſlaves: on the contrary, they are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of ſubjects. A certain tax, or tribute, is indeed impoſed upon them, and certain ſervices required; but theſe are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns, are entirely ſubject to the Spaniſh laws and magiſtrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caciques, ſome of whom are the deſcendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spaniſh viceroys. Theſe regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of juſtice, tranſmitted to them by tradition from their anceſtors. To the Indians, this juriſdiction lodged in ſuch friendly hands, affords ſome conſolation; and ſo little formidable is this dignity to their new maſters, that they often allow it to deſcend by hereditary right. For the farther relief of men ſo much expoſed to oppreſſion, the Spaniſh court has appointed an officer in every diſtrict, with the title of Protector of the Indians. It is his duty, as the name implies, to aſſert the rights of the Indians; to appear as their defender in the courts of juſtice; and to ſet bounds to the encroachments and exactions of his countrymen. A portion of the annual tribute is deſtined for the ſalaries of the caciques and protectors; another part is appropriated to the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular diſtrict is afflicted by any extraordinary local calamity. Proviſion too is made, by various laws, that hoſpitals ſhould be founded in every new ſettlement, for the receptions of Indians. Such hoſpitals have accordingly been erected, both for the indigent and infirm, in Lima, Cuſco, and Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderneſs and humanity. See ESKIMAUX, INDIES, WEST, PATAGONIA, and ST. VINCENT'S.

INDORE, a modern city of Hindooſtan, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, ſubject to one of the Poonah Mahratta

Mahratta chiefs. It is 30 miles S. of Ongien, and 290 SSW. of Agra. Lat. 22. 56. N. lon. 76. 11. E.

INDRAPORE, a town and factory of the Dutch, on the weſtern coaſt of Sumatra. It is 100 miles NW. of Bencoolen.

INDRE, a department of France, bounded by that of Cher on the E. and Vienne on the W. It has it's name from a river, which riſes in the dept. of the Creuſe, and paſſing through this department, and that of Indre and Loire, by the towns of St. Severe, Chateauroux, Chatillon, Loches, Cormery, &c. falls into the Loire below Chinon, or at Rigny, between Saumur and Tours. Chateauroux is the capital.

INDRE AND LOIRE, a department of France, lying to the NW. of the dept. of Indre. Tours is the capital.

INDUS, a great river of Hindooſtan, called by the natives Sinde, or Sindeh. It is formed of about ten principal ſtreams, which deſcend from the Perſian and Tartarian mountains; but, according to Major Rennell, the ſources of theſe ſtreams muſt be far more remote than the ſides of theſe mountains. From the city of Attock, in about lat. 32. 27. downward to Moultan, to the conflux of the Jenaub, or Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds, in a SW. direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sinde, enters the Weſtern Indian Ocean by ſeveral mouths, NW. of the Gulf of Cutch. It is a fine, deep, and navigable river, for veſſels of any burden; the different branches are alſo moſt of them navigable to a great extent; it's mouth, however, is ſo choked up with ſand, that no ſhip can enter it.

Indywell, Eſſex, NE. of Tilbury Fort. *Ingham*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Ingarsby*, Leiceſ. near Bilſdon. *Ingate*, Suffolk, near Beccles.

*INGATESTONE, a town in Eſſex, on the road from London to Harwich. It conſiſts of one ſtreet, and is 6 miles SW. of Chelmsford, and 23 NE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Ingbarchworth, Yorkſ. W. of Barneſley, *Inge, Upper* and *Lower*, Warw. N. of Stratford upon Avon. *Inge Abbot* and *Hoſpital*, Eſſex, both SE. of Chelmsford, *Inge, Margaret*, Eſſex, SW. of Chelmsford. *Inge, Mountney*, Eſſex, near Billericay.

INGELHEIM OBER and INGELHEIM NIDER, two neighbouring towns in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine. The former is ſituated on the Selz, 12 miles W. of Mentz.

Ingerley, Devonſ. S. of Hatherley. *Ingerthorp*, Yorkſ. S. of Rippon. *Ingeſtre*, 2 miles NE. of Stafford. *Ingham*, Linc. SW. of Market Raiſin. *Ingham*, Norfolk, near Hickling. *Ingham*, Suffolk, N. of Bury. *Ingleborne*, Devonſ. in Harburton pariſh. *Ingleborow Hill*, Yorkſhire, near Ingleton. *Ingleby*, on the Soar, S. of Derby. *Ingleby*, NW. of Lincoln. *Ingleby Arncliff*, *Ingleby Barwick*, *Ingleby Greenhow*, and *Ingleby Manors*, Yorkſ. all SE. of Stokeſley. *Ingleſcomb*, Somerſ. SW. of Bath. *Inglaſhurn*, Berks, W. of Faringdon. *Ingleſham*, Wilts. S. of Lechlade. *Ingleſthorp*, Norf. W. of Shanburn. *Ingleton*, Durham, E. of Raby Caſtle. *Ingleton*, Heref. near the Froomes. *Ingleton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, 8 miles NW. of Settle. *Inglewhile*, Lanc. *Ingmanthorp*, Yorkſ. NE. of Wetherby. *Ingo*, Northumb. between Chollerton and Stannington, *Ingoldmels*, Linc. N. of Wainfleet. *Ingoldmels Thidthorp*, SW. of Ingoldmels.

INGOLDSTADT, a ſtrong town of Bavaria, with a univerſity, founded in 1472. It was beſieged, in 1632, by Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, without ſucceſs. It is ſeated on the Danube, in the midſt of a moraſs, 5 miles NE. of Newberg, and 38 N. by W. of Munich. Lat. 48. 46. N. lon. 11. 10. E.

Ingram, Northumb. W. of Alnwick.

INGRIA, a province of the Ruſſian empire, which now forms the government of St. Peterſburg. It is bounded on the N. by the river Neva and the Gulf of Finland, on the E. and S. by the government of Novogorod and that of Pleſkow, and on the W. by the Gulf of Finland and the governments of Eſthonia and Riga. It is about 150 miles long and 50 broad. The Czar Peter the Great wreſted it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nyſtadt, in 1721. At that time, the inhabitants of the flat country were a Finniſh people, but little different from the Fins of Carelia, as to their language and manners. They were called Iſchortzi, from the river Iſchora, which runs into the Neva. Ingria did not retain it's ancient Swediſh privileges; on the contrary, Peter made a preſent of one part of the Iſchortzi to certain Ruſſian nobles; who, on their ſide, were obliged to people the leſs cultivated cantons of Ingria, with colonies of Ruſſians from their eſtates; and thence it is, that we often ſee a village of Ruſſians ſurrounded by villages of Finns. Before the conqueſt of this country, the Ingrians had Lutheran preachers for every canton; but numbers of them have ſince conformed to the profeſſion of the Greek faith. The country abounds with

with various wild animals, particularly rein deer.

Ings, Weſtm. 5 miles NW. of Kendal. *Ingſt*, Glouc. a hamlet in Olveſton pariſh. *Ingthorp*, Rutland. in Tinwel pariſh.

INGUSHI. See KISTI.

Ingworth, Norfolk, W. of Aleſham.

*INISTIOGE, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinſter, 63 miles from Dublin.

Inkbarrow, Worceſ. W. of Aulceſter. *Inkerſell*, Derbyſ. near Bolſover. *Inkpen*, Berks, near Newbury. *Inkſlip*, Lanc. S. of Garſtang. *Inkſtone*, Herefordſ. on the Wye, N. of Roſs.

INN, a river of Germany, which riſes in the country of the Griſons, about 12 miles SW. of Zuls, runs, in a NE. courſe, through Tyrol and Bavaria, (paſſing by Inſpruck, Ratenburg, Kuffſtein, Branau, and other towns) and falls into the Danube near Paſſaw. Alſo a river of the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube near Efferding.

INNACORDA, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Guntoor Circar, ſubject to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is 87 miles SSE. of Hydrabad.

Innerkeithing, a village of the county of Peebles, on the N. ſide of the river Tweed, near which is an excellent medicinal ſpring, riſing into celebrity.

Inniſbofin, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Mayo, Connaught. 3 leagues from the main land. *Iniſcarra*, in Cork, Munſter. *Iniſclogbran*, an iſland in Lough Ree, in the river Shannon, between Weſt Meath and Roſcommon. *Inniſfallen*, an iſland in the Lake of Killarney, containing about 12 acres, agreeably wooded.

INNISHANNON, a town of Cork, in Munſter, ſeated on the river Bandon, (which is navigable to Collier's Quay, half a mile below the town) 6 miles from Kinſale, and 134 from Dublin. The linen manufacture has commenced here.

Iniſkirkan, an iſland, between Cape Clear Iſland and Baltimore Bay, in Cork, Munſter. *Iniſkeane*, in Cork, Munſter, 144 miles from Dublin. It is a ſmall village, with a good weekly market.

INNISKERRY, an iſland near the coaſt of the county of Clare, a little to the N. of Dunmore Bay.

INNISKILLING. See ENNISKILLEN.

Iniſkunogh, in Waterford, Munſter. *Innis Murra Iſland*, off the coaſt of Sligo, in Connaught. *Iniſlory*, i. e. *The High Iſland*, 8 miles from the NW. coaſt of Donegal, Ulſter. *Iniſiurk*, an iſland, contiguous to that of Innis Clare, at the entrance of Clew Bay, on the coaſt of Mayo, Connaught. *Iniſtymond*, in Clare, Munſter, 118 miles from Dublin.

INNTHAL, a diſtrict of Tyrol, watered by the Inn. Inſpruck is the capital.

Inny River, in Kerry, Munſter.

INOWILADISLOW, or INOWLOCZAW, a town of Wladiſlaw, in Poland.

INSPRUCK, a town of Germany, capital of the Tyroleſe. It is very populous, and though not large within the walls, has extenſive ſuburbs, in which are ſome conſiderable palaces, churches, and convents. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on the river Inn, 60 miles S. of Munich. Lat. 47. 10. N. lon. 11. 27. E.

INSTADT. See PASSAU.

Inſtow, Devonſ. near Biddeford, at the conflux of the Taw and Towridge. *Inſwork*, Devonſ. a peninſula at Milbrook Townſend. *Inſwood*, St of Norwich.

Inver, in Donegal, Ulſter.

*INVERARY, a town in Argyleſhire, containing upwards of 1800 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of linen and woollen, as alſo conſiderable works for ſmelting iron by means of charcoal. One ſhip belonging to the town is engaged in foreign trade, and about half a dozen are employed in imports of meal, coals, merchant's goods, &c. exporting wool, timber, and oak bark. It is ſeated on the NW. ſide of Loch Fyne, near which is a caſtle, the ſeat of the Duke of Argyle, 75 miles NW. of Edinburgh, and 45 NW. of Glaſgow.

INVERBERVIE. See BERVIE.

Inverek, a village of Edinburghſhire, ſeated on the E. ſide of the mouth of the river Eſk, near the Frith of Forth, 4 miles E. of Edinburgh.

*INVERKEITHING, a town of Fifeſhire, ſituated in a bay of the Frith of Forth, 18 miles NW of Edinburgh. Before the entrance of the harbour, there is a large and ſafe bay, which affords excellent ſhelter for ſhips in all winds. On the W. ſide of the harbour is a large, Dutch-built veſſel, uſed as a lazaretto. Here are two commodious quays, for the landing and receiving of goods; and great improvements have been lately made to accommodate the ſhipping ſtill further. Several ſhips belong to this place, but none of any conſiderable burden. Some of them ſail to foreign parts, and the reſt are chiefly employed in the coal and coaſting trade. Sometimes, between 40 and 50 veſſels wait here for coals, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon.

*INVERNESS, a populous, flouriſhing town, of Scotland, capital of a county of the

the ſame name, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. bank of the river Neſs, and overlooking the Frith of Murray. It has a ſafe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of ſhipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the N. ſide of the town, in which a conſiderable manufactory of ropes and canvaſs is carried on. It is a royal burgh, holding its firſt charter from Malcolm Canmore. Over the river Neſs is a handſome bridge, of ſeven arches. The ſalmon fiſhery in this river is very conſiderable, and is let to ſome fiſhmongers of London. A little to the W. of this town, is the remarkable vitrified fort, called Craig Phadrick; the ſtones, compoſing it's walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverneſs is 50 miles NE. of Fort William, and 106 NNW. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 30. N. lon. 4. 5. W.

INVERNESS, the moſt extenſive county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by Roſsſhire; on the E. by the counties of Nairne, Murray, Aberdeen, and Perth; and on the S. by thoſe of Perth and Argyle. It's extent from N. to S. is about 45 miles; and from E. to W. 75. The northern part is very mountainous and barren. The woody mountains are the haunts of ſtags and roes. The capercailzie is alſo ſeen ſometimes among the lofty pines; the heath is poſſeſſed by wild fowl; and the lofty ſummits by ptarmigans and Alpine hares. This county has ſeveral conſiderable lakes; being divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by Loch Neſs, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil; all which might be united by a canal, that would form a communication between the two ſeas. The trout lakes in this county are ſeldom or never known to freeze; much leſs are the arms of the ſea, even in the moſt northern parts of Scotland, ſubject to be frozen in the hardeſt ſeaſons; while the Texel, and many bays and great rivers in Holland and Germany, are covered with ice. The ſouthern part of the ſhire is alſo very mountainous, and is ſuppoſed to be the moſt elevated ground in Scotland. The extenſive plains which ſurround the lakes, are in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many ſheep and black cattle, the rearing and ſelling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. Limeſtone, iron ore, and ſome traces of different minerals have been found in this country, with beautiful rock cryſtals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much ſucceſs. The principal river is the Spey; but there are many others of inferior note, as the Neſs, Fyers, Glaſs, Lochy, &c. The people in the high parts of the country, and on the weſtern ſhore ſpeak Gaelic or Erſe, but the people of faſhion in Inverneſs, and it's neighbourhood, uſe the Engliſh language, and pronounce it with propriety.

INVERURY, a ſmall town of Aberdeenſhire, ſituated on the confluence of the rivers Don and Ury, 15 miles NW. of Aberdeen.

Inwerth, Eſſex, between Braxted and Meſſing. *Inzneres*, Dorſetſhire, in Burton pariſh, near the river Bridy.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town of Elnbogen, in Bohemia, celebrated for it's ſilver mines.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town in the Uckermark, Brandenburg.

JOANNA. See HINRUAN.

JOHANSBERG, a town of Pruſſia; and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

Johnby, Cumberland, near Penrith.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, the remains of a noted houſe, reckoned the moſt northerly dwelling in Scotland, and ſo called from a family of the name of Groat, who formerly reſided here, and to whom the village and ferry, from this place to the Orkneys, belonged. It is ſituated 1 mile W. of Duncanſby, or Dungſbay Head.

JOHNSON, a town of Virginia.

JOHN, ST. a town of S. Carolina. 14 miles N. of Charleſton.

JOHN, ST. a town of the Iſland of May, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands.

JOHN, ST. one of the Virgin Iſlands, in the W. Indies. Lat. 18. 7. N. lon. 64. 32. W.

JOHN'S, ST. See ANTIGUA.

JOHN'S, ST. an iſland in Aſia, one of the Philippines, NE. of Mindanao.

JOHN'S, ST. an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having Acadia on the S, and W. and Cape Breton on the E. It is about 100 miles in length, and 30 in it's mean breadth. The coaſts, both N. and S. are much interſected with bays. It is well watered with rivers, and the ſoil is, in general, fertile. The inhabitants are about 5000. Charlotte's Town is the capital, where the lieutenant governor, under Nova Scotia, reſides. Lat. 46. 20. N. lon. 63. 0. W.

JOHN, ST. a new town of Acadia, in New Brunſwick, ſituated at the mouth of the river St. John's, in the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45. 42. N. lon. 65. 15. W.

John's, St. Cornw. near Hamoaze Creek. *John's, St.* Cornw. near Helſton. *John's, St.* Cumb. SE. of Ravenglaſs. *John's, St.* Cumb. E. of Keiwick. *John's, St.* Cumberl. S. of Egremont. *John's, St.* Kent,

Kent, in Thanet Iſle. *John's, St.* Suffolk, near Bungay. *John's, St. Aſhes,* Glouc. SW. of North Leech. *John's, St.* in Bedwarden, near Worceſter. *John's, St. Bridge,* Berks, over the Thames, N. of Ingleſham. *John's, St. Carlton,* Yorkſ. SW. of Darlington. *John's, St. Chapel,* Durham, near Stanhope Park. *John's, St. Chapel,* Lancaſhire, W. of Garſtang. *John's, St. Lee,* Northumb. near Hexham. *John's, St. Mount,* Yorkſ. NE. of Thirſk.

John's, St. Point, or *St. John's Foreland,* in Strangford Lake, in Down, Ulſter, a mile and a half S. of Killough.

JOHNSTON, a county in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

JOHNSTON KIRK, a town of Dumfrieſſhire, 6 miles N. of Lochmaben.

JOHNSTONS, a town of S. Carolina.

Johnſton's Bridge, in Armagh, Ulſter. *Johnſton's Briage,* in Donegal, Ulſter, *Johnſton's Frees,* in Armagh, Ulſter.

JOHN'S TOWN, a town of New York, 35 miles NW. of Albany.

Johnſtown, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Johnſtown,* in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Johnſtown,* in Kildare, Leinſter, 13 miles from Dublin. *Johnſtown Bridge,* in Kildare, Leinſter, 21 miles from Dublin. *John's Well,* in Clare, Munſter.

JOHORE, a town, capital of a diſtrict in the peninſula of Malacca, near the S. coaſt. It is ſubject to the Dutch. Lat. 1. 58. N.

JOIGNI, a town in the dept. of Yonne, It's red wines, although not of the firſt quality, have a great demand. The town conſiſts of three pariſhes, and is ſituated on the river Yonne, 17 miles S. of Sens.

JOINAGUR. See JYEPOUR.

JIONVILLE, an ancient and conſiderable town, in the dept. of Upper Marne, ſeated on the river Marne, 25 miles nearly S. of Bar le Duc, and 125 SSE. of Paris.

IONA. See ICOLMKILL.

JONES, a town of N. Carolina, ſituated on the N. ſide of the Roanoke River, oppoſite Hallifax.

Joneſborough, in Armagh, Ulſter.

JONES TOWN, a town of Pennſylvania.

JONKIOPING, or JORTERKOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and ſeat of the ſuperior court of juſtice for Gothland. The houſes are chiefly of wood covered with turf; for, excepting the largeſt towns and country ſeats, few of the buildings in Sweden are roofed with tiles. They are principally covered with turf or moſs; no thatching being uſed, as both too dear, and too dangerous in caſe of fire. In order to keep out the rain, large layers of birch bark are ſpread over the timber-work of the roof, and covered with turf or moſs. Theſe turf roofs make a ſingular appearance, many of them producing herbage, which is occaſionally cut for the uſe of the cattle; and a few are ornamented with flowers. The town, which contains about 3000 inhabitants, and has a manufacture of arms, is ſeated on the S. ſide of the Lake Wetter, 50 miles NW. of Calmar. Lat. 57. 48. N. lon. 14. 7. E.

JONQUERA, a town of Catalonia.

JONQUIERES, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 5 miles ESE. of Orange.

JONSAC, a town in the dept. of the Lower Charente, 9 miles SSE. of Pons.

JOODPOUR, a town, capital of a circar, in the country of Agimere, in Hindooſtan. It is 85 miles WSW. of Agimere.

JOPPA, a town of Maryland, 13 miles NE. of Baltimore.

JORDAN, a river of Paleſtine, which riſes in the mountain of Antilibanus, and running from N. to S. paſſes through the Sea of Galilee, or Lake of Tiberias, and empties itſelf into the Dead Sea.

JOSAPETH, a valley of Paleſtine, between Jeruſalem and the Mount of Olives.

JOSSELIN, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, 25 miles nearly N. of Vannes.

JOUARE, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, with a late magnificent Benedictine abbey, 10 miles S. of Meaux.

JOUX, VALLEY AND LAKE OF. See JURA MOUNT.

JOYEUSE, a ſmall town in the dept. of Ardeche ſeated on the river Baune, 21 miles SW. of Privas.

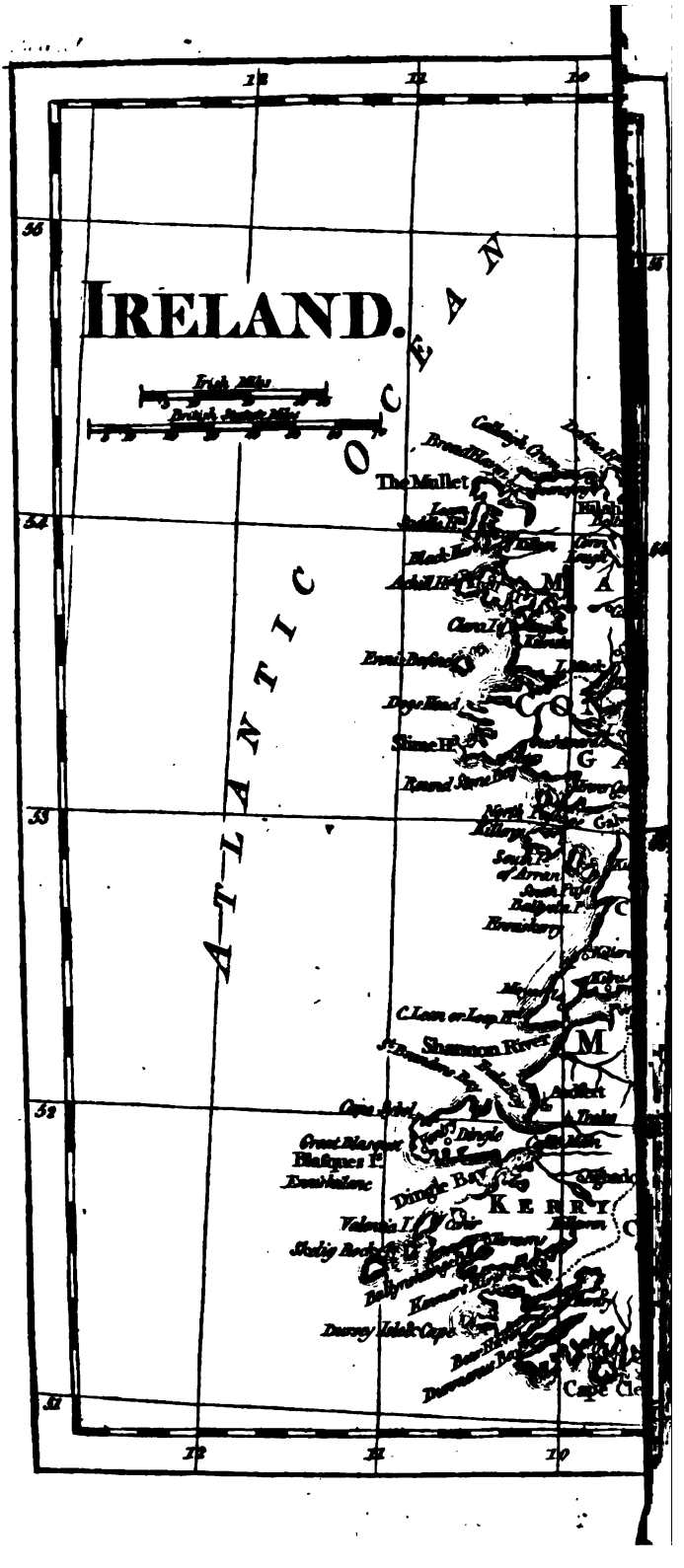
Iping, Suſſex, near Midhurſt. *Ipleſton,* Devonſ. between Aſhburton and Torbay. *Ipſden,* Oxfordſhire, SE. of Wallingford.

IPSALA, a town of Romania.

IPSERA, and ANTI IPSERA, ſmall iſlands in the Archipelago, NW. of Scio.

Ipſley, Warwickſhire, near Studley. *Ipſton,* in Turfield pariſh, partly in Bucks, and partly in Oxfordſhire. *Ipſtones,* Staffordſhire, near the river Churnet, a mile below Kingſley. The ſoil here is noted for producing the beſt ruddle, or red ochre for marking ſheep.

*IPSWICH, an ancient and populous, but irregularly built town, of Suffolk, ſeated on the river Orwell, near the place where the freſh and ſalt water meet, forming a ſort of half-moon, or creſcent, on it's bank. Acroſs the river there is a bridge, leading to ſuburb Stoke Hamlet. Here are ſeveral public buildings and a cuſtom-houſe, with a good quay. It has declined, however, from it's former conſequence; the


IRELAND.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
The Mullet
Shannon River
Dingle Bay
KERRY
Cape Cle
12
11
10
55
54
53
52
51

res of broad cloth and can-
end; and it's preſent com-
depends upon the malting
n of corn to London, and
different dock-yards. It
rable coaſting trade, and a
foreign commerce, and has
s to Greenland Veſſels of
are obliged to ſtop at ſome
the town. It is 20 miles
ſter, and 69 NE. of London.
Tueſday and Thurſday for
on Wedneſday and Friday
n Saturday for proviſions of

a town of Maſſachuſets, ſitu-
of the ſame name, near the
N. of Boſton. The harbour
t, on account of a bar and
town of New Hampſhire.
an iſland in the S. Pacific
e coaſt of Peru. It is about
mference, and is inhabited
ns and ſlaves, who are prin-
yed in collecting a yellow
by the dung of birds, and
es, and with which 8 or 10
en annually loaded for about
. Lat. 20. 20. S.
Y, a name given to the river
part of it's courſe.
C ARABIA, or BABYLONI-
e ancient CHALDEA) is a
ia, watered by the rivers Ti-
brates, and ſo called from
Arabia, which lies to the W.
E. parts are fertile, with a
es and towns; but towards
a dreary wilderneſs. It is
the dominion of the Turks.
Baſſora are the principal

MI, or PERSIAN IRAC, a
erſia, is bounded by Ghilan
an on the N. Farſiſtan and
the S. Choraſan on the E.
by the Arabian Irac. It
leagues in length and 120
The air is healthy, but the
nd it hardly ever rains, in
or 6 months together. The
rally barren, although there
rtile plains near the rivers.
galbanum, and grapes, of
e white wine, are it's prin-
ons. They reckon about 40
. Iſpahan is the capital.
oſed to be the ancient AR-
reſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in
miles SE. of Betlis.
near Kirby Lonſdale. *Irby*,
ilſby. *Irch*, or *Earch*, a ri-
ver in Carnarvonſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Channel at Pulhely. *Irchenfield*, Heref. on the E. ſide of the Golden Vale. *Ireby*. See *Jerby*.

IREKEN, JERKIN, or YARKAN, a rich, populous, and large town, of Kaſchgar, or Litte Bucharia, where the Grand Khan of the Eluth Tartars principally reſides. The town is well built of bricks, dried in the ſun, and the palace of the khan is large, but not handſome. The environs are fertile. It is the ſtaple town of the trade carried on between the Indies and the N. part of Aſia, and is 90 miles SE. of Kaſchgar. Lat. 39. 6. N. lon. 79. 5. E.

IRELAND, one of the Britiſh iſlands, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, or the Iriſh Sea, which ſeparates it from England and Wales; on the NE. by a channel about 20 miles broad, which ſeparates it from Scotland; and on every other ſide by the ocean. It lies between lon. 5. 43. and 10. 38. W. and between lat. 51. 15. and 55. 13. N. being about 287 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into 4 provinces, viz. Ulſter on the north; Munſter on the ſouth; Leinſter on the eaſt; and Connaught on the weſt. Theſe are ſubdivided into 32 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Lowth, Meath, Queen's County, Weſt Meath, Wexford, Wicklow, in the province of Leinſter. Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone, in the province of Ulſter. Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, in the province of Munſter. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roſcommon, and Sligo, in the province of Connaught. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in ſummer, and warmer in winter, than in England, though it is not ſo clear and pure, nor ſo proper for ripening corn and fruits. It is more humid than in England; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more ſo, when the bogs and moraſſes are drained. In general, it is a fruitful country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the ſoil, in moſt parts, is very good and fertile; even in thoſe places, where the bogs and moraſſes have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and the herds of cattle are ſo numerous, that their beef and butter are exported into foreign parts; the Engliſh, and foreign ſhips, frequently come to victual in Iriſh ports. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are cattle, hides, wool, tallow, ſuet, butter, cheeſe,

cheeſe, wood, ſalt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and more eſpecially fine linen cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vaſtly increaſed. This country is exceedingly well ſituated for foreign trade, and has many ſecure and commodious bays, creeks, and harbours, eſpecially on the W. coaſt. Their laws differ but little from thoſe of England; and the national eſtabliſhment of religion is the ſame. The members of parliament uſually ſat for life, unleſs upon the demiſe of the king of Great Britain; but, in 1768, their parliaments were made octennial. Formerly, this kingdom was entirely ſubordinate to that of Great Britain, whoſe parliament could make laws to bind the people of Ireland; and an appeal might be made from their courts of juſtice to the houſe of lords in England: but, in 1782, it was declared, that although Ireland was an imperial *crown*, inſeparably annexed to that of Britain (on which connection the intereſt and happineſs of both nations eſſentially depended) yet the *kingdom* of Ireland was diſtinct, with a parliament of it's own, and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof. And, ſome time after, this declaration being thought inſufficient, the Britiſh legiſlature, by an expreſs act of parliament for that purpoſe, relinquiſhed all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Iriſh courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. The native Iriſh are deſcribed as impatient of abuſe and injury, quick of apprehenſion, implacable in reſentment, ardent in all their affections, and remarkably hoſpitable. In the country there certainly remains a great deal of this amiable national characteriſtic, and even in their towns, formality and etiquette are often ſo loſt in hearty ſalutations, and a familiar manner of addreſs, that the ſtranger ſoon feels himſelf at home, and imagines the people about him all relations. There are ſome conſiderable mountains in Ireland, the chief of which are the Knock Patrick, Sliew Bloomy, and Curlieu Hills. Of all it's bogs, that called the *Bog of Allen* is the moſt conſiderable. The chief lakes are Lough Lean, Lough Erne, Lough Neagh, and Lough Corribb; and it's principal rivers are the Shannon, Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Nore, and Suir. The kingdom is ſaid to have been formerly full of woods, but the caſe is now ſo different, it has been found neceſſary to plant new ones, and to give parliamentary encouragement for their preſervation and increaſe. The mineral productions of this country have been little known till of late years, the natives in general having given themſelves (at leaſt for ſome centuries paſt) little trouble about them. Nevertheleſs, copper, lead, iron, and even ſilver ores have been found in the Iriſh mines; ſome veſtiges of works of this ſort appear at Clontarf, on the edge of Dublin Bay. In the county of Antrim, there is a mine which conſiſts of a mixture of ſilver and lead, every 30lb. of lead ore producing about a pound of ſilver. There is another in Connaught, of the ſame kind; and one ſtill richer in Wicklow. About 12 miles from Limerick, two mines have been diſcovered, one of copper, and the other of lead. Iron mines are diſperſed all over the kingdom. There are likewiſe quarries of marble, ſlate, and freeſtone, and the earth produces in various places, coal and turf for firing.

IRELAND, one of the Bermuda iſlands.

IRELAND, NEW, a large iſland in the S. Atlantic Ocean, N. of New Britain. The moſt ſouthern point, Cape George, is in lat. 4. 59. S. lon. 152. 7. E. See NEW BRITAIN.

IRELAND'S EYE, a ſmall iſland on the N. ſide of Dublin Bar.

Iriſh Town, between Dublin and the ſea.

Ireton Kirk, Derbyſ. SW. of Wirkſworth. *Ireton, Little*, Derbyſhire. NE. of Kedleſton. *Irford Abbey*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Market Raiſin.

IRGISKOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, ſituated on the Irgis, 96 miles E. of Yoiſk.

IRISH CHANNEL, or ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, which is between the coaſt of Ireland and Great Britain.

Irmingland, Norf. NW. of Aleſham.

Irk, a river in Lanc. which runs into the Irwell, near Mancheſter.

IRKUTSK, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government to which it gives name. It is the ſea of a Greek biſhop, and a place of conſiderable commerce, the caravans which trade to China paſſing through it. It is ſituated on the river Angara, near it's confluence with the Irkut, near the Lake Baikal, 140 miles ESE. of Kolivan.

IRKUTSKOI, the largeſt, but leaſt peopled, government of Ruſſia, compriſing all the eaſtern parts of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chineſe Tartary, and from the boundaries of the governments of Tobolſk and Kolivan, on the W. to the Eaſtern Ocean. This large territory

territory was gradually conquered, and appropriated by the Ruſſians, in their deſultory excurſions from Tobolſk, and is now divided into the four provinces of Irkutſk, Nertchinſk, Yakutſk, and Okotſk, from the four principal towns.

Irnam, Linc. near Corby, pleaſantly ſituated, with good water, and in a wholeſome air. *Iron Acton*, Glouc. 3 miles from Briſtol, at the conflux of the Stoure and Laden, which form the river Frome. Much iron has formerly been dug up in this pariſh, and many iron works, and great heaps of cinders, are ſtill to be ſeen here. It has a coal-work now carrying on. In the church-yard is one of the croſſes, arched over, from whence the prieſts uſed to harangue the people on particular holidays.

IRONGRAY, a town of Kirkudbrightſhire, 16 miles E. of Kirkcudbright.

IRON MOUNTAINS, mountains of N. America, which divide the Tennaſſee government from N. Carolina. Lat. 35. 25. S. lon. 83. 0. W.

IRPIN, a river of Ruſſian Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, above Kiov.

IRROMANGO, an iſland of the New Hebrides, in the S Sea, nearly 80 miles in circuit. Lat. 18. 48. S. lon. 169. 20. E.

IRRONAM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea, near Tanna.

Irſted, Norf. SW, of Hickling. *Irt*, a river of Cumb. which runs into the Iriſh Channel below Carlton, not far from Ravenglaſs. In it are found the muſcles, that breed a ſort of pearl, vulgarly called ſhell-berries. Some gentlemen obtained a patent for this fiſhery, but we do not find that it turned to much account. *Irthing*, a river of Cumb. which runs into the Eden, about 2 miles E. of Carliſle. *Irthington*, Cumb. on the river Irthing, near Brampton. *Irton*, or *Irtondale*, Cumb. SE. of Egremont, near Waſdale, on the river Irt.

IRTYSH, a large river in Siberia, which riſes in Tartary, and running from the S. to the NW. falls into the Oby, about 200 miles N. by E. of Tobolſk. The NW. ſhore is low paſture ground; on the other ſide, is a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, and red and grey foxes, beſide the beſt grey ſquirrels in all Siberia. This river abounds with fiſh, particularly ſturgeon and delicate ſalmon.

*IRVINE, or IRWIN, a ſea-port of Ayrſhire, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, which ſeparates the counties of Ayr and Lanerk, near it's influx into the Clyde, 15 miles E. of the Iſle of Arran, and 26 SW. of Glaſgow. In 1790, there were 51 veſſels belonging to this port, the largeſt of which was 160 tons, and the ſmalleſt of 33. About 24,000 chaldrons of coals are exported annually to Ireland: as alſo conſiderable quantities of woollen goods, carpeting, muſlins, lawns, and linen; the principal imports are hemp, iron, deals, ſhip-timber, and corn, from Memel, Norway, &c. The number of inhabitants in the town and pariſh is eſtimated at 4500.

Irvill, a river of Lanc. which riſes above Bolton, flows thence to Mancheſter, and falls into the Merſey below Flixton, about 7 miles above Warington. *Irvon*, a river in Brecknockſ. which runs into the Wye at Builth.

ISABELLA FORT, on the river Schelde, oppoſite Antwerp; alſo a fort in Dutch Flanders, near Sluys.

ISABELLA, ST. the largeſt of the Iſles of Solomon, in the S. Sea. It was diſcovered by the Spaniards in the year 1568. Alſo a town on the N. coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo, built by Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1495. Lon. 71. 20. W.

Iſbury, Berks, near Lambourn. *Iſby Walton*, Leic. near Caſtle Dunnington.

ISCHIA, an iſland of Naples, about 20 miles in circuit, and laying 8 or 10 miles W. of the city of Naples. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquiſite kind; rivers, and fine gardens. It abounds in game, has ſeveral hot ſprings, and is much reſorted to by invalids, on account of it's healthy air.

ISCHIA, a town of Naples, capital of an iſland of the ſame name. It ſtands upon a rock, which is joined to the iſland by a ſtrong bridge; the rock is about 7 furlongs in circumference, and the city is like a pyramid of houſes piled one upon another, which makes a very ſingular and ſtriking appearance. At the end of the bridge are iron gates, which open into a ſubterraneous paſſage, through which they enter the city. Lat. 40. 41. N. lon. 14. 2. E.

Iſel, Cumberland, near Cockermouth, 3 miles up the Derwent. *Iſlham*, Cambridgeſhire, NE. of Soham.

ISENACH. See EISNACH.

ISENBURG, a town of Mark, Weſtphalia; a town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Iſer, with a caſtle on a ſharp rock, built by Charlemagne, 10 miles N. of Coblentz; and a town of Iſenburg, circle of Upper Rhine, 3 miles S. of Frankfort on the Maine.

ISENBURG, UPPER, a county in the Wetterau, Upper Rhine, about 30 miles long

long and 10 wide; divided among ſeveral branches of the houſe of Iſenburg.

ISENBURG, LOWER, a county in the Lower Rhine, formerly governed by counts of it's own; but now (except a ſmall part poſſeſſed by the counts of Wied-Runkel, and the barons of Walderdorf) included in the electorate of Treves.

ISENGHEIN, a town of the late Auſtrian Netherlands, ſeated on the river Mandeira, 5 miles from Courtray.

ISER, a pretty large river of Germany, which riſes in the Tyroleſe, about 5 miles N. from Inſpruck, and having paſſed by Munich, Landſchut, Landau, &c. falls into the Danube, about 2 miles below Deckendorf.

ISERE, a department of France, a part of the ci-devant Dauphiny, and ſo called from a river which riſes in the dept. of Mont Blanc, and paſſing through the middle of this department by the towns of Monſteir, Montmelian, Grenoble, &c. falls into the Rhone, about 3 miles N. of Valence. This river is navigable for boats as far as Montmelian. Grenoble is the principal town.

ISENARTS, or EISENARTS, a conſiderable town of Stiria, famous for it's iron mines. It is 30 miles NW. of Gratz.

ISERNIA, a town of Moliſo, in Naples.

Iſeton on the Iſle, Durham, SW. of Biſhop Auckland. *Iſey*, Wilts, N. of the Thames, near Cricklade. *Iſgar*, Northumberland, in the manor of Felton.

ISIGNI, a town in the dept. of Calvados, with a ſmall harbour, 15 miles W. of Bayeux; alſo a town in the dept. of the Channel, 9 miles SSE. of Avranches.

Iſker, or *Iſis*, a river in Brecknockſhire, that runs into the Uſk, at Aberiſker.

ISIS, a name frequently given to the river Thame, before it joins the Thames at Dorcheſter. See THAMES.

Iſis Parlis, in the E. part of the pariſh of Penrith, in Cumberland, on the N. bank of the Eamont, are two caverns, or grottoes, dug out of the ſolid rock, and ſufficient to contain 100 men. The paſſage to them is very narrow and dangerous; and, perhaps, it's perilous acceſs may have given it it's preſent name: though the vulgar tell ſtrange ſtories of one Iſis, a giant who lived here in former times, and like the Cacus of fabulous antiquity, uſed to ſeize men and cattle, and draw them into his den, to devour them. But it is highly probable, that theſe ſubterraneous chambers were made for a ſecure retreat in time of ſudden danger; and the iron gates, which were taken away not long ago, confirm this ſuppoſition.

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, on the NE. coaſt of the northern of the two iſlands that go under that name.

ISLAY, or ILA, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, to the SW. of Jura, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait or ſound. It's greateſt length is 25 miles; it's breadth about 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which is in a manner, a new town, and has a convenient harbour. The inhabitants are between 7 and 8000. The face of the country is hilly. Here are mines of copper, emery, quickſilver, lead ore, and black lead; with immenſe ſtores of limeſtone, marl, coral, and ſhell-ſand, for manure. Some corn and flax is raiſed here, and numerous droves of cattle are annually exported. In this, and ſome of the neighbouring iſlands, multitudes of adders infeſt the heath. On the NW. ſide of the iſland is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far-winding paſſages, ſometimes opening into fine expanſes; again cloſing, for a long ſpace, into galleries, and forming a curious ſubterraneous labyrinth. There are alſo many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are ſo wild, that they are ſhot like deer.

Iſle, Shropſ. 2 miles from Shrewſbury; is a peninſula formed by the Severn, where thoſe floats, called Coracles, are much uſed. They are of a form almoſt oval, and made of ſplit, ſallow twigs, interwoven, the part under the water covered with a horſes hide. Only one man can ſit in them, who rows very ſwiftly with one hand, while, with the other, he manages his fiſhing tackle. A coracle is about 5 feet long and 3 broad, round at the bottom, and ſo light, that the fiſhermen carry them on their backs to and from the water.

ISLE ADAM, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated on the river Oiſe, 6 miles NNE. of Pontoiſe.

Iſle Along; ſee *Annalong*, *Iſle of*.

ISLE OF BEEVES, an iſland in the Bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles in length and 8 in breadth. It abounds in cattle and excellent fruits. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 91. 30. W.

Iſle of Dogs, Midd. a part of Poplar Marſh, ſo named by the ſeamen in paſſing it, when the kings had a palace at Greenwich, and the royal hounds were kenneled here.

ISLE DE DIEU, or D'YEU, an iſland on the coaſt of France, about 7 miles long and 2 wide. It is 15 miles SSW. of Noirmoutier. Lat. 46. 45. N. lon. 2. 15. W.

ISLE DE FRANCE. See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

ISLE JOURDAIN, a town in the dept. of Gera, in an iſland of the little river Save, 8 miles N. of Lombez; alſo a town in the dept. of the Vienne.

ISLE ROUSSE, a town of Corſica.

ISLE AND VILAINE, a dept. of France, having the Engliſh Channel, and the dept. of the Channel on the N. and the dept. of the Lower Loire on the S. Rennes is the capital.

ILLEBEN. See EISLEBEN.

*ISLEWORTH, a town in Middleſex, 9 miles W. of London. It is ſituated on the river Thames, oppoſite to Richmond.

Iſley, Cornw. SW. of Padſtow. *Iſlington*, Norf. near Lynn Marſh. *Iſlington*, a large village to the N. of London, to which it is now contiguous. On the NW. is the new village of Pentonville, to which it is likewiſe united. The New River, which is a great ornament to this place, is received, at the SW. end of it, into a large reſervoir, called the New River Head, whence it's water is conveyed in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. The pariſh is very extenſive, including the hamlets of Upper and Lower Holloway, Kingſland Green, and three ſides of Newington Green. Near the New River Head, is a noted ſpring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells. *Iſlip*, Northamptonſhire, near Thrapſton.

ISLIP, a town of Oxfordſhire, chiefly noted for the birth and baptiſm of Edward the Confeſſor, The chapel wherein Edward was baptized, at a ſmall diſtance N. from the church, was deſecrated during Cromwell's uſurpation, and converted to the meaneſt uſes of a farm yard. It is built of ſtone, 15 yards long and 7 broad, and retains traces of the arches of an oblong window at the E. end. At preſent it has a roof of thatch, and is ſtill called the king's chapel. The manor was given by Edward the Confeſſor to Weſtminſter Abbey, to which it ſtill belongs. It has alſo ſome remains of an ancient palace, ſaid to have been King Ethelred's. By the Oxfordſhire canal, it communicates with all the late inland navigations. It has a good market for ſheep, and is 36 miles NW. of London, on the road to Aberyſtwith.

ISMAIL, a town of Beſſarabia. It was taken by ſtorm by the Ruſſians, under General Suwarrow, on the 22d of December 1790; and it is ſaid, that the long ſiege and the capture did not coſt leſs than 10,000 men. The moſt atrocious part of the tranſaction is, that the garriſon (whoſe firmneſs would have received, from a leſs ſanguinary foe, the higheſt applauſe) were maſſacred by the mercileſs conquerors, to the amount of, by their own account, 30,000 men, and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal ſoldiery. Iſmail is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Danube, 140 miles SW. of Ockzakow. Lat. 45. 11. N. lon. 29. 30. E.

ISMID, or IS NIKMID. See NICOMEDIA.

ISNIC, a town of Natolia, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, yet containing ſcarcely 300 houſes. It is the antient Nice, famous for the firſt general council held here in 325, and which promulged the Nicene Creed as an article of faith. There is now nothing remaining of its ancient ſplendour but an aqueduct. Silk forms the principal article of trade among the inhabitants, who are moſtly Jews. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on a lake which abounds with fiſh, and communicates with the Sea of Marmora, 60 miles SE. of Conſtantinople.

ISNY, an imperial town of the Algau, in Suabia, with a famous abbey of Benedictine monks. It is ſeated on the river Iſny, 40 miles S. of Ulm.

ISOLA, a ſea-port of Calabria Ultra; and a town of Terra di Lavora, both in Naples; alſo a town of Iſtria; and a river of the Tyroleſe, which runs into the Drave near Leintz.

ISONA, a town of Catalonia.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city of Aſia, capital of Perſia, ſeated in the province of Irac-Agemi, and thought by ſome, to be the fineſt city in the Eaſt. It ſtands in the middle of a plain, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains, at 8 miles diſtance, which riſe gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river, except a ſmall one, called Zenderoud, which ſupplies almoſt all the houſes with water, and over which are ſeveral fine bridges. It is nearly of an oval form, with well-built houſes and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and even ſleep in the ſummer time, for the ſake of the cool air. The walls are built of mud, and about 20 miles in compaſs, but being kept in no repair, and hidden by the adjoining houſes and gardens, they have but a mean appearance, and are hardly to be diſcovered. The Meidan Shah, or Royal Square, is 440 paces long and 160 broad, ſurrounded by a canal, built with bricks, cemented by a black mortar, which, in time, becomes harder than freeſtone. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is one of the moſt ſpacious in the world, be-

ing 5 miles in circumference: it's great portico ſtands in the royal ſquare, and is built with porphyry, and very high. There are 260 moſques, among which the royal moſque, at the S. end of the ſquare, is adorned with an inconceivable profuſion of gold, azure, and other ornaments; many of the figures, decorations, &c. on it's portico, being wrought in a manner unknown to our European architects; 1800 large caravanſeras, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houſes, and ſome very fine ſtreets, in which are canals planted with trees; though, generally ſpeaking, the other ſtreets are narrow, crooked, and not paved; they are, however, more free from dirt and duſt than many great cities in Europe, as the air here is very dry, and every houſekeeper waters the ſtreet before his own door twice a day. The inhabitants were formerly computed at 1,000,000; but, what with inteſtine broils and civil wars, this kingdom has been almoſt torn to pieces, by which the principal towns are greatly depopulated. There are 3 large ſuburbs; that called Joiſa, is inhabited by Armenians; Haſenbath, by Georgians; and Kebrabath by Pagans. Though it is at a diſtance from the ſea, it carries on a great trade, the people of ſeveral nations reſorting there for the ſake of traffic. It is 265 miles NE. of Buſſarah, 300 S. of the Caſpian Sea, and 1400 SE. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 32.25. N. lon. 52. 55. E.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, and ISSEL, or YSSEL, THE LITTLE, two rivers of the United Provinces. The former riſes in Weſtphalia, paſſes by Doeſburg, Zutphen, Deventer, &c. and falls into the Zuyder Zee, by two mouths, a little below Campen; the latter waters Yſſelſtein, Montfort, Gouda, &c. and falls into the Maeſe, 2 miles above Rotterdam.

ISSEL, OLD, a river which riſes in the N. part of the duchy of Cleves, and runs into the Iſſel at Doeſburg.

ISSELSTEIN, or YSSELSTEIN, a town of Utrecht, with a ſmall territory, ſeated on the Iſſel, 5 miles S. of Utrecht.

Iſſerkelly, in Galway, Connaught.

ISSEQUIBO, a flouriſhing ſettlement of the Dutch, in Guiana, S. America, contiguous to that of Demerary, and 8 or 10 miles W. of the town of Surinam. It is ſeated on the river Iſſequibo, which is about 3 leagues wide at it's mouth, and runs into the Atlantic in lat. 6. 45. N. and lon. 63. 20. W. It's principal productions are ſugar, coffee, and cotton. It has been twice taken by the Engliſh; in 81, but reſtored by the treaty of peace, in 1783; and ſince the commencement of the preſent war; it ſtill remains in their poſſeſſion.

ISSOIRE, an ancient town in the dept. of Puy de Dome, near which are found amethyſts, of as beautiful a colour as thoſe of the Eaſt, but not ſo hard. Iſſoire is ſeated on the river Couze, near the Allier, 15 miles SSE. of Clermont.

ISSOUDUN, a town in the dept. of Indre, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It's trade is in wool and cattle; and it has conſiderable manufactories of cloth, hats, and ſtockings. It is ſeated on the river Theols, 17 miles SW. of Bourges, and 135 nearly S. of Paris.

IS SUR TILLE, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, ſituated on the river Tille, 5 miles N. of Dijon.

Iſtbwith, a river in Cardiganſ. which runs into the Iriſh ſea, at or near Aberyſtwith. *Iſting Ebourn*, Suſſex, NW. of Midhurſt. *Iſtrad*, a river in Denbighſ which runs into the Clwyd below Whitchurch.

ISTRIA, a peninſula of Italy, lying on the N. part of the Adriatic, by which it is, in a manner, ſurrounded, except towards the N. where it is joined to Carniola. It was anciently a part of Illyrium, and was conquered by the Romans, between the firſt and ſecond Punic wars. In the middle ages it belonged to the patriarch of Aquilea; and in the year 1190 moſt of the maritime part was conquered by the republic of Venice, though not without interruption from the Auſtrians. It is hilly, and the air is unhealthy, eſpecially near the coaſt; but the ſoil produces plenty of wine, oil, and paſtures; there are alſo quarries of fine marble. That part of it which lately belonged to the Venetians, is now moſtly annexed to the houſe of Auſtria. Capo d'Iſtria was the capital.

Iſwich, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs N. of Kirkham.

ITALY, one of the fineſt and moſt celebrated countries of Europe, extending from NW. to SE. nearly 700 miles. On the N. and NW. it is bounded by France, Swiſſerland, and Germany; on the E. by Carniola and the Adriatic; and on the SW. and W. by the Mediterranean; its figure bearing ſome reſemblance to that of a boot. It was formerly the ſeat of the Roman empire, and, afterwards, of the more ſingular uſurpation, the dominions of the pope; for this eccleſiaſtical monarch, under the modeſt title of *miniſter miniſtrorum*, ſervant of ſervants, claimed a right to diſpoſe not only of the affairs of ſeveral nations as acknowledged his ſupremacy

but alſo of pagan lands to the ends of the earth; beſtowing them, as an inheritance, on the royal ſupporters of his church. Italy is divided into a great number of ſtates, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Swiſſerland, on the W. and N. are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Montferrat, and part of the Milaneſe. To the NE. are the ci-devant territories of Venice, now moſtly reduced to the obedience of the emperor. S. of theſe are the late Italian dominions of the emperor, namely, part of the Milaneſe, and the Mantuan, now formed into an independent republic, under the protection of France. S. of theſe are Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, lately belonging to the duke of Modena, but now incorporated with the new republic. W. of theſe are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, whoſe ſovereign is of the houſe of Bourbon. S. of Parma lies the republic of Genoa, and SE. of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuſcany. The Eccleſiaſtical State, or territory of the Pope, lies principally to the E. and SE. of Tuſcany, between the Gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and the remainder of Italy, which occupies the whole ſouthern extremity, is the kingdom of Naples, with it's dependant iſlands, of which Sicily is the principal. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different ſituations of the countries it contains. In thoſe on the NE. ſide of the Appenines, it is temperate; but on the SW. it is very warm. The air of the Campania of Rome, and of the Ferrareſe, is ſaid to be unwholeſome; which is owing to the land not being duly cultivated, nor the marſhes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In ſummer the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples, and would be almoſt intolerable, if it were not alleviated by the ſea-breezes. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Var; and there are ſeveral fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Braccianno, and Celano. As there are a number of rivers in Italy, beſide thoſe mentioned above, the ſoil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the beſt oil in Europe; excellent ſilk in abundance; corn of all ſorts, but not in ſuch plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raiſins, ſugar, innumerable mulberry-trees, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, cheſnuts, &c. Moſt of theſe fruits were at firſt imported by the Romans from Aſia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the ſoil. This country alſo yields good paſture, and abounds with cattle, ſheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horſes. The foreſts are well ſtored with game; and the mountains yield, not only mines of iron, alum, ſulphur, marble of all ſorts, alabaſter, jaſper, porphyry, &c. but alſo gold and ſilver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, ſhrubs, and evergreens, as thyme, lavender, laurel, wild olive-trees, tamarinds, junipers, oaks, and pines. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and ſilks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great ſums of money are expended by travellers in the purchaſe of pictures, curioſities, relics, antiquities, &c. The Italians have been the moſt celebrated of all the moderns for their genius and taſte in architecture, painting, carving, and muſic, and ſeveral of them have alſo been eminent as writers. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly their predeceſſors, the ladies of ancient Rome; they alſo uſe paints and waſhes for their hands and faces. The Italian language is a corruption of the Latin, and is ſaid to be ſpoken beſt at Florence.

Itchel, Hants, near Alderſton. *Itchen*, or *Alre*, a river of Hants, which riſes at Chilton Candover, in the centre of the county, and thence running SW. waters the city of Wincheſter, where it begins to be navigable; from Wincheſter it's courſe is directly S. till it enters the Bay of Southampton, at the town of that name. *Itching*, or *Irthing*, a river of Northumb. and Cumb. falling into the Eden near Warwick. *Itching Abbots*, Hants, NW. of Alresford. *Itching Stoke*, Hants, E. of Itching Abbots. *Itchington*, Glouceſterſhire, in Titherington pariſh.

ITCHINGTON BISHOP'S, a town of Warwickſhire, ſo called from the biſhops of Lichfield and Coventry, once it's poſſeſſors. It is ſituated on the river Ichene, to the NE. of Kineton. This was anciently one of the chief towns in the county; and, in the reign of Henry II. was ranked with the boroughs that were to contribute to the marriage of that king's daughter. Market on Wedneſday.

Itchington, Long and *Nether*, Warw. near Southam. *Itenfield*, Cumb. near Inglewood Foreſt. *Itton*, a river in Radnorſ. which runs into the Wye, near Diſſart, about 3 miles N. of Builth. *Itteringham*, Norf. NW. of Aleſham. *Itton*, Monmouthſ. W. of Chepſtow.

ITZEHOE, a town of Daniſh Holſtein, built originally by Count Egbert, in purſuance of an order, in the year 809, from the emperor, Charles the Great, as a fortreſs againſt the Danes. It is ſeated on the river Stoer, 8 miles NNE. of Glueckſtadt.

JUAN DE FRONTERA, ST. a town of S. America, in Peru, in the diſtrict of Chiquitos. It lies to the E. of the Andes, 98 miles NE. of St. Jago.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, ST. an iſland of the W. Indies, 50 miles E. of St. Domingo, and called by the Engliſh *Porto Rico*. It is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is ſubject to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile valleys, interſperſed with woods, and well watered with ſprings and rivulets. It's meadows are very rich, and there are ſo many cattle, imported originally from Old Spain, that they often kill them for the ſake of the ſkins alone. The woods are ſtored with parrots, wild pigeons, and other fowl. European poultry is found here in plenty, and their coaſts afford abundance of fiſh. The N. part of the iſland, which is the moſt barren, is ſaid to contain various mines of ſilver and gold. The principal trade of the natives conſiſts in their ſugar, rum, ginger, corn, hides, and cotton, both raw and manufactured, caſſia, maſtic, ſalt, oranges, lemons, ſweetmeats, and other fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain. A breed of dogs, which the Spaniards originally brought over, for the purpoſe of hunting and tearing in pieces the defenceleſs inhabitants, are ſaid to live here wild in the woods, near the ſea ſhore, and ſubſiſt upon land rats, that burrow in the earth. This iſland was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1493. The air is pretty healthy, but it is ſubject to ſtorms and hurricanes, like the reſt of theſe iſlands. The capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated in the peninſula, on the N. coaſt of the iſland, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel and caſtle. It is populous and well built, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor. It was founded in the year 1514. In 1594, when it was in a very flouriſhing ſtate, it was attacked by Sir Francis Drake, who deſtroyed all the ſhips in the harbour, but could make no farther progreſs into the iſland. In the year 1597, it was taken and plundered by the Earl of Cumberland. Lat. 18. 29. N. lon. 67. 4. W.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an iſland in the S. Sea, about 12 miles long and 6 wide. It is 330 miles W. of the coaſt of Chili, parallel with St. Jago. It is uninhabited, but having a good harbour on the N. coaſt, called Cumberland Bay, it is found extremely convenient to touchat and water. Lat. 33. 40. S. lon. 83. W.

JUAN DE ULLOA, ST. an iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, half a mile NE. of Vera Cruz.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large peninſula of Mexico, nearly oppoſite the W. end of the iſland of Cuba. It has the Gulf of Honduras to the E. and the Bay of Campeachy to the W and contains a great quantity of timber, proper for building of ſhips; as alſo ſugar, caſſia, indigo, cotton, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are very few, they having formerly been very ill uſed by the Spaniards. It is a flat, level country, and is unhealthy in ſome parts, which may be owing to the frequent inundations. Merida is the capital; but ſome give that appellation to the town of Campeachy. See HONDURAS.

JUDENBURG, a town of Stiria, ſituated on the river Muhr. The public buildings with the ſquare, are magnificent.

JUDOIGNE, or GELDENACKEN, a town of the late Auſtrian Brabant, ſituated on the Geete, 12 miles SSE. of Louvain.

Ive, St. Cornwall, W. of Kellington.

Ive Church, Kent, by Romney Marſh.

Ivedon, Devonſhire, in Auleſcomb pariſh.

Iver, Bucks, near Uxbridge.

IVES, ST. a ſea-port of Cornwall, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, with about 30 ſhips belonging to it's harbour, 8 miles NE. of Penzance, and 277 W. by S. of London. It trades largely in pilchard and Corniſh ſlates. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

*IVES, ST. a town of Huntingdonſhire with the largeſt market in England for cattle, except that of Smithfield. It is an ancient, large, and handſome place, ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge, 6 miles nearly E. of Huntingdon, and 59 N of London. Market on Monday.

JUGON, a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt, containing about 702 inhabitants.

IVICA, an iſland of the Mediterranean about 15 miles long, and 12 wide, ſubject to Spain. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and remarkable for the great quantity of ſalt made in it. It is 50 miles SW. of Majorca. The capital is of the ſame name, ſeated on a bay with a good harbour. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 1. 25. E.

Ivil, or *Ivel*, a river in Bedf. which runs into the Ouſe at Temsford. *Ivel*

river in Somerſ. which runs into the Parrot, near Langport.

IVINGO, a town in Bucks, with a manufacture of lace, 6 miles SW. of Dunſtable. Market on Monday.

JULIAN, ST. a harbour on the coaſt of Patagonia. Lat. 49. 10. S. lon. 68. 44. W.

Julian's, St. Monm. near Caerlion.

Julian's Town, Meath, Leinſter.

JULIEN, ST. a town in the reſpective depts. of the Jura, Coté d'Or, Mont Blanc, Higher Alps, Upper Loire, Rhone and Loire, Vienne, Saone and Loire, Calvados, Upper Garonne, Var, Drome, Ain and Loire.

JULIEN, ST. DU SAULT, a town in the dept. of the Yonne, ſeated on or near the river Yonne, 10½ miles S. of Sens.

JULIERS, a duchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated between the Rhine and the Maeſe, and bounded by the duchy of Guelders on the N. and by the electorate of Cologne and the Rhine on the E. The principal towns are Juliers, the capital, a ſmall, but ſtrong town, with a regular citadel, a church, and a convent, within the walls, and a Calviniſt and a Lutheran church without, ſituated on the Ruhr, 22 miles W. of Cologne, in lat. 50. 57. N. and lon. 6. 23. E. Dueren, Aix la Chapelle, Munſter Eyffel, and Euſzkirchen. In the country, in general, are 26 towns, and 11 freedoms and boroughs. It is ſubject to the elector palatine, is about 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is remarkable for the great quantity of woad it produces.

JULPHA, OLD, once the capital of Armenia, in Aſia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been tranſplanted to a ſuburb of Iſpahan, called New Julpha, where they have ſeveral churches. They were brought thither for the ſake of trade.

JUMIEGE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Seine, 12 miles WSW. of Rouen.

JUMNA, a large river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Thibet, waters the cities of Delhi, Agra, &c. and runs into the Ganges at Allahabad.

Jump, Yorkſhire, near Rotheram.

JUNAGUR, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the county of Guzerat. It is 170 miles SW. of Amedabad.

JUSCULAM, a town of the Iſland of Java, ſituated on the SW. coaſt, 55 miles SSW. of Batavia.

JUNKSEILON, an iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the SW. coaſt of Siam, nearly 60 miles long, and from 10 to 20 wide. Near the principal town (of the ſame name, ſituated in the N. part of the iſland, with a ſecure harbour for ſmall veſſels) is a mine of loadſtone, but the pieces do not preſerve their virtue above 4 or 5 months. Lat. 8. 56. N. lon. 98. 30. E.

IVORY COAST, a country of Africa, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, between Cape Appolonia and Cape Palmas. It contains ſeveral towns which are ſituated at the mouths of rivers, called by the ſame name. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and ſlaves; the former in the greateſt plenty. Whatever the Gold Coaſt produces, is alſo found here in greater abundance and perfection; and indeed, the fruits and vegetables of the warmer climates ſeem all to be united on the Ivory Coaſt. The interior country, however, is but little known, as the natives refuſe the Europeans leave to build ſettlements, or even trade among them, except by means of the coaſt negroes. The inhabitants are reckoned the moſt ſavage and barbarous on the whole coaſt, and ſome writers ſcruple not to call them anthropophagi.

Ivory Lodge, Hants, in New Foreſt.

JURA, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, NE. of the iſland of Iſlay, on the coaſt of Argyleſhire. It is about 25 miles long, and 7 broad. Some parts of the ſouthern and weſtern ſides are fertile, and there are only three mountains on the whole iſland. Theſe are of a conical form, of a ſtupendous height, and are called the Paps of Jura. The reſt of the iſland is flat, and generally covered with heath. Shell fiſh and potatoes form the principal food of the poorer people. A few wild roes are ſtill ſeen here, but their number is continually growing leſs.

JURA, a department of France, having Swiſſerland to the E. the dept. of Saone and Loire to the W. and the Upper Saone on the N. It contains mines of iron of a ſuperior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, of jaſper of different colours, and of alabaſter. It takes it's name from Mount Jura. Lons le Saunier is the capital.

JURA, MOUNT, a chain of mountains, which extend, nearly in a line, from the Rhine, near Baſil, to the Rhone, 10 miles below Geneva; ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs elevated, and in different places taking different names.

IVREA, a town of Canavez, in Piedmont, containing beſides the cathedral, 3 pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. It is defended by a caſtle and two other fortreſſes, and is ſituated on the

Grand Doria river, 20 miles N. of Turin.

IVRY, a town in the dept. of Eure, with a late Benedictine abbey, ſituated on the river Eure, 10 miles N by W. of Dreux; alſo a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or; and a town in the dept. of Paris, 3 miles S. of Paris.

Juſt, St. Cornwall, at the Land's End, NW. of Penzance. *Juſt Caſtle, St.* Cornwall, on Falmouth Haven.

JUTLAND, a large peninſula of Denmark, bounded on the S. by the duchy of Holſtein; and on the other ſides by the German Ocean and Baltic Sea. It is about 200 miles in length, from N. to S. and 95 in breadth, from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholeſome, and the ſoil is fertile in corn and paſtures, which feed a great number of horſes, beeves, and hogs, which are ſent to Germany, Holland, &c. Hence Jutland is commonly called the *land of bacon and rye bread*. This was anciently called the Cimbrica Cherſoneſus; and is ſuppoſed to be the country whence the Anglo Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sletwick. N. Jutland is compoſed of four general governments, each of which has it's biſhop and general governor. They derive their name from the four chief cities, Aalborg, Wiborg, Aarhuys, and Ripen.

Ivy Bridge, Devonſ. a village remarkable for it's rural and picturesque ſcenery. It is conſiderably increaſed of late in it's buildings, and is ſeated on the rapid and noiſy river Arme, on the road between Exeter and Plymouth, 11 miles NE. of the latter. *Ivy Church*, Wilts, 2 miles from Saliſbury. *Ivythorn*, Somerſetſ. W. of Glaſtonbury. *Izvade*, Kent, near Milton and Sittingbourn. *Ixning*, Suffolk. near Newmarket.

IXWORTH, a town in Suffolk, ſituated on the road between Bury and Yarmouth, 7 miles NE. of Bury, and 79 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Ixworthorp, Suffolk. NW. of Ixworth.

JYENAGUR, a country of Hindooſtan, lying to the S. of the Mewat, in the eaſtern quarter of Agimere, and ſubject to one of the rajpoot princes.

JYEPOUR, a city of Hindooſtan, in the territory of Jyenagur. It was built by the celebrated rajah Jeſſing, who alſo erected an obſervatory here, and invited Claude Boudier to it, in 1734. Wendel repreſents Jyepour as a place of great wealth and conſequence in 1779, being the ſtaple of the principal part of the goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 104 miles W. by S. of Agra, and 70 ENE of Agimere.

IZQUINTENANGO, a town of Chiapa, in Mexico.

KABER, Weſtmorland, near Kirkby Steven.

KACHAO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kumbo, containing a pariſh church and a convent of Capuchins. It has a Portugueſe garriſon, and is ſurrounded with a rampart and paliſadoes, and defended with artillery. It is ſituated on the river San Domingo, about 50 miles from it's mouth.

KADAN, a town of Saats, in Bohemia.

Kaddy Carne, in Down, Ulſter, a long ledge of rocks on Big Iſland.

KADERSKILL, a town of New York.

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monaſtery of Heſſe, 5 miles SE. of Caſſel.

KAHUN, a town of Herman, in Perſia, 36 miles SW. of Sirgian.

KAIRWAN. See CAIROAN.

KAISARIJAH, anciently called MAZACA, and afterwards CÆSAREA or CAPPADOCIA, a populous town of Caramania, divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a moſque. The Greeks have a metropolitan and another church, and the Armenians 3 churches. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. It is 150 miles NE. of Cogni.

KAISERSBERG, a town of Stiria, with a caſtle, 5 miles SW. of Leoben.

KAISERTHAL, a town of Baden, in Swiſſerland, ſituated on the Rhine, 3 miles NE. of Baden.

KALAAR, a conſiderable town af Ghilan, in Perſia, with a manufacture of ſilk.

Kald-worth, Northumberland, in Mildforth barony.

Kale, a river of Roxburghſ. which runs into the Tiviot, 4 miles S. of Kelſo.

KALENBURG, a town of Paderborn, in Weſtphalia.

KALGUEV, an iſland in the Frozen Ocean, about 140 miles in circumference. It is about 140 miles NNE. of Archangel.

KALIR,

KALIR, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia.

KALISCH, a palatinate, late of Poland, now of W. Pruſſia, called alſo the palatinate of GNESEN, and it's capital, ſeated on the river Proſna, 57 miles NE. of Breſlaw.

KALKA, a country of Aſia, bounded on the N. by Ruſſian Siberia; on the E. by Chineſe Tartary; on the S. by the Cobi, or Sandy Deſert; and on the W. by other parts of Tartary. It is inhabited by the Eluths and Kalmucs.

Kallamer, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs.

KALMUCS, a nation of Tartars, who inhabit that part of the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus, that lies between the river Volga, and the river Yaick (now Ural) toward the Caſpian Sea; in all which immenſe tract there is not a houſe to be ſeen, as they all live in tents, and remove from one place to another, in queſt of paſturage for their large herds of cattle, conſiſting of horſes, camels, cows, and ſheep. They neither ſow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, ſo that they live without bread, or any ſort of vegetable; and in the winter, their cattle fare as other wild beaſts. Their food is fleſh, (eſpecially that of horſes) fiſh, wild-fowl, and veniſon; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheeſe; but mare's milk is the moſt eſteemed among them, and from it they make a ſtrong ſpirit, of which they are very fond, and which is clear as water. They are divided into a number of hordes, or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledging the authority of one principal khan, who is called orchicurtikhan, or king of kings, who derives his pedigree from Tamerlane. All of them, however, have gradually ſubmitted to the government of Ruſſia, or live at preſent under it's protection. They are pagans. They wear coats of ſtuff, or ſilk, above which they wear a large, wide, fur coat of ſheep-ſkins, and a cap of the ſame. Their cattle are large, and their ſheep are of the largeſt kind, having great fat tails, weighing from 25 to 30 pounds; their ears hanging down like our dogs, and, inſtead of wool, they have ſoft curled hair, ſo that their ſkins are converted into fur coats. Their horſes are ſmall, but ſwift, hardy, and ſtrong; and many of them pace naturally, and trot at an incredible rate. They eat the fleſh of camels, cows, and ſheep, but univerſally give the preference to that of the horſe. When they go upon any expedition, they have no regard either to bridges or boats; they no ſooner come to a river, than in they plunge with their horſes, and, ſliding from their backs, hold faſt by the manes till they get over, and then immediately mount again, and proceed. They live but 4 months at moſt in the deſerts, and inhabit a moſt pleaſant country all the reſt of the year (when it is not overflowed) tending their flocks and herds, fiſhing, and hunting. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a ſheep with him for his proviſion, and three horſes, which he rides alternately; and when any of them fail, they kill it, and divide the fleſh, putting pieces of it under their ſaddles, and, after riding ſome time upon it, they eat it without any farther preparation. Their kibbets, or tents, are large, and ſurpriſingly warm, having a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the ſmoke; they are 24 feet in diameter, and capable of being enlarged or contracted at pleaſure; they are all round, the ſides being made of a kind of checkered wicker-work, and the croſs ſticks neatly jointed, for folding together, or extending. The kibbet withſtands wind and rain well, and is erected with greater eaſe and in leſs time than we could ſet up an officer's tent. The ſmall-pox is as much dreaded among the Kalmucs as the peſtilence among us. When any of them are ſeized with it, they immediately break up their camp and flee, leaving the ſick perſon in one of their kibbets, or tents, with a killed ſheep, part of which is roaſted and part raw, and a jar of water, and ſome wood for fire; if they recover, they follow the horde, but this ſeldom happens, for they moſtly die for want of attendance. In a more extenſive ſenſe, however, the Kalmuc's country includes both the Kalmuc and Mongul Tartars, who both formerly compoſed but one people. The Mongul Tartars are partly independent, and partly ſubject to China. See MONGULS.

KALNICK, a town of Bracklaw, in Poland.

KALUGA, a town of Ruſſia, capital of Kalutſkoe, a government, formerly included in that of Moſcow, of which it lies W. and E. of the government of Smolenſkoe; about 140 miles in length, and from 40 to 90 in breadth. Occa is the principal river, on which the town of Kaluga is ſituated, 390 miles SE. of Peterſburg.

KALMUNZ, a town of Newberg, in Bavaria, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Nab and Vilz, 12 miles NNW. of Ratiſbon.

KAMAKURA, an iſland of Japan, about 3 miles in circumference, on the S. coaſt of Niphon, uſed as a ſtate priſon. The coaſt of this iſland is ſo ſharp, that perſons

ſons and freightage are generally lifted up by cranes.

KAMBALA, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in Thibet, between the lake Jamdro, and the Sampoo river.

KAMINIECK, a town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Podolia, which is ſometimes alſo called Kaminieck. A Popiſh and an Armenian biſhop, and a Caſtellan, reſide in this city; and a court of juſtice, and a provincial diet are, or were, lately, held here. Here is alſo a college, which formerly belonged to the Jeſuits. It has a caſtle built on a rock, and is one of the beſt fortified towns in Poland, although it is more beholden to nature than art for it's ſtrength. It is ſituated on the river Smetrica, which falls into the Dnieſter a little below it, 100 miles W. of Braclaw.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninſula of Siberia, in the government of Irkutſkoi, bounded on the N. by the province of Ochotſk; on the E. and S. by the N. Pacific Ocean; and on the W. by the Sea of Ochotſk and the Penzinſkoe Gulf. It is about 600 miles in length, and from 30 to 200 in breadth. The ſouthern extremity is Cape Lopatka, in lat. from 52. to 61. N. and lon. 156. 45. E. according to Capt. King, who viſited this country in 1779. A chain of high mountains from N. to S. extends the whole length of the peninſula, and almoſt equally divides it; whence ſeveral rivers take their riſe, and empty themſelves on both ſides into the Pacific Ocean, and the Sea of Ochotſk. Stunted trees are thinly ſcattered over the whole face of the country, whoſe bottoms are moſſy, with a mixture of low heath; the whole reſembling Newfoundland in a moſt ſtriking degree. This diſadvantage of ſoil, however, is not univerſal; for ſome parts produce tolerably good hay. Four months, commencing at midſummer, may be conſidered as forming their ſpring, ſummer, and autumn, the reſt of the year is all dreary winter. They have great quantities of wholeſome vegetables, in a wild ſtate, ſuch as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and wild celery, with ſome excellent turnips, and turnip-radiſhes, upon a few ſpots of ground in the valleys; and this is the utmoſt extent of their garden cultivation. They have a variety of wild berries, ſuch as blue berries, round and oval, partridge-berries, cranberries, crowberries, blackberries, &c. which are gathered at proper ſeaſons, and preſerved by boiling them into a thick jam, without ſugar. Theſe conſtitute a conſiderable part of the winter proviſion, ſerving as a general ſauce to their dried and ſalt fiſh, of which kind of food they are, unqueſtionably, excellent correctives. The natives likewiſe eat them, by themſelves, in puddings, and various other ways, and make decoctions of them for their ordinary liquor. Fiſh is certainly the ſtaple article of food among the inhabitants of this peninſula, who cannot poſſibly derive any conſiderable part of their ſubſtenance either from agriculture or cattle; they, however, obtain ſome from their foreſts, particularly in the bear, which to hunt and kill, is, with the inhabitants, a ſkilful and dangerous adventure. The people of Kamtſchatka may be ſaid to conſiſt of three ſorts; the Kamtſchadales, the Ruſſians, and Coſſacks, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. The habitations of the natives conſiſt of three different kinds, which they call jourts, balagans, and loghouſes. They inabit the firſt in the winter, and the ſecond in the ſummer; in the third, introduced by the Ruſſians, only the more wealthy people reſide. The external appearance of a jourt reſembles a round, ſquat hillock; a hole, ſerving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre, and the inhabitants go in and out by the aſſiſtance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little ſecurity for the toe. The upper garment of the Kamtſchadales reſembles a waggoner's frock; if for ſummer wear, it is made of nankeen; if intended for winter, it is made of a ſkin, having one ſide tanned, and the hair preſerved on the other, which is worn innermoſt; a cloſe jacket of nankeen, or other cotton ſtuff, is the next under this; and, beneath that, a ſhirt made of thin Perſian ſilk, of any colour. They wear long breeches and boots, made of ſkins, with the hair innermoſt. They have alſo a fur cap, with two flaps that are uſually tied up cloſe to the head, but are let to fall round the ſhoulders in rough weather. The true Kamtſchadales are a people of very remote antiquity, and have for many ages inhabited this peninſula. There are, at preſent, very few idolaters among them, the Ruſſians having beſtowed great pains, and been very ſucceſsful, in converting them to Chriſtianity. Schools are likewiſe eſtabliſhed in many of the oſtrogs, where the children of both the natives and Coſſacks are inſtructed gratuitouſly in the Ruſſian language. The Ruſſians firſt diſcovered the country in the year 1697, and, in 1699, 60 Ruſſian ſoldiers, with as many Coſſacks, penetrated into the heart of the peninſula, levying a tribute of furs in their progreſs. Their government, conſi-

dered

ſidered as a military one, is mild and equitable in a high degree. The natives are permitted to chuſe their own magiſtrates, with all the privileges they had ever enjoyed, who refer to the governor of Kamtſchatka ſuch caſes only as, from their intricacy or heinouſneſs, they do not chuſe to decide upon themſelves. Bolcheretſk is the principal place, ſituated on the SW. coaſt, in lat. 52. N.

KANDEGHERE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 70 miles NW. of Madras. In the year 1599, it was the capital of a kingdom called Narſinga, the reſidence of a Hindoo king, whoſe dominions extended over Tanjore and Madura; and in 1640, a deſcendant of that prince, who reigned here, permitted the Engliſh to form a ſettlement at Madras.

KANEM, a town and province of Bornou, in Africa.

KANIOW, a city of Kiow, in Poland, ſituated on the Dnieper.

KANISCHA, a town of Hungary, 96 miles S. of Vienna.

KANTCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiangſi. It's juriſdiction contains 12 cities of the third order, and it's ſoil produces the trees from which diſtils a varniſh, reckoned the beſt in China. It is 840 miles S. of Pekin.

Kantiſs, Eſſex, near Horndon.

Kanturk, in Cork, Munſter.

KAOTCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quangtong. It has within it's juriſdiction one city of the ſecond order, and 5 of the third. In this diſtrict are a great number of peacocks, and ſeveral ſorts of birds of prey. There is alſo a kind of ſtone, like marble, which naturally repreſents landſcapes, caſcades, &c. of which they make tables, and other curious houſehold furniture. It is ſituated in a very fruitful country, about 36 miles from the ſea, and 1130 SSW. of Pekin.

KAPOS, a town of Hungary, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Danube, 6 miles from Mohacs.

KAPPAS, OLD, a town of N. America, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, in lat. 34. 12. N. and lon. 91. 12. W. Near this place, Ferdinand de Soto firſt diſcovered the river Miſſiſſippi, in the year 1541.

KARAGINSKOI, an iſland in the N. Pacific Ocean, about 80 miles in circumference. It is ſituated near the NE. coaſt of Kamtſchatka, in lat. 59. N. and lon. 162. E.

KARECK, an iſland in the Perſian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, where all ſhips bound for Buſſorah muſt call for pilots. It is about 5 miles long and 2 broad; and is ſubject to the ſheick of Bundaric. The Dutch had a flouriſhing ſettlement here, about the middle of the 18th century, formed by the Baron Kniphauſen; but on his quitting their ſervice, it became ſubject again to it's former maſter.

Karham, Northumb. in Wark barony.

KARICAL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the kingdom of Tanjore, containing 14 pagodas, 15 moſques, and about 5000 inhabitants. It was ceded by the king of Tanjore to the French, taken by the Engliſh in the year 1760, and retaken in 1779. It is ſituated on the E. coaſt, on one of the branches of the Cauvery, 12 miles N. of Negapatam, and 6 S. of Tranquebar.

KARLSCRUCH, a town of Baden Durlach, in Suabia. The margrave has here a magnificent palace and gardens. The town is built on a regular plan, and the houſes are all as uniform as the ſtreets. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Baden.

Karnbank, a hill in Armagh, Ulſter. *Karn Gaur*, a hill in Down, Ulſter, 2 miles N. of Scraba.

Karnſuick, Cornwall, a rocky mountain, near Madern.

KASAN, capital of the government of the ſame name, contains ſeveral churches, almoſt all of which are built with ſtone, and 11 convents in and near the town. It is ſeated on the river Caſanka, where it falls into the Wolga, 400 miles E. by N. of Moſcow. See KAZANSKOE.

Katherine Hill, Surry, near Guilford. *Katharine's, St.* Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Katharine's, St.* in the ſuburbs of Lincoln. *Katharine's Hill, St.* Hants, near Wincheſter. *Katherington*, Hants, SE. of Biſhop's Waltham.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free town of Suabia.

KAYE'S ISLAND, in the N. Pacific Ocean, near the W. coaſt of N. America, about 30 miles in length and 4 in breadth, diſcovered and named by Captain Cook. The SW. point is a naked rock, conſiderably elevated above the land within it. Pine trees abound in all parts of the iſland; which indeed is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood. The trees, however, are far from being of an extraordinary growth; ſo that they would be of no great ſervice for ſhipping, excepting as materials for ſmall things. The pine trees appear to be all of one ſpecies; and neither the Canadian pine, nor cypreſs, are found here. Lat. 59. 51. N. lon. 143. 0. W.

KAYSERSBERG, a town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 5 miles NW. of Colmar.

KAYSER-

KAYSERSLAUTERN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the river Lauter, 22 miles SW. of Worms.

KAYSERSWERT, a town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Rhine, 8 miles N. of Duſſeldorp. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It was engaged a long time to the biſhoprick of Cologne; but, in 1762, it was reſtored to the elector palatine.

KAZANSKOE, a large country of the Ruſſian empire, formerly ſubject to the Kalmuc Tartars, to whom the great duke of Moſcow, with the other petty principalities of Ruſſia, were tributary. But Ivan Vaſſiliwitch I. the founder of the Ruſſian greatneſs, towards the end of the 15th century, reſcued his country from the Tartar yoke; and, in 1552, the ſecond duke of the ſame name, conquered Kaſan, which is now divided into the three Ruſſian governments of Kaſan, Simbirſk, and Penza.

Keach, a river in Cardiganſ. which runs into the Tivy below Kennarth. *Keadby*, Lincolnſhire, in Axholm Iſle.

Keady, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Kealcotes, *E. W. N.* and *S.* Linc. near Bollingbroke. *Keale*, Lincolnſ. near Bollingbroke.

Keamore, in Cork, Munſter. *Keany*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

Kearton, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, E. of Swaledale. *Kebby*, a river in Monmouthſ. which runs into the Uſk, near Abergavenny. *Kebeck*, a river in Yorkſ. which runs into the Nyde below Harrowgate. *Keddington*, Suff. NW. of Clare. *Kedleſton*, near Derby. *Kedrington*, Linc. N of Louth. *Keel*, Staffordſhire, near Newcaſtle under Line.

Keenagh, in Longford, Leinſter.

Keerby, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, SW. of Helmeſley. *Keerby*, Yorkſ. near Wetherby. *Keeton*, Nottingh. near Lenton.

KEFREEN, a town of Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, on the road from Tripoli. It gives name to a large, fertile plain, where they breed a great number of pigeons.

Kegbear, Devonſ. NW. of Okehampton. *Kegworth*, Leiceſ. on an eminence, 4 miles from Loughborough, on the road to Derby. Near it is a handſome, ſtone bridge, over the Trent, called Cavendiſh Bridge, built at the duke of Devonſhire's expence. Foot paſſengers, as well as horſes and carriages, pay toll here. *Keham*, E. of Leiceſter.

KEHL, a fortreſs of Suabia, ſituated at the conflux of the Kinzig into the Rhine, a mile and a half E. of Straſburg. In a war with Germany, the French generally endeavour to make themſelves maſters of it, for the ſake of tranſporting troops acroſs the Rhine.

Keingham, Yorkſ. SE. of Headon. *Keinton Manſfield*, Somerſ. *Kekewick*, Cheſh. near the Merſey, between Frodſham and Warrington. *Kelby*, Linc. W. of Grimſby. *Keld Chapel*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Swaledale. *Keldham*, Yorkſ. near Kirby Mooreſide. *Kelebar Hill*, Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter. *Kelfield*, Linc. near Axholm Iſle. *Kelfield*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Nun Appleton. *Kelham*, Nott. on the Trent, W. of Newark. *Kelingball*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, S. of Ripley. *Kelk*, Yorkſ. E. of Great Driffield. *Kellaham*, Cornw. W. of St. Neot's. *Kellath*, Weſtmorl. near Newbiggin. *Kellenyg*, Monmouthſ. *Kellermaſh*, Northamp. NE. of Naſeby. *Kellet*, *Upper* and *Lower*, N. of Lancaſter. *Kelley*, Devonſ. SE. of Launceſton. *Kelling*, Norf. NE. of Holt. *Kellington*, Yorkſ. E. of Pontefract.

KELLINGTON, or CALLINGTON, a town in Cornwall, with a woollen manufactory. It is ſituated on the river Tamar, 12 miles S. of Launceſton, and 217 W. by S. of London. It is not inferior to the beſt half of the Corniſh boroughs, for wealth and buildings, having one very good broad ſtreet, a market-houſe, and a neat church. Market on Wedneſday.

Kelliſhall, Suffolk, N. of Saxmundham. *Kellop*, a river in Durham, which runs into the higheſt head of the Wear. *Kellow*, Northumb. W. of Holy Iſland.

*KELLS, a town of Meath, in Leinſter, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Blackwater, 31 miles NW. of Dublin.

KELLS, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinſter, 64 miles SW. of Dublin.

Kells, a river and village of Antrim, in Ulſter, 89 miles from Dublin.

Kellum, *St.* Shropſ. S. of Hales Owen.

Kellymount, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Kellyſtown*, in Carlow, Leinſter, on the E. ſide of the river Barrow.

Kelmeſham, Worc. N. of Tewkeſbury. *Kelnſey*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Spurn Head. *Kelſal*, 6 miles NE. of Cheſter. *Kelſey*, Linc. near N. Kelſey. *Kelſey*, *N.* Linc. W. of Thongcaſter. *Kelſhull*, Herts, near Royſton.

KELSO, a handſome and populous town of Roxburghſhire, containing a large market place, it's principal, with 2 ſmall ſtreets, about 376 houſes, and 3550 inhabitants. It has ſome manufactures of flannels, linen, ſtockings, and ſhoes. It is governed by a baron baily, and 15 ſtent maſters, who have authority to levy a

ſtent,

ſent, or rate, on the inhabitants, for the ſupply of water, repairing the ſtreets, &c. the former of whom, and 7 of the latter, are appointed by the duke of Roxburgh, who is lord of the manor. The celebrated and magnificent abbey, the ruins of which ſtill remain, was founded by David I. in 1128. The environs of it are very agreeable. From the Chalkheugh is a beautiful view of the forks of the rivers, Roxburgh Hill, Springwood Park, and the Fleurs. From Pinnacle Hill is ſeen a vaſt extent of country, highly cultivated, watered by long reaches of the Tweed, and well wooded on each margin. Much wheat is raiſed in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the ſheep are remarkably fine. Kelſo has a good market for corn, and is ſituated on the river Tweed, over which it has a handſome bridge of 6 arches, at it's conflux with the Tiviot, 20 miles SW. of Berwick, and 42 SSE. of Edinburgh.

Kelſterne, Linc. W. of Louth. *Keltharp*, Rutl. in Ketton pariſh. *Kelton*, Cambridgeſ. in Lamplugh pariſh. *Kelton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, W. of Rombaldkirk.

*KELVEDON, KELDON, KILDANE, or EASTERFORD, a town of Eſſex, 3 miles from Witham, and 41 from London, on the road to Colcheſter.

Kelvedon Hatch, Eſſex, S. of Ongar. *Kelweſton*, Somerſ. on the Avon, between Bath and Briſtol.

Kelvin, a river of Londonderry, in Ulſter, which runs into the Roe, about 4 miles and a half S. of Newton Limavady.

Kelyn, a river in Merioneth. which runs into the Toveryn, ſoon after it's riſe.

KEMAR, a town of Natolia, 8 miles S. of Sinob.

Kemberton, Shropſ. SW. of Sheffnal. *Kemble*, Wilts. near Malmſbury. *Kembleſpeth Hill*, Cumb. near the ſource of the Cocker. *Kemſborough*, Glouceſ. near Painſwick, is a very high hill, that had a caſtle, the trenches and fortifications of which are ſtill viſible. It has a delightful proſpect over the vale to Shropſhire, Worceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, and Monmouthſhire. *Kemeys*, Monmouthſ. W. of Weaſe Wood. *Kemeys Commander*, Monmouthſ. NW. of Uſk. *Kemingham*, Norf. *Kemlet*, or *Camlet*, a river in Shropſhire. *Kemlet*, a river in Denbighſ. *Kemmerton*, Glouc. NE. of Tewkeſbury, has a quarry of free-ſtone, and ſeveral petrifying ſprings. On Kemmerton Hill is a large camp, of a triangular ſhape, containing 21 acres. On being ploughed, a few years ſince, ſeveral Daniſh implements were found here.

Kempbank, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, near Templeborough.

KEMPEN, a town of Cologne.

Kempley, Glouceſ. 4 miles from Roſs. *Kempsford*, Glouceſ. between Cricklade and Lechlade; the Stroud Canal is extended to this place. *Kempſhot*, Hants, S. of Baſingſtoke. *Kempſton*, SW. of Bedford. *Kempſton*, Norf. near Lytcham.

KEMPTEN, a town of Mentz; alſo an imperial town, and a princely abbey, founded, or repaired and enriched, by Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne, in the 8th century, on the Iler, to which belong ſeveral towns and villages; both in Suabia.

Kempthorn, Devonſ. in Clawton pariſh. *Kempton*, Shropſ. near Purſlow. *Kempton*, Herts, anciently called *Huckinhanger*, NW. of Digſwell, near the ſource of the Kime. *Kemſcot*, Oxf. between Radcot Bridge and Lechlade. *Kemſey*, Worc. on the E. ſide of the Severn, below Worceſter. *Kemſing*, Kent, W. of Wrotham. *Kemſley Downs*, Kent, near Milton. *Ken*, Somerſ. between Kingſwood and Clevedon. *Ken*, a river of Devonſ. that runs into the Ex, below Exeter.

KEN, or KAN, a river of Weſtmorland, which riſes about 3 miles E. of Ambleſide, flows by Kendal, and empties itſelf into the ſandy waſh of Lancaſhire, called Morcambe Bay. It has a cataract near it's mouth, which renders it incapable of navigation; ſo that the town of Milthrop, ſituated on a little creek, near the mouth of the Ken, is the only port of Weſtmorland; and this is capable of receiving very ſmall veſſels only, by which the fine Weſtmorland ſlates, hams, and other articles are exported.

KEN, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the SW. part of Dumfrieſſhire, flows, in a ſoutherly direction, by the Dalrry, the town of New Galloway, &c. in Kirkcudbrightſhire, below which laſt it expands into a fine lake, about 4 miles in length and 1 in breadth, called Kenmoor Loch. Here it is joined by the river Dee.

Kenagh, in Longford, Leinſter.

Kenchester, 3 miles W. of Hereford, on the river Ine. *Kenchurch*, Heref. *Kencomb*, Dorſetſ. SE. of Beminſter. *Kencot*, Oxfordſhire, W. of Bampton.

*KENDAL, alſo called KIRBY CANDALE, (that is, a Church in a Valley) a handſome town of Weſtmorland, the largeſt in the county, and much ſuperior to Appleby, in trade, wealth, buildings, and population. It has been long noted for it's woollen manufactories; particularly knit ſtockings, a thick ſtuff, called *cottons*,

cottons, for the clothing of the people in the Weſt Indies, and for ſailors' jackets, and linſey woolſey. There is likewiſe a conſiderable tannery: and fiſh-hooks, waſte ſilk, and wool-cards are manufactured here. The mills for ſcouring, fulling, and frizing cloth; and for cutting and raſping dying-wood, &c. are well worth ſeeing. So early as the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. Kendal was noted for it's manufactures, ſpecial laws having been enacted in thoſe reigns, for the better regulation of the Kendal cloths; and ſuch has been the ſpirit and induſtry of the inhabitants, that they have continued to flouriſh ever ſince, notwithſtanding the diſadvantage of poſſeſſing no water carriage. Kendal is pleaſantly ſeated in a valley, among hills, upon the river Kent, or Kant, over which it has two ſtone bridges, and one of wood, with a harbour for boats, and communicating, by a canal, with all the late inland navigations, 46 miles S. of Carliſle, and 259 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Kendalſhire, Glouceſ. in Weſterleigh pariſh. *Kenelm*, Staffordſ. near Clent.

KENELWORTH, or KILLINGWORTH, Warwickſh. SW. of Coventry. It had formerly a caſtle, encompaſſed with a chace and park, that was the glory of all this part of England. Here the Earl of Leiceſter entertained Queen Elizabeth and her whole court, in a moſt gay and ſplendid manner, with a great variety and magnificence of feaſts and ſhows, for 17 days conſecutive. It was demoliſhed in the civil wars. Market on Wedneſday.

Kenford, Devonſhire, near Powderham Caſtle. A great thoroughfare on the Ken. *Kenford*, Suffolk, near Newmarket. *Kengwick*, W. of Worceſter. *Keningal*, Norfolk, SE. of E. Harling. *Kenley*, Shropſ. near Wenlock.

KENMARE, a town of Kerry, in Munſter, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 12 miles S. of Killarney, and 155 SW. of Dublin.

KENMARE RIVER, on the SW. ſide of Kerry, in Munſter, is about 20 miles long and 3 broad. It affords a ſafe and capacious harbour, but little frequented.

Kennardington, Kent, near Appledore. *Kenne*, Devonſhire, near Exeter.

KENNEBEK, a river which riſes in the NW. part of the province of Main, in New England; and, flowing in a ſouthern direction, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the Bays of Caſco and Penobſcot, on the coaſt of the ſame province.

Kennedn, Devonſ. in Sherford pariſh. *Kennegy*, Cornwall, near Penzance. *Kennerley*, Devonſhire, near Crediton.

KENNET, a river celebrated by Pope, as, "The Kennet ſwift, for ſilver eels renown'd." It riſes about 4 miles from Marlborough, in Wilts, paſſes by Marlborough, Hungerford, &c. to Newbury, in Berks, where it has been made navigable. It joins the Thames, a little below Reading.

Kennet, E. and *Little*, Wilts. on Marlborough Downs, near the ſource of the river Kennet. *Kennington*, a village of Surry, one of the eight precincts of Lambeth. Near it is an extenſive common, noted (till of late) for the execution of malefactors for the county of Surry. *Kennington*, Kent, near Aſhford. *Kennington*, Berks, in Radley pariſh, 1 mile S. of Oxford. *Kenſey*, a ſmall river in Cornwall. *Kenſington*, a village of Middleſex, 2 miles W. of Hyde Park Corner, London. Here is a royal palace, with very extenſive gardens, (originally deſigned by Kent, and much improved, of late, by Browne) which have become a very faſhionable promenade for the *beau monde*. *Kenſworth*, Herts, E. of Studham.

KENT, a county of England, bounded on the W. and SW. by Surry and Suſſex; on the N. by the Thames; on the E. and SE. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover; and on the S. by Suſſex and the Engliſh Channel. From E. to W. it is about 58 miles, and from N. to S. from 30 to 36. It is divided into five lathes, under each of which are ſeveral hundreds, which contain 2 cities, 39 market towns, 408 pariſh churches, 1180 villages, near 40,000 houſes, and about 220,000 inhabitants. In the ſoil and face of the country, there is great diverſity. The banks of the Thames are low and marſhy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, ſometimes riſing to a moderate height. This kind of hard, chalky ſoil, inclining to barrenneſs, extends to the NE. extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting it's nature in the lofty white cliffs, which here bound the iſland, and produce that ſtriking appearance at ſea which probably gave it the name of *Albion*. The S. part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat, woody tract, of a clayey ſoil; fertile, but unwholeſome on account of it's moiſture. It terminates in the great Marſh of Romney. The midland and weſtern diſtricts are a happy mixture of hill and vale, arable and paſture, equal in pleaſantneſs, and variety of products, to any part of England. This county produces, beſide

beſide the uſual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, eſpecially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dying; timber in the woody parts; and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconſiderable article of commerce for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, conſiſting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for feeding of ſheep; and many bullocks are fattened to an extraordinary ſize in Romney Marſh. It's manufactures are but trifling. The principal rivers, beſide the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidſtone is the county town.

KENT, a county of N. America, in the reſpective ſtates of Maryland, Delaware, Rhode Iſland, and Connecticut.

KENTAIFFE, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in the S. of Thibet, bordering on Hindooſtan Proper. On the W. ſide of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from it's E. ſide iſſues the Sanpoo, or Burrampooter.

Kentbridge, Kent, NW. of Rye. *Kentbury*, Berks, SE. of Hungerford. *Kentcomb*, *Higher* and *Lower*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Great Tollet. *Kentditch*, Suſſex, NE. of Rye. *Kentes*, Eſſex. SE. of Rochford. *Kent Green*, Cheſhire, E. of Sandbach. *Kenthatch*, Kent, S. of Weſtram. *Kentiſbear*, Devonſ. on the river Culm, E. of Columbton. *Kenteſbury*, Devonſ. on St. George's Channel, W. of Porlock. *Kentiſh Town*, Middleſex, near Hampſtead, 3 miles N. of London; much improved of late by a new chapel, and ſeveral handſome houſes. *Kentmere*, Weſtmorl. near Ambleſide. The river Ken riſes here, about 5 miles N. from the Chapel. Kentmere Hall is an ancient building, with a tower, ſtanding under a vaſt, craggy mountain, near the chapel, and 12 miles N. from the pariſh church. *Kenton*, Middleſex, a mile E. of Harrow on the Hill. *Kenton*, Middl. NE. of Sunbury. *Kenton*, Northumb. near Newcaſtle. *Kenton*, Devonſ. near Chudleigh. *Kent Sands*, Lanc. a bay in the NW. part of the county, which receives the river Ken, but has ſuch dangerous quickſands, that it cannot be croſſed, at low water, without the aſſiſtance of a guide, who is kept there at the public expence.

KENTSINGUEN, a town of Suabia, in the Briſgau, ſituated near the E. ſide of the Rhine, 13 miles NW. of Friburg.

KENTUCKY, a country of N. America, ſituated in it's central part, near the lat. of 38° 0' N. and 85. 0. W. lon. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Ohio, on the E. by Virginia; on the S. by the Tenaſſee State, including the country of the Upper Cherokees; and on the W. and SW. by the Miſſiſſippi and the Cherokee River. It is about 300 miles in length from E. to W. and from 20 to 150 in breadth from N. to S. and is at preſent divided into 9 counties, 7 of which are Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferſon, Nelſon, and Maddiſon. The principal rivers are the Ohio, the Kentucky, the Licking River, the Red River, the Elkhorn, Dick's River, Green River, Salt River, Cumberland, and the Great Kenhaway, or New River. Theſe are all navigable for boats almoſt to their ſources, without rapids, for the greateſt part of the year. This country is generally level, and abounds with limeſtone. The ſprings and ſtreams leſſen in June, and continue low, hindering navigation, until November, when the autumnal rains prepare the rivers for boats, and repleniſh the whole country with water. The ſoil is amazingly fertile; the inhabitants diſtinguiſh it's quality by firſt, ſecond, and third rate lands; and ſcarcely any ſuch thing as a marſh or ſwamp is to be found. This country has a more temperate and healthy climate than the other ſettled parts of America. The winter is ſhort, and ſnow ſeldom falls deep, or lies long. The W. winds often bring ſtorms, and the E. winds clear the ſky; but there is no ſteady rule of weather in that reſpect, as in the northern ſtates. The W. winds are ſometimes cold; but the weather, even then, is not ſo intenſely ſevere as theſe winds are in Pennſylvania. The country, in general, may be conſidered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds, and exceeded by no country in variety. Thoſe which are peculiar to Kentucky, are the ſugar-maple, which grows in all parts in great plenty, and furniſhes every family with plenty of excellent ſugar; and the honey-locuſt, which is curiouſly ſurrounded with large thorny ſpikes, bearing broad and long pods, in form of peas, has a ſweet taſte, and makes excellent beer. Here are alſo the coffee-tree, which greatly reſembles the black oak, grows large, and alſo bears a pod, in which is incloſed coffee: the papwa-tree, which does not grow to a great ſize, is a ſoft wood, bears a fine fruit; much like a cucumber in ſhape and ſize, and taſtes ſweet; black mulberry-trees in abundance; the wild-cherry-tree, which is of a large ſize, and ſupplies the inhabitants with boards for all their buildings; the buck-eye, a very ſoft wood,

wood, bearing a remarkably black fruit; and ſome other kinds of trees not common elſewhere. Here is great plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed, and grow fat: and the cane-brakes are ſo thick and tall, that it is difficult to paſs through them. Where no cane grows, there is abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalo-graſs, covering vaſt tracts of country, and affording excellent food for cattle. The fields are covered with abundance of wild herbage, not common to other countries. The Shawaneſe ſallad, wild lettuce, pepper-graſs, and many more, as yet unknown to the inhabitants, but which, no doubt, have excellent virtues. Here are ſeen the fineſt crown-imperials in the world; the cardinal-flower, ſo much extolled for it's ſcarlet colour; and all the year, excepting the winter months, the plains and valleys are adorned with variety of flowers of the moſt admirable beauty. Here is alſo found the tulip-bearing laurel-tree, or magnola, which has an exquiſite ſmell, and continues to bloſſom and ſeed for ſeveral months together. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance, but we do not hear of any ſilver or gold mines. The weſtern waters produce plenty of fiſh and fowl. The fiſh, common to the Ohio, are the buffalo-fiſh, of a large ſize, and cat-fiſh, ſometimes exceeding one hundred weight. Trout have been taken in Kentucky River, weighing 30 pounds weight. The mullet, rock, perch, gar-fiſh, and eel, are here in plenty. Suckers, ſun-fiſh, and other hook-fiſh, are abundant. On theſe waters, and eſpecially on the Ohio, the geeſe and ducks are amazingly numerous. The land-fowls are turkeys; a ſpecies of grouſe, which the inhabitants call pheaſants; and quails, to which they give the name of partridges. Here likewiſe is the parroquet, a bird every way reſembling a parrot, but much ſmaller; and the ivory-bill woodcock, of a whitiſh colour, with a white plume. It flies ſcreaming exceedingly ſharp; and it is aſſerted, that it's bill is pure ivory, a circumſtance very ſingular in the plumy tribe. Here alſo is the great owl, reſembling it's kind in other parts, but remarkably different in it's vociferation, ſometimes making a ſtrange, ſurpriſing noiſe, like a man in the moſt extreme danger and difficulty. Serpents are not numerous, and are ſuch as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mockaſon ſnakes. Among the native animals, is the buffalo, much reſembling a large bull, of a great ſize, with a large head, thick, ſhort, crooked horns, and broader in his forepart than behind. Upon his ſhoulder is a large lump of fleſh, covered with a thick boſs of long wool and curly hair, of a dark brown colour. They do not riſe from the ground as our cattle, but ſpring up at once upon their feet; are of a broad make, and clumſy appearance, with ſhort legs, but run faſt, and ſcarcely turn aſide for any thing when chaſed. They weigh from five to ten hundred weight, are excellent meat, ſupplying the inhabitants, in many parts, with beef, and their hides make good leather. They are innocent, harmleſs creatures. There are ſtill to be found many deer, elks, and bears. There are alſo panthers, wild cats, and wolves. The waters have plenty of beavers, otters, minks, and muſk-rats; nor are the animals common to other parts wanting, ſuch as foxes, rabbits, ſquirrels, racoons, ground-hogs, polecats, and opoſſums. Moſt of the ſpecies of the domeſtic quadrupeds have been introduced ſince the ſettlement; ſuch as horſes, cows, ſheep, and hogs, which are prodigiouſly multiplied, ſuffered to run in the woods without a keeper, and only brought home when wanted. Many caves are found in this country amazingly large; in ſome of which a perſon may travel ſeveral miles under a fine limeſtone rock, ſupported by curious arches and pillars; in moſt of them runs a ſtream of water. Kentucky was purchaſed by the ſtate of Virginia, of the Indians, in 1775, and formed into an independent ſtate in 1792. In 1790, the number of inhabitants was 73,677, and from it's rapid increaſe in population, may now probably be eſtimated at 200,000. There are many conſiderable towns, the principal of which are Lexington and Waſhington.

KENTUCKY, a river of N. America, which riſes with three heads, about 18 miles to the NW. of the Laurel Mountains, in the ſtate to which it gives name. One branch, called the *North Fork*, riſes in lat. 37. 5. N. and 82. 40. W.; another, called the *South Fork*, riſes about 45 miles to the W. of the North Fork; and a third branch, called the *Middle Fork*, riſes between the other two. Theſe branches unite together near Franklinville, and the united ſtream, taking a NW. courſe, falls into the Ohio, in lat. 38. 35. N. and lon. 85. 30. W. Among the natural curioſities of the country, are the winding banks of this river, and of that called Dick's River. They are rather precipices than banks; for, almoſt every where, the aſtoniſhed obſerver beholds three or four hundred feet of a ſolid, perpendicular

pendicular, limeſtone rock; in ſome parts a fine white marble, either curiouſly arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building ſtones. Theſe precipices are like the ſides of a deep trench, or canal; the land above being level, except where creeks ſet in, and crowned with fine groves of red cedar. It is only at particular places that this river can be croſſed, one of which is worthy of admiration; a great road, large enough for waggons, made by the buffalo, ſloping, with an eaſy deſcent, from the top to the bottom of a very large ſteep hill, at or near the river above Leeſtown.

Kenvil, Surry, near Woking. *Kenward*, Suſſex, near Cuckfield. *Kenwick*, Shropſ. W. of Wem. *Kenwyne*, Cornwall, N. of Truro.

KEOWE, a town of S. Carolina, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, (which riſes in the Nunic Mountains, and empties itſelf into the river Broad at Peterſburg) 53 miles NW. of Peterſburg.

Kepeyre, on the Wear, near Durham. *Kepik*, Northumb. S. of Chollerton.

KEPPEL ISLANDS, a group of iſlands, near the NE. coaſt of New Holland, before Keppel's Bay.

Kepperuham, Hants, near Stockbridge. *Kepwick*, Yorkſ. E. of Northallerton. *Kerbrough*, Yorkſ. SE. of Giſborn.

KERCOLANG, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, about 20 miles in circumference. The face of the country ſeems to be ſteep hills and extenſive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with ſome pleaſant, cultivated grounds. The houſes ſtand on poſts, and appear to be well built, and neatly thatched. Their fiſhing hooks and lines are moſtly European; and the inhabitants are Malays. Their clothing, in general, is made of a coarſe kind of calico, though ſome wear ſilk; moſt of them have a kind of turban round their head; and a few have been ſeen with a Chineſe pointed hat. Lat. 4. 28. N. lon. 126. 31. E.

Kergo, Cornwall, W. of Columb.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, (firſt diſcovered by M. Kerguelen, a Frenchman) viſited by Capt. Cook, in 1779, which, from it's ſterility, has been called the Iſland of Deſolation. No place hitherto diſcovered, in either hemiſphere, affords ſo ſcanty a field for the naturaliſt as this ſpot. Some verdure, indeed, appeared when at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, which might raiſe the expectation of meeting with a little herbage; but all this lively appearance was occaſioned by one ſmall plant, reſembling ſaxifrage, which grew upon the hills in large ſpreading tufts, in a kind of rotten turf, which, if dried, might ſerve for fuel, and was the only thing ſeen here that could poſſibly be applied to that purpoſe. A few amphibious animals were diſcovered. Lat. 49. 20. S. lon. 69. 37. E.

Kering, a river in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Dee, between Chirk and Byſtock, about 5 miles S. of Wrexham. *Kering*, a river in Merionethſhire, which runs into the Dovy near Llanworing.

KERMAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by Segeſtan, and a part of Koraſan; on the E. by Mecran; on the S. by the Perſian Gulf; and on the W. by Farſiſtan. The northern part is barren, and nearly deſert, without rivers or brooks, and the air unhealthy. Towards the S. the air is more pure and the land fertile. The Guebres are numerous, who are chiefly employed in manufactures of ſtuffs and ſilk. Here are ſome mines of copper, lead, and iron; alſo ſheep, which loſe their fleeces in ſpring, and become as naked as ſucking pigs; the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Sirgian is the capital.

Kern, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Kernbray*, or *Carnbarrah*, Cornw. near the Land's End. *Kernbridge*, Cornwall, near Kellington. *Kerneth*, Cornwall, NE. of Tregony. *Kenmarge Beacon*, Cornwall, SW. of Redruth. *Kernſew*, Cornwall, NW. of Penryn.

KERPEN, a town, capital of a county of Weſtphalia, 10 miles ESE. of Juliers.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the river Shannon; on the E. by the counties of Limerick and Cork; and on the S. by a part of Cork and the ocean. It is about 54 miles long, and from 18 to 40 broad. It poſſeſſes many fine harbours, and the ſouthern diſtrict is plain and fertile, but a large part of it is full of mountains, almoſt inacceſſible, ſo that little corn is produced, and grazing is more attended to. Conſiderable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow are exported. It contains 84 pariſhes, about 19,400 houſes, and 107,000 inhabitants. Iron ore is to be had in moſt of the ſouthern baronies, and here are ſeveral ſpas, or medicinal ſprings. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, Feal, Gale and Brick, Caſh in Mang, Lea, Fleſk, Laune, Carrin, Farthin, Finny, and Roughty. The county town is Tralee.

Kerſal, Nottinghamſhire, near Beſtthorp.

KERSHAW, a county of S. Carolina.

Kerwent, Monm. 5 miles from Chepſtow, where a Roman taſſelated pavement, in

in high preſervation, is incloſed with walls, to prevent injury to it. The colours are incomparably brilliant. *Kery*, a river in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Tivy at Kilgwyn, about 7 miles above Cardigan. *Kerſtall*, Yorkſ. NW. of Leeds. *Kefgrave*, Suffolk, between Woodbridge and Ipſwich.

KESROAN, a chain of mountains in Aſia, on the coaſt of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus. It is one of the moſt pleaſant and fertile countries in the Eaſt.

KESSEL, a town of Pruſſian Guelderland, with a caſtle, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Maeſe, 7 miles N. of Ruremond.

KESSEL SEE, a lake of Carinthia.

KESSELDORF, a town of Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony, 7 miles W. of Dreſden.

Keſſilgum, a river in Merionethſhire, which runs into the Avon below Kimner Abbey, about 2 miles below Dolgelly. *Keſſingland*, Suffolk, near Benacre.

KESTEVEN, one of the three diviſions of Lincolnſhire, containing the weſtern part of the county, from the middle to the ſouthern extremity. It poſſeſſes variety of ſoil; but, on the whole, though intermixed with large heaths, is a fertile country. Part of the fens of Lincolnſhire are in this diſtrict; the air of which, however, is more ſalubrious than that of the diſtrict of Holland; and the ſoil, moreover, is more fruitful.

Keſtle, Cornwall, near Helford Haven. *Keſton*, Huntingd. NW. of Kimbolton. *Keſton*, Kent, 5 miles from Bromley, and 14 from London. At Holwood Hill, in this pariſh, are the remains of a large and ſtrong fortification, probably a Roman one, of an oblong form; the area of which is partly incloſed with rampires and double ditches, of a great height and depth. It is near 2 miles in circumference, and incloſes near 100 acres of ground. A path deſcends from the camp to the ſpring head of the river Ravenſbourn. This river flows hence through Bromley and Hayes to Beckenham and Lewiſham, and croſſing the great road at Deptford Bridge, falls into the Thames a little below. *Keſtwell*, Cornw. near Padſtow Haven. *Kell, Abbots* and *Kings*, Devonſh. E and SE. of Aſhburton.

*KESWICK, a ſmall but neat and well-built town of Cumberland, conſiſting of one long ſtreet. It has conſiderable manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, flannels, duffels, &c. and is pleaſantly ſeated in a beautiful and extenſive vale, ſurrounded by hills, through which flows the Derwent, 25 miles NW. by N. of Kendal, and 287 NNW of London. Market on Saturday.

KESWICK, VALE OF, a romantic ſpot, in the ſouthern part of Cumberland, lately much viſited by the admirers of beautiful ſcenes in nature. Here is the Lake of Keſwick, or more properly, the Lake of Derwent Water. To the N. of this romantic piece of water, ſoars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, near the foot of which is Baſingthwaite Water. To the S. are the craggy hills of Borrowdale, where the eagles build their neſts, and whence the Derwent derives it's ſupplies of water. See BORROWDALE, BASINGTHWAITE, DERWENT WATER, and SKIDDAW.

Keſwick, SW. of Norwich. *Keſwick*, Yorkſ. SW. of Wetherby. *Keſworth*, Dorſetſhire, near Wareham, *Ket's Cary Houſe*, Kent, near Aylesford. *Ketheringham*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Ketterick-ſwart*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Catterick Bridge.

*KETTERING, a handſome, populous, trading town, in Northamptonſhire, with manufactures of lace, ſhalloons, ſerges, tammies, &c. in which near 2000 hands are ſaid to be employed. It has a ſeſſions houſe for the county, and is ſeated on a river that runs into the Nen, 12 miles NE. of Northampton, and 75 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Kettlebaſton, Suffolk, on the river Breton, near Bilſton. This manor is held by the ſervice of carrying a golden ſceptre, with a dove on it, at the king's coronation, and an ivory ſceptre, with a golden dove, at the coronation of the queen. *Kettleborough*, Suffolk, S. of Framlingham. *Kettleby*, Linc. W. of Alford, near Glandford Bridge. *Kettleſdale Spring*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Kirby Lonſeale. *Kettleſmed*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rippon. *Kettleſmere*, Yorkſ. SW. of Maſham. *Kettleſton*, Norfolk, between Fakenham and Holt. *Kettlethorp*, near the Foſſdyke, NW of Lincoln. *Kettlewell*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, lies under a hill, between Langſheth dale Chaſe and Netherdale. *Ketton*, Durh. on the Skern, N. of Darlington. *Kettor* Linc. 2 miles from Stamford. *Kettor* Rutland, on a rivulet that runs into th Welland, near Tinewell. A certain re is collected here, annually, from the inha bitants, of 2s. *pro ocreis reginæ*, i. e. fo the *queen's boots*, though we do not rea of any who ever wore them. It's churc is remarkably neat, having the form o little cathedral. *Kevenny*, or *Gevenny*, river in Monmouthſhire, which runs int the Uſk at Abergavenny. *Kevery*, a rive

il

in Angleſey, which iſſues from the high hills N. of Coydana, and runs into the Iriſh Channel, on the SW. ſide of the iſland, 2¼ miles W. of Newburgh. *Keverdale*, Lanc. E. of the Ribble, oppoſite to Preſton. *Keverel*, Cornwall, near St. Germain's. *Kevern, St.* Cornw. on the SW. ſide of Falmouth Haven. *Kevernal*, 5 miles S. of Hereford. *Kevil*, Wilts, E. of Trowbridge. *Kevington*, Kent, in St. Mary Cray pariſh. *Kew*, a village of Surry, on the banks of the Thames, oppoſite to Old Brentford, and about 7 miles W. by S. of London. On it's green is Kew Houſe, a royal palace, celebrated for it's fine gardens, and the king's exotic garden. The laſt has been brought to great perfection by the introduction of many new plants from Africa and New South Wales; and is known throughout all Europe, by the late Mr. Aiton's Hortus Kewenſis. The palace was formerly the ſeat of Mr. Molineux, ſecretary to the late king (George II.) when prince of Wales, but afterwards became the reſidence of the late prince and princeſs of Wales, who greatly improved both the houſe and gardens. His preſent majeſty, alſo, has conſiderably enlarged the gardens, and formed a junction with them and Richmond gardens. From Kew to Brentford is a very elegant ſtone bridge, of 7 arches, over the Thames, built in 1789, from a deſign of the late Mr. Paine. *Kewe, St.* Cornw. near Penzance. *Kewe, St.* Cornw. between Camelford and Padſtow Haven. *Kewſtock*, Somerſ. on the Briſtol Channel, between Uphill and Woodſpring. *Kexby*, Linc. on the Trent, SE. of Gainſborough. *Kexby*, E. of York, near the Derwent.

KEXHOLM, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the government of Wiburg, ſeated on two ſmall iſlands of the river Woxen, which here falls into the Lake Ladoga. The houſes are built with wood; it is not very large, but near it is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery. It is 67 miles N. of Peterſburgh. Lat. 61. 3. N. lon. 30. 25. E.

Key, Cornw. at the head of Falmouth Haven. *Keyaels*, Wilts, near Caſtlecomb. *Keyſham*, Glouceſ. in Woollaſton pariſh.

KEYNSHAM, (proverbially called SMOKY, i. e. foggy) a town of Somerſetſhire, the chief trade of which is malting. In the neighbourhood is a quarry, where ſtones are often found of a ſerpentine form, but without the repreſentation of a head. Every year, in the ſpring, the river here ſwarms with millions of little eels, ſcarcely as big as gooſe quills, which the inhabitants catch, on the top of the water, with ſmall nets, and ſcowering off their ſkins, by an art which they have, make them into cakes, (reckoned here a dainty) which they fry and eat. It is a great thoroughfare, on the lower road, between Bath and Briſtol, and is ſeated on the river Avon, over which it has a bridge of 15 arches, (and another bridge over the Chew) 5 miles SE. of Briſtol and 115 W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Keynton, Shropſh. NW. of Newport. *Keynton, Little*, Dorſetſ. in Stower Weſtover pariſh. *Keynton, St. Michael's*, Wilts, E. of Caſtlecomb. *Keynton, Weſt*, Wilts, W. of Caſtlecomb. *Keyworth*, SE. of Nottingham. *Keyſworth*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NE. of Wareham.

KHARKOF, a government of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on the N. by Kurſk, on the E. by Voronetz, and on the S. by Ekaterinoſlav. It's capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Uda, which falls into the river Donetz, 352 miles S. of Moſcow.

KHERSON, or CHERSON. See CHERSON.

KIAKING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tchekiang. Canals are cut through all parts of the city, and in all the ſtreets there are piazzas, to walk under, free from rain. There are many triumphal arches, both within and without the city, and 15 marble towers, on the ſides of the canal, by which all the barks paſs. There is ſcarcely a houſe where they do not breed ſilkworms. It is 590 miles SSE. of Pekin.

KIANG MAN, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Chantong; on the E. by the Gulf of Nanquin; on the S. by Tchekiang and Kiang-Si; and on the W. by Honan and Hon-Quang. It contains 14 cities of the firſt rank, and 93 of the ſecond and third, which are very populous, and of the greateſt note for trade in the empire. It is the rendezvous of all the great barks, being full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their ſilks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high eſteem. In the city of Changhi only, there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muſlins. Nanking in the capital.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Kiang-Nan; on the S. by Quantong; on the W. by Hon-Quang; and on the E. by Fokien and Tchekiang. The mountains, with which the province is ſurrounded, are either covered with wood, or famous for their minerals, ſimples, and medicinal plants. It's ſoil is very rich and fertile, being well watered by brooks, lakes, and rivers, which

abound with fish; and there are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. The rice and arrack here are excellent; but it is more particularly noted for it's fine porcelain, which is made at Kiang-Teching.

KIANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chansi. It is 300 miles SW. of Pekin.

Kibberd, Cornwall, SW. of Columb. *Kibblesworth*, Durham, in Lamsley parish.

KIBURG, a town of Zurich.

Kibworth Beauchamp. Leic. NW. of Hallaton. *Kicklow*, Cornw. SW. of Truro. *Kickfend*, Middl. near Barnet. *Kidal*, Yorkf. near Aberforth. *Kidbrook Hall*, Suffex, 2 miles from East Grinsted. *Kiddemore Green*, Staffordf. near Brewood.

*KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worcestershire, the principal manufacturing place in the county, and long celebrated for it's different manufactures of woollens, carpets, poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. The inhabitants are about 5800. It's former trade of stuffs, however, is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but it's carpet manufactory has greatly increased; and it is still the first market in England for pile, or plush carpets, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town; but, at present, by much the greater part are made at Kidderminster. The silk and worsted trades have also been introduced here and employ about 2000 hands. The goods go chiefly to Portugal, and their carriage has been much facilitated by the late canal communications. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, 14 miles SE. of Bridgenorth, and 125 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Kiddesley Park, Derbf. S. of Alfreton. *Kiddington*, Cheshire, near Malpas. *Kiddington*, Oxfordf. 4 miles from Woodstock, on the river Glym, which divides the parish in two parts. The chancel of it's church is in the Saxon or Norman style, with a zig zag arch behind the altar. In the garden of the manor house, is an antique font, brought from Edward the Confessor's chapel, at Islip, and wherein, as some say, he received baptism. In Hill Wood, near this place, is a Roman encampment, in extraordinary preservation, but little noticed. *Kiderrew*, Staff. near Talk.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, noted formerly for the clothing trade. Here is a castle, the very large remains of which, extremely well preserved, shew it to have been very stately and magnificent. A canal has been cut from hence to some collieries at Pwyllgod, about 4 miles distant, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is situated on the Gwandrath Vach, a branch of the Towy, which empties itself into that river, at it's efflux into the Bristol Channel, 9 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 224 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs on May 24, July 22, and October 29.

KIEL, a rich and considerable town of Germany, capital of Ruffian Holstein, containing a university, a college or gymnasium, 3 churches, and about 800 houses. It stands upon a small peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a very commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is already one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and it's trade will be still further augmented, as the inland navigation across the peninsula is now finished. By this navigation it is proposed to unite the Northern Sea with the Baltic; and it has been formed across Danish Holstein by the Canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder which passes by Rendsburgh, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen. This canal was begun in 1777, and has been lately finished, and opened for navigation. Kiel is 46 miles N. of Hamburg.

KIGHLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated in a valley surrounded by hills, at the meeting of two brooks which fall into the river Aire, a mile below. It communicates with all the late inland navigations, and is 6 miles SE. of Skipton, in Craven.

Kilabrabar, in Cork, Munster.

Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, 5 miles SW of Renfrew.

*KILBEGGAN, a town of West Meath in Leinster, seated on the river Brosna, 4 miles W. of Dublin.

Kilberry, in Kildare, Leinster. *Kilbix* in West Meath, Leinster. *Kilbolane*, Cork, Munster.

Kilborn, Middl. in Hampstead parish.

KILBRIDE, a town of Lanerkshire, miles W. of Hamilton.

Kilbritton, in Cork, Munster. *Kilbr ney*, near Rose Trevor, in Down, Ulster.

Kilburn, Derbysh. between Derby a Alfreton. *Kilburn, Upper* and *Low* Yorkf. N. Riding, 1 mile from Coxwol

Kilby, Leicef. W. of Hallaton. *Kilcha* Lancashire, 6. of Leigh.

Kilclaran, in Kildare, Leinster.

*KILCOCK, a town of Kildare, Leinster, seated on a branch of the ri Liffey, 14 miles W. of Dublin.

Kilcoe, in Cork, Munster. *Kilcoo*

in Cavan, Ulſter. *Kilconnel*, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilcool*, in Wicklow, Leinſter, 16 miles from Dublin. *Kilcooly*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Kilcorban*, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilcorkey*, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Kilcot, Glouceſ. in Hawkeſbury pariſh. *Kilcot*, Glouceſ. in Newent pariſh.

Kilcrijt, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilcreban*, in Kerry, Munſter.

*KILCULLEN, a town of Kildare, in Leinſter, ſeated on the river Liffey, 21 miles SW. of Dublin, on the great road between that city and Cork.

Kilcumner, in Cork, Munſter. *Kilcumsan*, in King's County, Leinſter.

KILDA, ST. a ſmall iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, about 11 leagues W. of North Uiſt. The inhabitants live chiefly by fiſhing and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are amazingly adventurous, being let down by a rope from the ſummit of high, precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in ſearch of the eggs and nefts of various birds. But the more ſafe and common method of catching theſe fowls is, by ſpreading a large net over the face of the rock, where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat. St. Kilda is the moſt weſterly iſland of Great Britain. Lat. 55. 48. N. lon. 8. 18. W.

Kildale, Yorkſ. E. of Stokeſley.

Kildangon, in Kildare, Leinſter.

*KILDARE, a town of Leinſter, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is chiefly ſupported by frequent horſe races, on what is called the *Curragh*, (a fine plain, containing upwards of 3000 acres) and is 27 miles SW. of Dublin.

KILDARE, a county in the province of Leinſter, 33 miles in length, and from 12 to 21 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by King and Queen's County; on the N. by Meath; on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; and on the S. by Carlow. It contains 11,200 houſes, and about 56,000 inhabitants, and is a fine, arable, fertile country, well watered by the Barrow, Liffey, Boyne, and other rivers.

Kildorery, in Cork, Munſter. *Kildrogbil*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Kildyſar*, in Clare, Munſter. *Kilevally*, in W. Meath, Leinſter. *Kilfanora*, in Clare, Munſter, 12 miles NW. of Ennis. *Kilfanny Common*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Kilfiacle*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Kilfin*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Kilfinane*, in Limerick, Munſter.

KILGARRAN, a town of Pembrokeſhire, ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Tyvy, 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 227 WNW. of London. Near it is a remarkable ſalmon leap, and alſo large works for the fabricating of tin plates. Market on Wedneſday.

Kilgarth, Cornwall, W. of Weſtloo.

Kilgarvan, in Kerry, Munſter. *Kilgarvan*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Kilglaſſan*, in Mayo, Connaught. *Kilgobnet*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Kilgola*, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Kilgoruck, Monm. N. of Strogle Caſtle. *Kilguth*, Cornw. a ſteep, high rock, pointing into the ſea, at the Land's End, N. of Whitſand Bay.

KILHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, in the Woulds. It is about 4 furlongs in length, and ſtands in a good ſoil for corn, 28 miles N. of Hull, and 200 N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Kilholm, Yorkſhire, on the river Torre, near Doncaſter Heath.

KILIA, a town of Beſſarabia, at the mouth of the river Danube, ſituated in an iſland formed by it, 20 miles ENE. of Iſmael, and 290 NE. of Conſtantinople.

Kilkeele, in Down, Ulſter. *Kilkelly*, *in* Roſcommon, Connaught.

*KILKENNY, a populous, trading town of Ireland, capital of a county of the ſame name. It has a ſmall cathedral, is one of the neateſt towns in the kingdom, and contains about 17,000 inhabitants. The borough of St. Canice, or Iriſh Town, is joined to Engliſh Town, which is the principal, and, both together, form one large town. The manufactures chiefly carried on here, are coarſe woollen cloths, blankets of extraordinary fine quality, and conſiderable quantities of ſtarch. The houſes are decorated with a beautiful black and white marble, dug from quarries near the town, and which is cut and poliſhed by water. It is ſeated on the river Nore, over which it has two handſome bridges, 26 miles N. of Waterford, 65 NE. of Cork, and 54 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 36. N. lon. 7. 18. W.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 35 miles in length and 18 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Tipperary, on the N. by Queen's County; on the E. by Carlow and Wexford; and on the S. by Waterford. It contains 127 pariſhes, about 17,750 houſes, and near 100,000 inhabitants. The ſurface is generally level, and the ſoil fertile, and, being proper for tillage, produces corn, wool, marble, and a ſpecies of coal, which, like charcoal, burns without ſmoke. The country abounds with fine plantations, and is, from the purity

of the air, eſteemed extremely healthful. The principal rivers are the Barrow, which bounds it on the E. the Suir, which forms it's ſouthern boundary, and the Nore, which croſſes it from N. to S.

Kilhampton, Cornwall, near Hartland Point, 3 miles N. of Stratton.

Kill, in Dublin, Leinſter, 5 miles from the metropolis. *Kill*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Killacounty*, in Cork, Munſter. *Killagh*, in Kerry, Munſter.

*KILLALA, a ſea port of Mayo, in Connaught, but of little conſequence, ſituated on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, 21 miles N. of Caſtlebar, and 227 NW. of Dublin.

Killaloan, in Waterford, Munſter.

*KILLALOE, a city of Clare, in Munſter, ſeated on the river Shannon, over which it has a bridge of 19 arches, 10 miles N. of Limerick, and 86 SW. of Dublin. Here is a conſiderable ſalmon and eel fiſhery.

Killam, Northumb. S. of Brankeſton.

*KILLARNEY, a town of Kerry, in Munſter, ſituated on the ſide of the lake of the ſame name, 36 miles W. of Cork, 50 SW. of Limerick, and 143 SW. of Dublin. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoe, an ancient biſhoprick united to Ardfert.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Kerry, in Munſter, otherwiſe called Lough Lean, from it's being ſurrounded by high mountains. It is properly divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lakes. The northern, or lower lake, is about 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The country on this and the eaſtern boundary, is here and there diverſified with gentle ſwells, many of which afford beautiful proſpects of the lake, the iſlands, and ſurrounding ſcenery. The S. ſhore is compoſed of immenſe mountains, riſing abruptly from the water, and covered with woods of the fineſt timber. From the centre of the lake, the view of this range is aſtoniſhingly ſublime, preſenting to the eye an extent of foreſt 6 miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth; hanging as a robe of rich luxuriance on the ſides of two mountains, whoſe bare tops, riſing above the whole, form a perfect contraſt to the verdure of the lower region. On the ſide of one of theſe mountains is O'Sullivan's Caſcade, which falls into the lake with a roar that ſtrikes the timid with awe. The view of this ſheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were deſcending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view. Coaſting along this ſhore affords an almoſt endleſs entertainment, every change of poſition, preſenting a new ſcene; the rocks hollowed and worn into a variety of forms by the waves, and the trees and ſhrubs burſting from the pores of the ſapleſs ſtone, forced to aſſume the moſt uncouth ſhapes, to adapt themſelves to their fantaſtic ſituations. The iſlands are not ſo numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty, namely, Innisfallen, nearly oppoſite O'Sullivan's Caſcade. It contains 18 Iriſh acres. The coaſt is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, ſkirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other ſhrubs and trees. The interior parts are diverſified with hills and dales, and gentle declivities, on which every tree and ſhrub appears to advantage: the ſoil is rich, even to exuberance; and trees of the largeſt ſize incline acroſs the vales, forming natural arches, with ivy intwining in the branches, and hanging in feſtoons of foliage. The promontory of Mucruſs, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of it, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the diſtant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence; and Mangerton's more lofty, though leſs intereſting ſummit, ſoars above the whole. The paſſage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucruſs, which confines it on one ſide, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is that celebrated rock, called The Eagle's Neſt, which produces wonderful echoes. A French horn ſounded here, raiſes a concert ſuperior to 100 inſtruments, in ſome ſituations; and the report of a ſingle cannon is anſwered by a ſucceſſion of peals reſembling the loudeſt thunder, which ſeems to travel the ſurrounding ſcenery, and die away among the diſtant mountains. The upper lake is about 4 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth; it is almoſt ſurrounded by mountains, from which deſcend a number of beautiful cascades. The iſlands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is ſmall in compariſon with the other two, and does not ſhew an equal variety. The ſhores, however, are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, ſurrounded with dark groves of trees, ſome of which have a very picturesque appearance, when viewed from the water. The eaſtern boundary is formed by the baſe of Mangerton, down the ſteep ſide of which the

ſcene

ſeends a caſcade, viſible for 150 yards. This fall of water is ſupplied by a circular lake near the ſummit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl; which, on account of it's immenſe depth, and continual overflow of water, is conſidered as one of the greateſt curioſities in Killarney. One of the beſt proſpects which this admired lake affords, is from a riſing ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe. In the ſeveral mountains adjacent to the lakes, veſtiges of ancient mines of iron, lead, and copper, are ſtill to be ſeen.

Killaſhee, in Longford, Leinſter. *Killbarmedan*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Killbarrack*, in Dublin, Leinſter, 5 miles from the metropolis. *Killberry*, in Meath, Leinſter.

KILLBIRNIE, a town of Ayrſhire, 8 miles N. of Irvine.

KILL BUCK TOWN, a town of N. America, in the country W. of Virginia. Lat. 40. 50. N. lon. 81. 55. W.

Killburne, *Killcaragh*, *Killcaſh*, and *Killcockan*, all in Waterford, Munſter. *Killcoole*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Killcop* and *Killea*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Killear*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Killedmund*, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Killegate, Cornw. SW. of the Looes.

Killeigh, in King's County, Leinſter. *Killelagh*, in Cork, Munſter, 4 miles from Youghall. *Killemley*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Killen*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Killenane*, in Kerry, Munſter, N. of Cahir. *Killeny*, in Dublin, Leinſter.

Killerby, Durham, near Raby Caſtle. *Killerby*, Yorkſhire, S. of Scarborough. *Killeſby*, Northamptonſ. N. of Daventry. *Killeſdon*, Somerſetſhire, near Taunton.

KILLISHANDRA, a town of Cavan, in Ulſter, 8 miles SW. of Cavan town.

Killiter, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

KILLEVAN, a town of Monaghan, in Ulſter, 8 miles SW. of the town of Monaghan.

Killiboy, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

KILLICRANKIE, a noted paſs of Perthſhire, near the junction of the Tumel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in thoſe parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which ruſhes through in a deep, darkſome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a ſcene of horrible grandeur. In the laſt century, this was a paſs of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened deſtruction to the leaſt falſe ſtep of the traveller. At preſent, a fine road, formed by the ſoldiery lent by government, gives an eaſy acceſs to the remote Highlands; and the two ſides are joined by a fine arch.

Killigordon, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Killigrew, Cornwall, NE. of Truro.

Killimore, in Galway, Connaught.

KILLINAULE, a town of Tipperary, in Munſter, 14 miles N. of Clonmell.

Killinchy, in Down, Ulſter.

Killingbury, on the Nen, SW. of Northampton. *Killingholm*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Grimſby.

KILLINSLEY, a town of Connecticut, 22 miles N. of Norwich.

Killington, Weſtm. on the Lune, NE. of Kirby Lonſdale. The manor houſe is an ancient tower houſe. *Killingwold Grove*, Yorkſ. near Beverley. *Killingworth*, Northumberl. 4 miles N. of Newcaſtle.

KILLINGWORTH, a town of Connecticut.

Killinick, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Killiow, Cornwall, N. of Tregony.

Killnacabea, in Cork, Munſter. *Killmacduagh*, in Galway, Connaught, 2 miles W. of Gort. The walls of a cathedral, the ruins of a monaſtery, and of ſeveral chapels, with a large round tower, of very ancient and rude maſonry, denote the priſtine conſequence of this now wretched village. *Killmaclege*, *Killmacombe*, *Killmeaden*, and *Killmolaſh*, all in Waterford, Munſter.

KILLMAURS, a town of Ayrſhire, 4 miles ENE. of Irvine.

Killoges, in Mayo, Connaught. *Killoteran*, in Waterford, Munſter.

KILLOUGH, or PORT ST. ANNE, a town of Down, in Ulſter, 76 miles N. by E. of Dublin. It lies N. of St. John's Point, and has a good quay, from which conſiderable quantities of barley are exported. Here is a profitable manufacture of ſalt. At a ſmall diſtance from the town, near the ſea, is a rock, in which there is an oblong hole, whence a ſtrange noiſe is heard, at the ebbing and flowing of the tide, ſomewhat reſembling the ſound of a huntſman's horn. At the coming in of the tide, whilſt the waters are beating up under the rock, a cold air burſts from it with a mixture of ſpray; but as the waters retire during the ebb, there is a ſtrong draft of air ſets in at the hole, to fill up or prevent the vacuum which the retiring of the water would produce. In an open field, about a quarter of a mile from the town, there is a very curious cave, about 27 yards long, which has a winding paſſage, two feet and a half broad,

with 3 doors in it, beſides the entrance, leading to a circular chamber, 3 yards in diameter, where there is a fine, cool, limpid well.

Killow, in Derry, Ulſter. *Killowen Point*, an excellent natural harbour, about 2 miles S. of Reſtrevor, in Down, Ulſter. *Kill, St. Nicholas*, in Waterford, Munſter, between the city of Waterford and the ſea.

*KILLSYTH, a town of Stirlingſhire, 9 miles SSW. of Stirling.

Killucan and *Killuquin*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Killunkart* and *Killure*, in Waterford, Munſter.

Killy, Northumberland, near Norham.

*KILLYBEGS, a town of Donegal, Ulſter, with a ſpacious harbour on the N. ſide of Donegal Bay, which may be entered at any time of the tide. The herring fiſhery is yet it's principal buſineſs, but it's trade is increaſing, and the place improved. It is 13 miles SW. of Donegal, and 123 NW. of Dublin.

KILLY LEAGH, a town of Down, in Ulſter, ſituated on the W. coaſt of Strangford Lough, with a ſafe harbour for veſſels, 15 miles SSE. of Belfaſt. It is a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufactory, and adjoining it is a little bay, where ſhips may be ſheltered from all winds.

Killyman, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Killyock*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Killyon*, in King's County, Leinſter. *Kilmacabill*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Kilmacaloge*, in Kerry, Munſter; with a harbour on the S. ſide of Kenmare river. *Kilmaclenon*, in Cork, Munſter. *Kilmacrenan*, in Donegal, Ulſter.

*KILMACTHOMAS, a town of Waterford, in Munſter, 10 miles SW. of Waterford.

Kilmaganny, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Kilmain*, in Mayo, Connaught.

*KILMAINHAM, a decayed ſort of town, ſituated on the W. extremity of the city of Dublin, in a pretty little valley, on the great weſtern road. It was ſome time the ſeat of government, before the caſtle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpoſe. A ſtream of water runs in the bottom, which carries ſome mills, and on which there are ſeveral tan yards. On the hill on one ſide, ſtands the Royal Hoſpital of Invalids, an elegant building; and, on the oppoſite hill, the Foundling Hoſpital. The quarter-ſeſſions for the county of Dublin, and the election for the knights of the ſhire, are held here.

KILMALLOCK, a once celebrated, but now decayed, town of Limerick, in Munſter. From it's many and extenſive ruins, it has obtained the name of the Iriſh Balbeck. About two centuries ago, it appears to have been one of the beſt built inland towns in the kingdom; the walls of many large houſes, of ſtone and excellent workmanſhip, with the ruins of churches and monaſteries, walls and gates, remain to this day, to teſtify it's former ſplendor. It is 16 miles S. of Limerick, and 107 SW. of Dublin.

Kilmanbridge, Surry, in Charlewood pariſh, is ſo called from a great ſlaughter, made of the Daniſh plunderers, by the inhabitants of this county and Suſſex.

KILMARNOCK, a town of Ayrſhire, containing about 5670 inhabitants. It is noted for it's manufactures of gloves, carpets, ſtockings, night-caps, bonnets, and other woollen goods, and is 15 miles SW. of Glaſgow.

Kilmarr Rock, Cornwall, on a very high hill, N. of Leſkard, has at a diſtance the appearance of a city, though it be only a covert for foxes. *Kilmarſh*, Yorkſhire, near Sheffield.

Kilmatagne, in Sligo, Connaught. *Kilmeague*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Kilmeaſbill*, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Kilmelcheer*, in Kerry, Munſter.

Kilmerſdon, Somerſ. NW. of Frome.

Kilmiddy, in Limerick, Munſter.

Kilmington, Devonſ. near Axminſter, is a corruption for *Kill Men Towns*, from the great ſlaughter made in the neighbouring field, to this day called King's Field, where King Athelſtan fought and defeated ſeven Daniſh princes

Kilmitchel, in Clare, Munſter. *Kilmoon*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Kilmore*, in Down, Ulſter. *Kilmore*, in Cavan, Ulſter. *Kilmore Bridge*, in Galway, Connaught. *Kilmuckridge*, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Kilmurraghan* and *Kilmurry*, in Cork, Munſter. *Kilmurry*, in Clare, Munſter. *Kilmurry*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Kilmurrybrickan* and *Kilmurrymacmahon*, in Clare, Munſter. *Kilnaleck*, in Cavan, Ulſter. *Kilnena*, in Clare, Munſter. *Kilnener*, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Kilnockin*, in Tipperary, Munſter.

Kilnſey, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs, near Spurnhead. *Kilnſley Crag*, Yorkſhire, NE of Settle. Here is a cataract formed by the river Wharfe, which, Mr. Camden ſays, is the higheſt and ſteepeſt he ever ſaw.

Kilorglin, in Kerry, Munſter.

Kilpeck, Herefordſhire, near Great Dewchurch. *Kilpin*, Yorkſhire, E of Howden.

Kilrea, in Derry, Ulſter. *Kilrenda*, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

KILRENNY, a town of Fifeſhire, 7 miles SSW. of St. Andrews.

*KILRUSH

*KILRUSH, a town of Clare, in Munſter, 142 miles from Dublin.

Kilſallaghan, in Dublin, Leinſter. *Kilſhanick*, in Cork, Munſter, S. of the river Blackwater.

Kilſtock, Somerſ. near Stokegurſey.

Kiltallagh, in Kerry, Munſter. *Kiltarton*, in Galway, Connaught.

KILTEARN, a town of Roſsſhire.

Kilteel, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Kilteely*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Kilternan*, in Dublin, Leinſter.

Kilton, Nott. near Worksop. *Kilton*, Somerſ. on the Briſtol Channel, between the Start Point and Watchet. *Kilton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Giſborough. *Kilve*, Somerſ. near Kilton. *Kilverſton*, Norfolk, NE. of Thetford.

Kilvin, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, 4 miles NW. of Glaſgow.

Kilvington, Nott. near Normanton. *Kilvington*, *N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. near Thirſk.

Kilvrane, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Kilwater*, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Kilwick, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near Watton Abbey. *Kilwick Percy*, Yorkſhire, near Pocklington.

KILWINNING, a town of Ayrſhire, 3 miles NNW. of Irvine.

*KILWORTH, a town of Cork, in Munſter; at the foot of a large ridge of mountains, called Kilworth Mountains. Below the town, runs the river Funcheon, which is well ſtored with trout and ſalmon, and diſcharges itſelf into the Blackwater. It is 108 miles SW. of Dublin.

Kilworth Harcourt, Leic. NW. of Hallaton. *Kilworth*, *N.* and *S.* Leic. W. of Harborough, near the Avon. *Kimbell*, *Great* and *Little*, Bucks, near Wendover. *Kimberley*, Norf. near Hingham. *Kimberley*, NW. of Nottingham, between the rivers Erwaſh and Lyne. *Kimberley Hall*, Warw. near Hurley. *Kimbolton*, Heref. NE. of Leominſter.

*KIMBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonſhire, which, with it's caſtle, wherein Queen Catharine, who was jointured in it, reſided for ſome time after her divorce from Henry VIII. and which has been lately much improved, or rather new built, in an elegant ſtyle, by the duke of Mancheſter, is conſidered as a great ornament to the weſtern part of the county. It is 8 miles WSW. of Huntingdon, and 64 N. of London. Market on Friday.

Kimeridge, *Great* and *Little*, Dorſetſ. in the Iſle of Purbeck, N. of Kimeridge Bay, ſometimes called Botteridge Pool. Here is an alum mine, and ſome coals of the foſſil kind, and copperas ſtones.

KIMI, a town, capital of a diſtrict of W. Bothnia, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which here falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles SE. of Tornea.

Kimpton, Hants, SW. of Andover.

KIN, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chenſi. It is 527 miles SW. of Pekin.

KIN, a town of Segeſtan; in Perſia, ſituated in a pure air, and in a fertile ſoil, eſpecially in fruit, near the lake Zare, 110 leagues E. of Iſpahan, and 127 W. of Candahar.

Kinaſton, NW. of Shrewſbury. *Kinaſton*, Staff. W. of Needwood Foreſt.

KINBURN, a Ruſſian fortreſs of Ekaterineſlav, ſituated on a bay of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dniaper, 16 miles SE. of Ockzakow, on the oppoſite ſide of the river.

Kincardine-o-Niel, a village of Aberdeenſhire, ſeated on the Dee, 29 miles W. of Aberdeen.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or MEARNS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Aberdeenſhire, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by the counties of Angus and Aberdeen, and on the S. by that of Angus. It's length along the coaſt is ſcarcely 30 miles; it's mean breadth is about 17. The country, in general, is pretty level, producing plenty of corn and paſture. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, and there are many convenient harbours on the coaſt. Inverbervie and Stonehaven are the principal towns.

KINCARDINE, a town of Perthſhire, 20 miles S. of Perth.

Kinchley, Durham, near Newbiggen. *Kincott*, Leic. on the river Swift, E. of Lutterworth. *Kinder*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

KINDERHOOK, a town of New York, 105 miles N of New York.

Kinderton, Cheſhire, near Middlewich. *Kinely*, Northumb. SW. of Hexham.

Kinelmeaky, in Cork, Munſter.

Kinerſley Chapel, Shropſ. S. of Knoking Caſtle.

*KINETON, a town in Warwickſhire, held, as it's name imports, by the kings of England, if not before, yet certainly by Edward the Confeſſor and William the Conqueror. King John kept his court in the caſtle here. It is 9 miles E. of Stratford, and 88 WNW. of London. Market on Tueſday, chiefly for black cattle.

Kineton Parva, Warwickſ. is a hamlet of Kineton.

KINGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiangſi. It is

ſituated on the river Kan, in an uneven, but fertile and agreeable country, 795 miles S. of Pekin.

KING AND QUEEN, a town of Virginia.

Kingbarrow, Wilts, near Wilton.

Kingerby, Linc. NW. of Market Raiſin.

Kinget, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

KING GEORGE, a county of Virginia.

KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, 2 iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Commodore Byron, in 1765, and viſited by Capt. Cook, in 1773. The larger is about 27 miles in circumference, low, and bordered by a coral rock. Lat. 14. 41. N. lon. 149. 15. W.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name given by Captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he diſcovered on the W. coaſt of N. America, at the mouth of a great river, in lon. 126. 48. W. and lat. 49. 33. N. But the natives called it Nootka; the name now generally adopted by the Engliſh. Upon the ſea coaſt, the land is tolerably high and level; but within the Sound, it riſes into ſteep hills, which have a uniform appearance. The trees, of which the woods are compoſed, are the Canadian pine, white cypreſs, and two or three other ſorts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large ſize. About the rocks and borders of the woods, were ſeen ſome ſtrawberry plants and raſpberry, currants, and gooſeberry buſhes, all in a flouriſhing ſtate. The principal animals ſeen here were racoons, martens, and ſquirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and thoſe that are to be ſeen are remarkably ſhy, owing, perhaps, to their being continually haraſſed by the natives, who take them for food, and uſe their feathers as ornaments. The variety of fiſh is not very great here, yet they are in greater quantities than birds. The principal ſorts are the common herring, a ſilver-coloured bream, and another of a brown colour. The ſtature of the natives is, in general, below the common ſtandard; but their perſons are not proportionably ſlender, being uſually pretty plump, though not muſcular. The women are, in general, of the ſame ſize and proportion as the men. Their bodies are always covered with red paint, but their faces are ornamented with a variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour; the laſt of which gives them a ghaſtly and horrible appearance. They appear to be docile, courteous, and good-natured; but they are quick in reſenting injuries, and as quickly forget them. A rattle and a ſmall whiſtle are the only inſtruments of muſic that were ſeen among them. Their houſes conſiſt of very long, broad planks, reſting upon the edges of each other, tied in different parts, with withes of pine bark. Their furniture conſiſts principally of cheſts and boxes of various ſizes, piled upon each other, at the ſides or ends of their houſes, in which are depoſited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable. They have alſo ſquare and oblong pails, and bowls to eat their food out of, &c. From their curing their fiſh in their houſes, and leaving the bones and fragments in heaps of filth before the doors, and from their houſes being without chimneys, their habitations have a ſtrong, diſagreeable ſmell of train-oil, fiſh, and ſmoke.

KING GEORGE'S TOWN, a town of Virginia.

Kingham, Oxf. near Chipping Norton, is noted for excellent ſcowering land.

KINGHORN, a town of Fifeſhire, on the N. ſide of the Frith of Forth, oppoſite Leith.

Kingle, Warwickſhire, near Ragley.

Kingley, Lancaſhire, SE. of Bolton.

KINGROAD, at the mouth of the Avon, in Briſtol Channel, whence the outward bound ſhips generally take their departure.

Kingſale, Suſſex, SW. of Rudgwick.

KINGSBERRY, a town of Maryland, 3 miles W. of Baltimore.

KINGSBRIDGE, a pretty town of Devonſhire, conſiſting of about 150 houſes. It is ſeated at the head of a ſmall river, which falls into the ſea a little below, affording a harbour for boats. Here is a bridge over the Saleomb to Dodbrook. It is 14 miles SW. of Dartmouth, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Kingſtrome, Warw. near Bitford, in the road to Aulceſter. *King's Brumpton*, Somerſ. 3 miles N. of Dulverton. *Kingſburn*, Herts, between St. Alban's and Luton.

KINGSBURY, a town of New York.

Kingſbury, Herts, at the W. end of St. Alban's, has it's name from the Saxon kings, who often kept their court here. *Kingſbury*, Midd. between Hendon and Harrow on the Hill. *Kingſbury*, Somerſetſ. near Chard. *Kingſbury*, Warw. on the river Tame, delightfully ſituated amongſt woods, hills, and fine meadows, on the borders of Sutton Chace. It is ſuppoſed to have been a ſeat of ſome of the Mercian kings. *King's Chapel*, Heref. on the Wye, between Roſs and Holm Lacy.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hants, pleaſantly ſituated on the edge of the downs, near Berks; 9 miles N. by W. of Baſing-

ſtoke

ſtoke, and 56 S8W. of London. It was once the ſeat of the Weſt Saxon kings, Market on Tueſday.

King's Cliff, Northamp. 6 miles S. of Stamford. *Kingſcot*, Glouc. E. of Durſley. *King's Croſs*, Bedf. between Bedford and Newenham.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of New York.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 34 miles in length, and from 30 to 17 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Weſt Meath; on the E. by Kildare and Queen's County; on the S. by Queen's County and Tipperary; and on the W. by the river Shannon and a part of Tipperary. The ſoil is various; in ſome parts it is very fertile, in others not ſo rich, nor ſo well inhabited as ſome other counties. It contains 52 pariſhes, about 13,536 houſes, and 74,500 inhabitants: the capital is Philipſtown.

King's Court, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Kingſditch, Warwickſ. near Tamworth. *Kingſdon*, Somerſetſ. between Ilcheſter and Somerton. *Kingſdown*, Kent, on the coaſt, near Oxney. *Kingſdown*, Kent, NW. of Wrotham. *Kingſdown*, Kent, SW. of Feverſham. *Kingſdown*, Somerſ. near Bath. *Kingſey*, Bucks, near Thame in Oxfordſhire. *King's Ferry*, Kent, from the main land to Sheppey Iſle. A cable, of about 140 fathom in length, faſtened at each end, acroſs the water, ſerves to get the boat over by land. Here is a houſe for the ferry-keeper, who is obliged to tow all travellers over free, except on four days, Palm Monday, Whit Monday, St. James's Day, and Michaelmas Day, when a horſeman pays 2d. and a footman 1d. *Kingsford*, or *Kington*, Warw. in Beckenhill and Solihull pariſhes, is a very ancient place, and had a church in the reign of Henry III. *Kingſham, Upper* and *Lower*, Heref. SW. of Wigmore Caſtle. *King's Harbour*, Midd. N. of Hounſlow Heath, was a Roman camp. *King's*, or *Knight's Hill*, Surry, near Briſtow Cauſey. *Kingſhaugh*, Nott. NE. of Tuxford. *Kingſholm*, near Glouceſter. *Kingſhurſt*, Warw. W. of Coleſhill.

KING'S ISLAND, an iſland on the eaſtern Indian Ocean, about 50 miles in circumference. It is ſituated near the W. coaſt of Siam, in lat. 12. 18. N. and lon. 98. E.

Kingſland, Dorſetſ. in Netherby pariſh. *Kingſland*, Hereford. W. of Leominſter. *Kingſland*, near Shrewſbury. *Kingſland*, Midd. between Hoxton and Clapton. Here is an hoſpital, or alms-houſe, built in 1713, purſuant to the will of Sir Robert Jefferies, lord mayor of London, for 56 decayed members of the Ironmongers' company. *Kingſley*, Cheſh. SE. of Frodſham. *Kingſley*, Hants, E. of Alton. *Kingſley*, Staff. on the Churnet, 2 miles below Cunſal. *King's Ledge*, Rutl. on the Chater, near Leiceſterſhire. *King's Manor*, Wilts, in Clarendon Park, was formerly a royal palace. *King's Melbourn*, Weſtmorl. W. of Appleby. *King's Moor*, Cumberl. near Carliſle. *King's Norton*, Worc. near Withal, 8 miles from Broomgrove. *Kingſnorth*, Kent, S. of Aſhford. *King's Oak*, Eſſex, between Waltham Abbey and the Chace. *King's Peon*, Herts, E. of Webley.

King's River, a river of Wicklow, in Leinſter, which runs into the Liffey, about a mile and a half S. of Bleſſington. Alſo a river of Kilkenny, in Leinſter.

Kingſthorp, 2 miles N. of Northampton. *Kingſton*, 6 miles SW. of Cambridge. *Kingſton*, Devonſ. 6 miles NW. of Kingſbridge. *Kingſton*, Dorſetſ. S. of Corfe Caſtle, on the brow of a hill. *Kingſton*, Glouc. in Thornbury pariſh. *Kingſton*, Glouc. in Slimbridge pariſh. *Kingſton*, Hants, S. of Alreſford. *Kingſton*, Hants, near Portſmouth. *Kingſton*, Heref. near the Golden Vale. *Kingſton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Kingſton*, Kent, near Barham Downs. *Kingſton*, Nott. on the Soare, near Leiceſterſhire. *Kingſton*, Somerſ. near Somerton. *Kingſton*, Somerſ. near Taunton. *Kingſton*, Somerſetſ. between Crewkern and Ilminſter. *Kingſton*, Somerſ. near the Severn Sea, S. of Clevedon. *Kingſton*, Staff. near the Blyth, W. of Needwood Foreſt. *Kingſton*, Suſſex, on the coaſt, E. of Arundel Haven. *Kingſton*, Suſſex, SW. of Lewes. *Kingſton*, Warw. near Claverdon. *Kingſton, Bagpar*, Berks, W. of Abingdon.

Kingſton, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

KINGSTON UPON HULL. See HULL.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a large, populous, well-built town of Surry, ſo called from it's having been the reſidence of ſeveral of our Saxon kings, ſome of whom were crowned here, on a ſtage in the market place. The Lent aſſizes for the county are held here. It is ſeated on the Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge of 22 piers and 20 arches, 11 miles SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

KINGSTON, a ſea-port town of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, containing about 1665 houſes, beſides negro huts and warehouſes. In 1788, the number of white inhabitants was 6539, of free people of colour 3280, of ſlaves 16,659. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Bay of Port Royal, on the S. coaſt

coaſt of the iſland. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large town, about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little ſquares and croſs ſtreets, and is a place of conſiderable trade and opulence. Many of the houſes, in the upper part of the town, are very magnificent, and the markets for fleſh, turtles, fiſh, poultry, fruits, and vegetables are inferior to none. Lat. 17. 50. N. lon. 76. 52. W.

KINGSTON, or KYNETON, a pretty large, and well-built town of Herefordſhire, with a good trade in narrow cloth. It is ſeated on the river Arrow, 15 miles NW. of Hereford, and 149 WNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday. The markets on Wedneſday before Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and Chriſtmas, are ſo conſiderable for corn, cattle, leather, home-made linen, woollen cloth, and proviſions, that they more reſemble fairs.

KINGSTON, a town in the reſpective ſtates of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſets, Rhode Iſland, New York, N. Carolina, and S. Carolina.

Kingſton Hall and *Kingſton Lacy*, Dorſ. near Winborne Minſter; the former was anciently a ſeat of the Saxon monarchs. *Kingſton Liſle*, Berks, near Wantage. *Kingſton Maurwood*, E. of Dorcheſter. *Kingſton, North*, Dorſ. N. of Bere Regis.

KINGSTON RUSSEL, a town near Dorcheſter. It's manor is held by ſerjeantry, viz. to be cup-bearer to the king at the four principal feaſts of the year. Market on Thurſday.

Kingſton Wood, Kent, SE. of Maidſtone.

KINGSTOWN, a ſea-port of the iſland of St. Vincent, ſituated on the S. coaſt, on a bay to which it gives name, in lat. 13. 6. N. and lon. 15. W. Alſo a town of New Jerſey.

KINGSTREE, a town of S. Carolina, 50 miles N. of Charleſton.

King Sutton, Northamp. near Aſtrop Wells. *Kingſwere*, Devonſ. near Dartmouth Haven, has a caſtle for the defence of it. *King's Weſton*, Glouc. in Henbury pariſh. *Kingſwold*, Kent, near Walmer Caſtle. *Kingſwood*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Kingſwood*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Kingſwood*, Shropſ. between Wellington and Staffordſhire. *Kingſwood*, Warw. S. of Poleſworth. *Kingſwood*, Warw. a part of the conſtablery of Willeſburn. *Kingſwood*, Glouc. N. of Wickwar. *Kingſwood*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SW. of Roch Abbey. *Kingſwoodbury*, Herts, near Ruſhden. *Kingſwood Foreſt*, Glouc. NE. of Briſtol, about 5000 acres in extent, conſiſting chiefly of coal mines. *Kingſworthy*, Hants, between Stockbridge and Alreſford.

KINGTCHEOU, a well-built and popular city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Houquang. It has a great trade, and is ſituated on the Yangtſe river, in a fruitful and pleaſant country, with a garriſon of Tartars, to whom one part of the town belongs, 620 miles SSW. of Pekin.

KINCTECHING, a town of China, without walls, in the province of Kiangſi. It contains more than a million of inhabitants, who are the beſt makers of China ware, and is 655 miles S. of Pekin.

KINGTON. See KINGSTON, or KYNETON.

Kington, Glouceſterſ. near Thornbury, *Kington*, Warw. near Claverdon. *Kington*, alias *Mansfield*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Somerton. *Kington*, alias *Pitney*, Somerſ. near Queen Camel. *Kington, Magna*, Dorſetſ. near Stower Weſtover. *Kington Priory*, Wilts, E. of Caſtlecomb. *Kington, Weſt*, Wilts, W. of Caſtlecomb. *Kington's Aſhe*, Wilts, SW. of Saliſbury Plain. *King Weſton*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Somerton. *Kinlet*, Shropſ. N. of Wire Foreſt. *Kinnarton Hall*, 6 miles from Cheſter. *Kinnaſton Chapel*, Herefordſhire, near Marcle Hill.

Kinnegad, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter, a noted place for fine cheeſe.

Kinnerſley, Herefordſ. SW. of Webley. *Kinnerſley*, Surry, SE. of Ryegate. *Kinnerton*, Shropſ. NW. of Church Stretton.

Kinnery, in King's County, Leinſter.

Kinneſdale Spring, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, SE. of Kirby Lonſdale.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Kinroſs, ſeated on the river Leven not far W. of Loch Leven, and 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. The manufactories of this town are linen and cutlery ware.

KINROSS, a ſhire or county of Scotland, ſurrounded by the ſhires of Perth and Fife. It is about 30 miles in circuit, it's length and breadth being nearly equal.

*KINSALE, a town of Cork, in Munſter, ſeated on the river Bandon. It is a very populous, trading place, and has a deep, commodious, and a ſecure harbour 14 miles S. of Cork. Lat. 51. 36. N. lon. 8. 26. W.

Kinſalebeg, in Waterford, Munſter.

Kinſel Green, Midd. between Weſtbury and Holſden Greens. *Kinſingham*, Northumberland, S. of Otterburn. *Kinſlants*, Dorſetſhire, near Parley.

KINTAIL, a peninſula of Roſſſhire forming the SW. corner of the county.

Kinthorp, Yorkſ. NE. of Pickering.

Kinton

Kinton, E. of Worceſter. *Kinton Tower*, between Shrewſbury and Oſweſtry.

KINTORE, a town of Aberdeenſhire, 12 miles NW. of Aberdeen.

KINTSBECK, a town of New York.

Kinvara, in Galway, Connaught.

Kinver, Staff. 2 miles W. of Stourbridge, has an old fortification in it, and a remarkable ſtone, 2 yards high and 4 in circumference, which is ſuppoſed to have been either a Britiſh deity, or a memorial of a battle fought by that people. It is vulgarly called Batile Stone, or Bolt Stone.

Kinver, a river in Cardiganſ. which runs into the Dovy ſoon after it's riſe.

Kinwaldſey, Warw. N. of Meridan.

KIOF, or KIOW, a conſiderable town of Poland, in a palatinate of the ſame name, the reſidence of the great duke till the 12th century. It is the capital of the Ruſſian government Kiof, and carries on a conſiderable trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and is ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Dnieper, 180 miles NE. of Kamanieck, and 335 E. by S. of Warſaw. Lat. 50. 30. N. lon. 31. 51. E.

KIOF, KIOW, or KIEVSKOE, a government of the Ruſſian empire, lying, for the moſt part, on the E. or left ſide of the river Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the W. It contains 11 diſtricts.

KIOF, or KIOW, a palatinate of Poland, W. of the Dnieper, containing only two diſtricts.

KIOGE, or KOGE, a ſea-port of Zealand, in Denmark, 10 miles SSW. of Copenhagen.

KIOPING, in Weſtmanland, Sweden.

Kiour, a river in Pembrokeſ. which runs into the Iriſh Channel below Trevethel.

Kipax, and it's *Park*, Yorkſ. NW. of Ferry Bridge.

Kiplin, Yorkſ in Bolton pariſh.

Kiplin, Yorkſ. near Richmond,

Kipmaſh, Norf.

Kipping Croſs, Kent, between Tunbridge and Rye.

Kippington, *Great*, Kent, in Sevenoaks pariſh.

Kirbridge, Hants, E. of Southampton.

Kirby Bedon, near Norwich.

Kirby Bellers, Leic. NW. of Melton Mowbray.

Kirby Cold, or *Knowl*, Yorkſ. NE. of Thirſk.

Kirby Kane, Norf. S. of London Eaſt Cote.

KIRBY LONSDALE, a large and well-built town of Weſtmorland, with a woollen manufactory. It is ſeated on the river Lon, 10 miles SE. of Kendal, and 253 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

KIRBY MOORSIDE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the edge of Black Moor, near the river Dow, 25 miles N. of York, and 155 N. by W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Kirby Mullox, NW. of Leiceſter.

KIRBY STEPHEN, or KIRKBY STEPHEN, a town of Weſtmorland, noted for a manufactory of yarn ſtockings. It has a good free-ſchool, with 2 exhibitions, and is ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Eden, near the hills which ſeparate this county from Yorkſhire, 9 miles S. of Appleby, and 281 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Sponheim, Upper Rhine; alſo of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony; of Lower Bavaria; of Hohenloe, in Franconia, ſituated on the Jaxt; of Naſſau Dietz, in Weſtphalia; and 2 towns of the archduchy of Auſtria.

Kircubbin, in Down, Ulſter.

Kirkanders, Cumb. upon the Eſk, NW. of Carliſle.

Kirkandrews upon Eden, Cumb. 4 miles from Carliſle.

Kirkbampton, Camb. near Orton.

Kirkborn, Yorkſ. near Hummanby.

Kirkbride, Cumb. near Bowneſs.

Kirkbridge, Yorkſ. N. Riding, N. of Gatherley Moor.

Kirkburton, Yorkſ. SW. of Wakefield.

Kirkby, Cumb, SW. of Carliſle.

Kirkby, Eſſex, S. of Harwich.

Kirkby, Lanc. N. of Weſt Derby.

Kirkby, Linc, NW. of Market Raiſin.

Kirkby, Linc. near Sleaford.

Kirkby, Yorkſ. near the Wherfe, SE. of Tadcaſter.

Kirkby, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on the ſame river, W. of Wetherby.

Kirkby, or *Kerby*, Northamp. 3 miles from Rockingham.

Kirkby in Aſhfield, Nott. SW. of Manſfield.

Kirkby, Eaſt, Linc. near Bullingbrook.

Kirkby Fletham, Yorkſ. W. of Northallerton.

Kirkby Green, Linc. W. of Tatterſhal.

Kirkby Grindal, Yorkſ. W Riding, in the York Woulds.

Kirkby Hill, Yorkſ. near Boroughbridge.

Kirkby in Cleveland, Yorkſhire, near Stokeſley.

Kirkby Ireleth, Lanc. near Dudden Sands.

Kirkby Maledale, Yorkſ. 2 miles from Settle.

Kirkbary Mallary, Leiceſ. N. of Hinckley.

Kirkby Malſide, Yorkſ. S. of Maſham.

Kirkby on the Hill, Yorkſ. near Ravenſworth Caſtle.

Kirkby over Ker, Yorkſ. SW. of Pickering.

Kirkby on the Mount, Yorkſhire, near Boroughbridge.

Kirkby, South, Yorkſ. NE. of Barneſley.

Kirkby Thore, Weſtm NW. of Appleby. Below it are the vaſt ruins of an ancient town, where Roman coins and urns are frequently dug up. The Maiden Way runs through it.

Kirkby under Dale, Yorkſ. 4 miles from Pocklington, near Acklam

Kirkby Underwood, Linc. near Stainfleet.

Kirkby upon Bane, Linc. N. of Tatterſhal.

Kirkby, Weſt, Cheſh. on the

the Dee, NW. of Weſton. *Kirkby Whiſt*, Yorkſ. NW. of Thirſk. *Kirk Cambock*, Cumberland, near Lanercoſt.

KIRKCALDY, a ſea-port of Fifeſhire, on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh. It has a dock-yard for building ſmall veſſels, has a ſilk manufacture, and contains many well-built houſes.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a ſea port of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright, ſeated at the mouth of the river Dee, 21 miles SW. of Dumfries, and 83 SW. of Edinburgh. It has a fine harbour, with depth of water ſufficient to admit ſhips of any burden to come up to the town, and yet has but an inconſiderable trade. The town conſiſts of two ſtreets, which form a right angle with each other, having, in the centre, the town-houſe.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, THE SHIRE, or STEWARTRY OF, once formed, with the county of Wigton, the ancient province of Galloway. Kirkcudbrightſhire, is bounded on the NE. by Ayrſhire and Dumfrieſſhire; on the S. by the Solway Frith and the Iriſh Sea; and on the W. by Wigtonſhire and Ayrſhire. It's extent from N. to S. is nearly 30 miles, and from E. to W. about 43. Here is a great plenty of fine paſture, and numerous flocks of ſheep and ſmall cattle.

Kirkdale, Lanc. near Liverpool. *Kirkdale*, Yorkſ. near Kirby Moorſide. *Kirk Dighton*, Yorkſhire, N. of Wetherby.

Kirkeel, in Down Ulſter.

Kirkella, Yorkſhire, W. of Hull.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancaſhire, with a well-endowed free-ſchool for three maſters. It is ſeated near the mouth of the Ribble, by which it communicates with all the late-inland navigations, 18 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 223 NNW. of London. It has a conſiderable manufactory of ſail cloth. Market on Tueſday.

Kirkham, Yorkſhire, near the Derwent, SW. of New Malton. *Kirkhammerton*, Yorkſ. between Knareſborough and Heſſey Moor. *Kirkharle*, Northumb. near Kirk Whelpington. *Kirkhaugh*, Northumb. near Alſton Moor. A Roman altar, erected to Minerva and Hercules, was found, ſome years ago, in it's churchyard. *Kirkheaton*, Northumberl. SE. of Kirk Whelpington. *Kirkheeton*, Yorkſ. E. of Huthersfield. *Kirkland*, Cumberl. NE. of Penrith.

Kirkjeeven, in Down, Ulſter.

Kirkland, Cumb. near Bothell, on the road between Cockermouth and Carliſle. *Kirkland*, Lancaſ. near Garſtang. *Kirkleas*, Yorkſ. 3 miles from Huddersfield, on the river Calder. In the park near it, is ſaid to be the funeral monument of that generous highwayman, Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are two little hills, called Robin Hood's Butts. *Kirk Letham*, Yorkſ. near the Mouth of the Tees. *Kirk Leventon*, Cumb. NW. of Brampton. *Kirk Leventon*, Yorkſ. near Yarum. *Kirkley*, Northumb. N. of Pont Elan't. *Kirklington*, Nott. near Southwell. *Kirklington*, Oxfordſh. NE. of Woodſtock. *Kirklington*, Yorkſ. between Malham and Thirſk. *Kirklington*, Cumberland, near Stanwix.

Kirkmighel, a river in the Iſle of Man, running into the ſea at Kirkmighel.

KIRKOSWALD, a town of Cumberland, ſeated upon a hill, near the river Eden, 292 miles NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

*KIRKPATRICK, a town of Scotland in Dumbartonſhire, lying E. of the town of Dumbarton. The veſtiges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the Frith of Clyde, at this place, to the Frith of Forth, and are called by the country people, Graham's Dike.

Kirk Sandal, Yorkſhire, near Doncaſter. *Kirkſeek*, Linc. SE. of Grantham. *Kirk Head*, Weſtm. near Levens. Here is an old, round building, ſuppoſed, by ſome to have been a temple of Diana. *Kirkſop*, or *Kirſop*, a river in Cumb. which runs into the Eden near Burgh Sands. *Kirkſtall*, Yorkſ. NW. of Leeds, has ſeveral corn and fulling mills, an iron forge, with a mill for ſlitting iron into ſmall bars and rods, and a ſtone bridge over the Aire which was made navigable hither in the year 1698. *Kirkſted*, Linc. near Tattershal, and the river Witham. *Kirkſton*, Nott. N. of Bingham. *Kirkthwait*, E. and W. Cumberl. in Weſtward pariſh. *Kirkton*, Linc. S. of Boſton. *Kirkton Holm*, Linc. SW. of Boſton, on the ſame river, had a market, now diſuſed. *Kirkton Whelpington*, Northumb. on the Wanſpeck, NW. of Kirkharle.

KIRKWALL, a ſea-port of Scotland, capital of Orkney, the principal of the iſlands of that name, is built upon an inlet of the ſea, on the E. ſide of the iſland. Here is the ſtately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 45 miles from Dungſby Head, the moſt NE. promontory of Scotland. Lat. 58. 58. N. lon. 2. 57. W.

Kirkmincton, Linc. NE. of Glandford Bridge. *Kirmond in the Mire*, Linc. NE. of Market Raiſin. *Kirſley*, Yorkſh. SE. of Wakefield. *Kirſted*, Norfolk, NW. of London Eaſtcote. *Kirſtone*, Devonſh. between Moreton and Exminſter. *Kirtlington*, Cornwall, SW. of Penzance. *Kirtlington*, Nottingh

Nottinghamſhire, N. of Southwell. *Kirtley*, Suffolk, S. of Loweſtoff.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a truly magnificent church. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the edge of Lincoln Heath, 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 151 NW. of London. It gives name to it's hundred, in which are 4 villages of the ſame name. Market on Saturday.

Kirton, Nottinghamſhire, W. of Tuxford. *Kirton*, Suffolk, near Bawdſey Haven. *Kiſeby*, Lincolnſ. S. of Fokingham.

KISMISH, a fertile iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, W. of Ormus. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and is remarkable for it's pearl fiſhery.

KISTI, one of the ſeven Caucaſian nations, that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. They conſiſt of 16 different diſtricts, or tribes, which are often at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Their dialects appear to have no analogy with any known language, and their hiſtory and origin are utterly unknown. Thoſe belonging to the diſtricts of Wapi, Anguſht, and Shalkha, ſubmitted to Ruſſia in 1770. The Tſhetſhen tribe is ſo numerous and warlike, and has given the Ruſſians ſo much trouble, that it's name is uſually given by them to the whole Kiſti nation. The Inguſhi live in villages near each other, containing about 20 or 30 houſes: they are diligent huſbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a ſtone tower, which ſerves, in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. Theſe people are all armed, and have the cuſtom of wearing ſhields. Their religion is very ſimple, but has ſome traces of Chriſtianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, and, on the firſt day of the week, reſt from labour. They eat pork, and have a faſt in ſpring, and another in ſummer. They obſerve no ceremonies either at births or deaths; but they allow of polygamy, and, at certain times, a ſheep is ſacrificed by a perſon who ſeems to be conſidered as a kind of prieſt, as he is obliged to live in a ſtate of celibacy. A ſingular ſort of hoſpitality is attributed to theſe people by Major Rennel. "When a gueſt, or ſtranger, comes to lodge with them, one of the hoſt's daughters is obliged to receive him, to unſaddle and feed his horſe, take care of his baggage, prepare his dinner, paſs the night with him, and continue at his diſpoſal during his ſtay."

KISTNA, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes on the E. ſide of the Gauts, and croſſing almoſt the whole of the peninſula, falls into the Bay of Bengal, between Maſulipatam and Nizampatam, in the circar of Guntoor.

KITTERY, a town of N. America, in the province of Main, famous for ſhipbuilding. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the mouth of the Piſcataway, 4 miles S. of New York.

Kittesford, Somerſ. W. of Wellington. *Kitt's Cotty Houſe*, Kent, N. of Aylesford, a monument of ſtones, ſomething like Stonehenge, where Cotigern, a Britiſh chief, was killed by Horſa, a Saxon general. *Kiveton Tower*, Yorkſhire, 6 miles from Rotherham.

KLATTAU, a town of Pilſen, in Bohemia.

KLETTENBURG, a town and lordſhip of Upper Saxony, 5 miles NW. of Nordhauſen.

KLINGNAU, a town of Baden, in Swiſſerland, 9 miles N. of Baden.

KLUNDERT, a fortreſs of S. Holland, ſituated near the arm of the ſea, called Holland's Deep, 9 miles SE. of Williamſtadt.

Knabill, Biſhop's, E. and *W.* or *Knoyle*, Wilts, between Hindon and Mere.

KNAPDALE, a diſtrict of Argyleſhire, N. of Cantire.

Knape, Somerſetſh. near Curry Mallet. *Knapthorp*, Nottingh. NW. of Newark. *Knapteft*, Leic. E. of Lutterworth. *Knapton*, Norfolk, between N. Walſham and the ſea. *Knapton*, Yorkſhire, SW. of York. *Knapton*, Yorkſ. by Pickering Common. *Knapwell*, 6 miles NW of Cambridge.

*KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, containing about 500 houſes. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Nid, over which it has a ſtone bridge, on a rough rugged rock, 18 miles W. by N. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. It is famous for 4 medicinal ſprings, near each other, and yet of different qualities: the ſweet ſpa, or vitriolic well; the ſtinking, or ſulphureous and very fœtid ſpa; St. Mungoe's well, a cold bath: and the dropping well, ſuppoſed to be the moſt petrifying ſpring in England. The adjacent fields are alſo noted for licorice. It has a manufacture of linen cloth, ſheeting, &c. Market on Wedneſday.

Knareſdale, Northumb. NW. of Kirkhaugh. *Knaſton*, Dorſetſ. between Ringwood and Pool. *Knath*, Lincolnſ. near Gainſborough. *Knaton*, Yorkſ. between Burrowby and Thirſk. *Knaveſton*, Leiceſterſhire, S. of Hallaton. *Knavefwell*, Dorſetſhire, near Aylewood.

KNEBWORTH, a town of Herts, ſituated

ated on a hill, or knap, (from whence it has it's name) between Hertford and Hitchin. Market on Friday.

Knedington, Yorkſhire, near Howden. *Kneeſdale*, Nott. NW. of Newark. *Knep Caſtle*, Suſſex, near Grimſtead Park. *Kneſworth*, Cambridgeſ. 1 mile from Royſton. *Kneton*, Yorkſhire, between Richmond and Darlington. *Knetſhall*, Suff. E. of Thetford. *Kneveton*, Nott. between Nottingham and Newark. *Knewden*, Northumb. W. of Blandland. *Knightbridge*, Berks, near Newbury, *Knightcote*, Warw. NE. of Kineton. *Knighteſton*, Devonſ. near St. Mary's Ottery. *Knighteſton*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Knightley*, W. of Stafford. *Knightlow Hill*, or *Croſs*, Warw. on the road from Coventry to London, at the entrance of Dunſmore Heath.

KNIGHTON, a fair, well-built, well-frequented town, of Radnorſhire, with a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Tend, or Teme, which ſeparates it from Shropſhire, 14 miles NW. of Hereford, and 155 NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Knighton, Devonſhire, near Chidleigh. *Knighton*, Iſle of Wight, in Newchurch pariſh. *Knighton*, S. of Leiceſter. *Knighton*, Staffordſ. NE. of Drayton in Shropſ. *Knighton*, Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Knighton*, Worceſ. 3 miles NE. of Tenbury. *Knighton*, *E.* Dorſetſ. NW. of Blandford. *Knighton*, *W.* SE. of Dorcheſter. *Knightſbridge*, a village of Middleſex, adjoining London, on the great weſtern road.

Knightſbridge, in Cork, Munſter.

Knight's Green, Glouceſ. near Aſhelworth. *Knightſthorp*, Leiceſ. near Loughborough. *Knightwick*, Worc. near Bromyard. *Knill*, Hereford. S. of Preſteign, in Radnorſh. *Kniſbrow Hill*, Glouceſ. near Painſwick. *Kniperſley*, Staff. in Biddulph pariſh. *Knipton*, Leiceſterſ. S. of Belvoir Caſtle. *Knireton*, Derb. SW. of Wirkſworth. *Knock*, Weſtm. N. of Appleby.

Knockany, in Limerick, Munſter. *Knockarding*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Knockboy*, in Monaghan, Ulſter, *Knockerogbery*, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Knocking Caſtle, Shropſhire, SE. of Oſweſtry.

Knocklade, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Knocklofty*, in Tipperary, Munſter, on the banks of the Suir. *Knocklong*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Knockmeledown*, a mountain in Waterford, Munſter. *Knockmill*, in Carlow, Leinſter. *Knockmourne*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Knockmyland*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Knockmemariff*, in Cork, Munſter. *Knockniclaſſy*, *Knocknivoſi*, and *Knockowne*, hills in Cork, Munſter.

*KNOCTOPHER, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinſter, 63 miles from Dublin.

Knoll, Dorſetſhire, near Eaſt Lulworth. *Knoll*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Buckland Abbas. *Knoll*, Glouc. near Briſtol. *Knoll*, Kent, near Sevenoaks. *Knoll*, Surry, in Cranley pariſh. *Knoll*, Warw. NW. of Balſhall. *Knolle*, Dorſetſ. near Corfe Caſtle. *Knoll Hill*, Eſſex, N. of Havering. *Knotball*, Suffolk, SE. of Saxmundham.

*KNOTSFORD, a town in Cheſhire, with a ſilk mill, and a manufacture of ſhag velvets. It is ſeated on a rivulet called Bicken, which divides it into two parts, 7 miles NE. of Northwich, and 173 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Knotting, Bedfordſ. W. of Buſhmead. *Knottingley*, Yorkſhire, on the Aire, near Ferrybridge, is noted for it's great trade in lime. The ſtones are dug up plentifully at Elmet, and burnt here; from whence it is conveyed, in great quantities, to Wakefield, Stanbridge, &c. for ſale, to be carried into the W. parts, for manure. *Knoweſley*, Lanc. 5 miles from Liverpool. *Knowle*, Devonſhire, in Farway pariſh. *Knowle*, Devonſ. near Exmouth. *Knowle*, Dorſetſhire, near Corfe Caſtle. *Knowle*, Somerſetſ. S. of Bruton. *Knowle Green*, Middleſex, near Staines. *Knowle Hill*, Somerſetſhire, near Langport. About 60 years ago, a checkered pavement of white, blue, and red marble, was diſcovered near it. *Knowles Hill*, Derbyſ. near Stanton, remarkable for it's beautiful ſcenery and extenſive views. *Knowlton*, Dorſetſ. near Horton. *Knowlton*, Kent, near Wingham. *Knowſton*, Devonſ. near S. Moulton. *Knoyle*, *Eaſt*, Wilts, near Hindon. *Knuke*, Wilts, near Heyteſbury. *Knutſhall*, Staffordſh. S. of Leek. *Knutton*, Staffordſh. near Newcaſtle under Line. *Knyno*, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Torvay, between Kennarth and Manerdue.

KOEI-TACHEOU, a province of China, one of the ſmalleſt in that empire, and full of inacceſſible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independent, and who would never ſubmit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garriſon ſome of the towns; but all the taxes they can raiſe here will not defray the expence. This province is remarkable for it's copper mines, and, between the mountains, there are ſeveral fruitful vallies. They have neither ſilk nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a ſort of graſs, like hemp. Their cows, ſtags, and wild hens are numerous, and the horſes are the beſt in China.

KOLA, a town of the Ruſſian government of Archangel, and the capital of Ruſſian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near the bay of the ſame name in the Frozen Ocean, where is a conſiderable fiſhery for whales, ſea-dogs, and other fiſh, which the inhabitants cure for ſale. Lat. 68. 34. N. lon. 32. 26. E.

KOLOMNA. See COLUMNA.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on the N. by the government of Tobolſk, on the E. by that of Irkutſk, and on the S. and W. by Tartary. It's capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Oby, 480 miles SSE. of Tobolſkoi. This country has productive ſilver mines, which have been called the Potoſi of Ruſſia.

KONGSBERG, a town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, celebrated for it's ſilver mines. It contains about 1000 houſes, and 6000 inhabitants. It is 36 miles SW. of Chriſtiania.

KONGSWINGER, a town of Chriſtiania, in Norway, containing about 50 ſmall wooden houſes. It is 42 miles NE. of Chriſtiania.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Saxe Weimar, in Franconia: alſo a town of the New Marche, in Brandenburg; with ſeveral other towns in Germany; and one in Hungary.

KONIGSEGG. See CONINGSECK.

KONIGSHOFFEN, a town of Mentz.

KONIGSLUTTER, a town of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, in Lower Saxony.

KONIGSTEIN, a town of Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony, uſed as a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners; alſo a town of Sulzbach, in Bavaria; and a town and county in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 11 miles NW. of Frankfort on the Main, both in Germany; and a fortreſs of Norway.

KONINGSBERG, the capital of the kingdom of Pruſſia, with a univerſity, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to ſupport it, and a handſome library. The town houſe, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine ſtructures. The tower of the caſtle is very high, and has 284 ſteps to the top, whence there is an extenſive proſpect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 are Lutherans, 3 Calviniſts, and 1 is Romiſh. The number of houſes is about 3800. The town is about 7 Engliſh miles in circumference, and, including the garriſon of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It ſtands on the Pregel, a navigable river, which here falls into the eaſtern extremity of the Friſche Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ſhips drawing more than 7 feet water can paſs the bar, and come up to the town; ſo that the large veſſels anchor at Pillau, a ſmall town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningſberg; and the merchandiſe is ſent up in ſmaller veſſels. The trade of Koningſberg is very conſiderable. It is 115 miles N. of Warſaw. Lat. 54. 42. N. lon. 20. 48. E.

KONINGSGRATZ, a circle of Bohemia, with it's capital, on the Elbe, 58 miles E. of Prague.

KONITZ, a town of Schwartzburg Rodolſtadt, in Upper Saxony; a bailiwick of Berne, in Switzerland; and a town of Pruſſian Pomerania.

KOPORE, a town and river in the government of St. Peterſburgh, Ruſſia, 32 miles W. of Peterſburgh.

KOPYL, a town of Novogrodeck, in Lithuania.

KORIACS, a nation on the borders of Kamtſchatka, tributary to the Ruſſians. There are two ſorts of Koriacs. Thoſe who are properly called by that name have a fixed reſidence: the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Rein-deer Koriacs. Their flocks are very numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to thoſe cantons that abound with moſs. When theſe paſtures are exhauſted, they ſeek for others. In this manner they wander about inceſſantly, encamping under tents of ſkin, and ſupporting themſelves with the produce of their deer, which are as ſerviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtſchadales. Their country is terminated to the S. by the peninſula of Kamtſchatka, and the Gulf of Penginſk; to the E. by the Ocean; to the N. by the country of the Tchoukchis; and to the W. by the Tonguſes, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. It is confidently aſſerted, that this country was formerly very populous, and that the ſmall pox had made very conſiderable ravages; but it is doubted whether that diſeaſe has carried off more of the inhabitants than their frequent conteſts with their neighbours, and with the Ruſſians. The number of fixed Koriacs ſcarcely exceeds 400; and though it is not eaſy to calculate that of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined that they do not much ſurpaſs this amount. Their regular occupation is hunting and fiſhing; but every ſeaſon will not permit them to follow it. During theſe intervals, ſhut up in their profound habitations, they ſleep, ſmoke, and get drunk. Thoughtleſs of the future, without regret for the paſt,

paſt, they come not out of their yourts till the moſt urgent neceſſity compels them. Theſe yourts are larger than thoſe of the northern Kamtſchadales, but are diſtributed nearly in the ſame manner, and are hardly more clean or comfortable, as they have not a vent-hole, or chimney, for the emiſſion of the ſmoke. Like the Kamtſchadales, they live upon dried fiſh, and the fleſh and fat of the whale and ſea-wolf. The whale is commonly eaten raw, and the ſea-wolf dried and cooked in the ſame manner as their fiſh, except the ſinews, the marrow, the brain, and, now and then, a ſlice of the fleſh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Rein-deer is their favourite diſh. Vegetables alſo form a part of their food: they gather in autumn various ſorts of berries, of a part of which they make themſelves a refreſhing beverage, and the reſt is bruiſed to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or ſea-wolf. Their paſſion for ſtrong liquors, increaſed by the dearneſs of brandy, and the difficulty of procuring it, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red muſhroom, known in Ruſſia as a ſtrong poiſon, by the name of Moukhamorr. They put it in a veſſel with certain fruits, and it has ſcarcely time to clarify, when their friends are invited to partake of it. The entertainment laſts for one, two, or three days, till the beverage is exhauſted. Frequently, that they may not fail of being intoxicated, they eat the raw muſhroom at the ſame time. The wandering Koriacs have the ſame characteriſtic outlines as the Kamtſchadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not ſunk eyes, flat noſes, and prominent cheeks. The men are almoſt entirely beardleſs, and have ſhort hair. The women carry their children in a kind of neſt, or baſket, arched over, in which the infant is placed, in a ſitting poſture, and ſheltered from the weather. The Koriacs acknowledge a Supreme Being, the Creator of all things, and imagine that the ſun is his throne, or palace. They addreſs no prayer to him; goodneſs, they ſay, is his eſſence; all the good that exiſts in the world proceeds from him; and it is impoſſible that he ſhould do an injury. The principle of evil they conſider as a malignant ſpirit, and, to appeaſe his wrath, offer up, as expiatory ſacrifices, various animals newly born; as rein-deer and dogs, alſo the firſt fruits of their hunting and fiſhing, and whatever they poſſeſs that is moſt valuable.

KORIAKOV, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. It is ſituated on the Irtiſch, 192 miles SW. of Kolivan.

KORKAN, or JORJAN, a diſtrict or county on the E. ſide of the Caſpian Sea. It is flat, and ſubject to inundations; the heat is intolerable, and the air unwholeſome; the ſoil, however, is fertile in corn, wine, cotton, ſilk, and dates. The town of Korkan is in ruins.

KOSEL, a town of Oppeln, in Sileſia.

KOSTEL, a town of Brunn, in Moravia.

KOSTROMSKOE, a government of the Ruſſian empire, formerly included in that of Moſcow; it is bounded on the W. by Jaroſlaviſkoe, and on the N. by Vologadſkoe. The capital, Koſtróm, is ſeated on the river Koſtroma, at it's junction with the Volga, 168 miles NE. of Moſcow.

KOTO, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, extending about 6 leagues along the Atlantic. The principal town is called Koto, or Verbu.

KOWNO, a town of Troki, in Lithuania.

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn, 35 miles E. of Munich.

KRAINBURG, a town of Carniola, ſeated on the river Save, 18 miles NW. of Laubach.

KRANOWITZ, a town of Troppau, in Sileſia.

KRAPPITZ, a town of Oppeln, in Sileſia.

KRASILOW, a town of Volhynia, in Poland.

KRASNOSLAW, a town of Chelm, in Poland.

KREKYTHE, a town of Carnarvonſhire ſeated on the Iriſh Sea, near Traeth Amawer Bay, 12 miles S. by E. of Caernarvon, and 237 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

KREMPEM, a town of Daniſh Holſtein, 5 miles N. of Gluckſtadt.

KREMS, a town of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Danube, 35 miles W. of Vienna.

Kreſtow, Bucks, SW. of Wing. *Kriekeith*, Shropſhire, near Trevelock Foreſt. *Kridling Park*, Yorkſ. E. of Pontefract.

KRUMLAW, a town of Prachalitz, in Bohemia.

KUBESHA, a large town of Aſia, in the country of the Leſguis, one of the 7 Caucaſian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. Colonel Gaeber, who wrote an account of theſe countries in 1728, gives the following deſcription of this very curious place: "Kubeſha is a large ſtrong town, ſituated on a hill, between high mountains. It's inhabitants call themſelves Franki (Franks, a name common in the eaſt to all Europeans) and re-

late

late, that their anceſtors were brought hither by ſome accident, the particulars of which are now forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were caſt away upon the coaſt; but thoſe who pretend to be better verſed in their hiſtory, give the following account: The Greeks and the Genoeſe carried on, during ſeveral centuries, a conſiderable trade, not only on the Black Sea, but on the Caſpian, and were certainly acquainted with the mines contained in theſe mountains, from which they drew, by their trade with the inhabitants, great quantities of ſilver, copper, and other metals. In order to work theſe upon the ſpot, they ſent hither a number of workmen, to eſtabliſh manufactures, and inſtruct the inhabitants. The ſubſequent invaſions of the Arabs, Turks, and Monguls, during which the mines were filled up, and the manufactures abandoned, prevented the ſtrangers from effecting their return; ſo that they continued here, and erected themſelves into a republic. They are ſtill excellent artiſts, and make very good fire-arms, ſabres, coats of mail, and ſeveral articles in gold and ſilver, for exportation. They have likewiſe, for their own defence, ſmall copper cannon, of three pounds calibre, caſt by themſelves. They coin Turkiſh and Perſian ſilver money, and even rubles, which readily paſs current, becauſe they are of the full weight and value. In their valleys, they have paſture and arable land, as well as gardens; but they purchaſe the greater part of their corn, truſting chiefly for their ſupport to the ſale of their manufactures, which are much admired in Turkey, Perſia, and the Crimea. They are generally in eaſy circumſtances, and are a quiet, inoffenſive people, but high-ſpirited and independent. Their town is conſidered as a neutral ſpot, where the neighbouring princes can depoſit their treaſures with ſafety. They elect yearly twelve magiſtrates, to whom they pay the moſt unlimited obedience; and, as all the inhabitants are on a footing of the moſt perfect equality, each individual is ſure to have, in his turn, a ſhare in the government. In the year 1725, their magiſtrates, as well at the Uſnick, or Khan of the Caitaks, acknowledged the ſovereignty of Ruſſia, but without paying any tribute."

KUFSTEIN, a ſmall town of Tirol, with a caſtle built on a ſtupendous rock. It is ſituated on the Inn.

Kuxbridge, Dorſetſ. S. of Wareham.

KUR, a large river of Aſia, which riſes in Armenia, and paſſing by Teflis, and through the whole of Georgia, and part of Shirvan, &c. falls into the Caſpian Sea, 70 miles SSW. of Baku.

KURGAN, a river of Perſia, which riſes in Choraſan, and watering Aſtrabad, &c. falls into the Caſpian Sea, W. of that city.

KURILES, a chain of iſlands, extending from the ſouthern extremity of Kamtſchatka to Japan, chiefly valuable for their furs, particularly that of the ſea-otter. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themſelves called Kuriles, gave theſe iſlands the ſame name, as ſoon as they became acquainted with them. They are 22 in number, excluſive of the very ſmall ones. The northernmoſt iſland, which is called Shoomſka, and the next, which is named Paramonſic, were firſt viſited by the Ruſſians in 1713, and, at the ſame time, brought under their dominion. The others, in order, are at preſent made tributary, down to Ooſheſheer incluſive. Ooſheſheer is the ſouthernmoſt iſland that the Ruſſians have yet brought under their dominion, but they trade to Ooroop, which is the 18th. A group of iſlands lies to the SW. which the Japaneſe call Jeſo; a name which they alſo give to the whole chain of iſlands between Kamtſchatka and Japan. The ſouthernmoſt, called Matmai, hath been long ſubject to the Japaneſe, and is fortified aud garriſoned on the ſide toward the continent.

KURSKOI, a government of the Ruſſian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. It is bounded by Orel on the N. and Vonetz on the E. It's capital, Kurſk, is ſeated on the Sem, 240 miles S. of Moſcow.

Kuſhmere, Suffolk, SE. of Beccles.

KUSISTAN. See CHUSISTAN.

KUTTENBURG, a town of Ceaſlaw, in Bohemia, remarkable for it's ſilver mines.

Kyar, Worceſterſhire, near Tenbury.

KYLBURG, a town of Treves, ſituated on the Kyll, 13 miles SSW. of Treves.

Kyle, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Kyley, Northumb. between Barrington and Holy Iſland. *Kyme*, *N.* and *S.* Linc. SW. of Tatterſhall. *Kymere*, Suſſex, near Ditchling. *Kymeton*, Somerſetſ. between Sherborn and Queen Camel. *Kyme Church*, Heref. near Munno. *Kyneſley*, Shropſ. N. of Wellington.

KYNETON. See KINGSTON.

Kyneton, Glouc. in the pariſh of Guiting Temple. *Kyneton*, Shropſ. SW. of Pembridge. *Kyneton*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Somerton, is naturally paved, for half a mile together, with one ſmooth, broad rock, which reſembles ice *Kynley*, Glouceſterſ. in Nimpsfield pariſh. *Kynnerton*,

or *Kinewarton*, Warwickſ. near Aulceſter. *Kynolton*, Nottinghamſ. near Nether Broughton. *Kyre Wyre*, Worc. 3 miles SE. of Tenbury. *Kyre Minor*, Worc. a hamlet adjoining Kyre Wyre. *Kyſtey*, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Fokingham. *Kyte Herdwic*, Warwickſhire, between Lambcote and Edgehill.

LAA, a town of Auſtria, 4 miles S. of Vienna.

Labacally, an ancient, rude, ſepulchral monument, in Cork, Munſter. It conſiſts of large flags, (one of which is 17 feet long, 9 broad, and, in the middle, 3 feet thick) placed horizontally on others which are upright, and is about midway between Glenworth and Kilworth.

LABIA, a town of Servia.

LABIAU, a town of Smaland, in Pruſſia.

Laborn, Kent, near Malling. *Laborn*, Surry, near Godalmin. *Labortye*, Suſſex, E. of Eaſt Grinſtead.

LABOURD, a tract of France, on the Bay of Biſcay, which made part of Baſques. Bayonne was the capital. It abounds in fruit, and is now included in the department of Lower Pyrenees.

LABRADOR, an extenſive country to the E. of Hudſon's Bay, in N. America. The climate, even about Hay's River, in only lat. 57 N. is exceſſively cold during winter. The ſnows begin to fall in October, and continue falling, by intervals, the whole winter; and, when the froſt is moſt vigorous, in form of the fineſt ſand. The ice on the rivers is then 8 feet thick; port wine freezes in a ſolid maſs; brandy coagulates; and the very breath falls on the blankets of a bed in the form of a hoar froſt. The ſun riſes in the ſhorteſt day at five minutes paſt nine, and ſets five minutes before three. In the longeſt, it riſes at three, and ſets about nine. The ice begins to diſappear in May, and hot weather commences about the middle of June, which, at times, is ſo violent, as to ſcorch the faces of the hunters. Thunder is not frequent, but ſometimes violent. But there muſt neceſſarily be a great difference of heat and cold in this vaſt extent, which reaches from lat. 50. 40. to lat. 62. N. Mock ſuns and halos are not unfrequent: they are very bright, and richly tinged with all the colours of the rainbow. The ſun riſes and ſets with a large cone of yelloviſh light. The night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which ſpreads a variety of different lights and colours over the whole concave of the ſky, not to be eclipſed even by the ſplendor of the full moon, and the ſtars of a fiery redneſs. The animals in theſe countries are, the mooſe deer, ſtags, rein-deers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martins, ſquirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geeſe, buſtards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowl. Their fiſh are whales, morſes, ſeals, codfiſh, and a white fiſh preferable to herrings; and, in their rivers and freſh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout. All the quadrupeds in theſe countries are clothed with a cloſe, ſoft, warm fur; and even the dogs and cats from Britain, that have been carried into Hudſon's Bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, ſofter, thicker coat of hair than they originally had. In ſummer there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the ſeveral animals; when that ſeaſon is over, which holds only for three months, they all aſſume the livery of winter, and every ſort of beaſts, and moſt of their fowls are of the colour of the ſnow: every thing animate and inanimate is white. The ſoil in the parts that are known, is mountainous and poor, affording only coarſe plants which are well adapted to the ſupport and nouriſhment of deer and goats, but do not appear proper for horſes, kine, or ſheep; and all the E. coaſt exhibits a moſt barren and iron-bound appearance. The coaſts in general, abound, however, with large convenient, and ſafe harbours; and, in the bays, are thouſands of iſlands, wherein innumerable multitudes of eider ducks, and other water-fowl breed. The climate is remarkably healthy, and few parts of the world produce better furs. There are ſeveral Moravian ſettlements on the E. coaſt, the principal of which is Nain.

Labrun, Yorkſhire, N. of Midlam.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS, a group of ſmall iſlands in the Indian Ocean, the neareſt of which is about 120 miles from the coaſt of Malabar. They are but little known. Lat. 10. to 12. 40. N. lon. 71. 15. to 73. 30. E.

Lacerton, Dorſetſhire, near Stourpain. *Lach*, near Cheſter. *Lachford*, Cheſhire.

near Warrington. *Lachingdon*, Eſſex, NW. of Burnham.

LACHSA, a county of Arabia, denominated alſo HADSJAR, and ſometimes BAHREIN, though the laſt name belongs, in ſtrict propriety, only to the iſlands of Aval. It is bounded by the territories of wandering Arabs on the N. on the E. by the Perſian Gulf, on the S. by Oman, and on the W. by Nesjid. It is ſubject to the ſcheick of Beni Khaled. It's aſſes and camels are excellent; of the latter, ſome thouſands are ſold annually into Syria.

LACK, or BISCHOFFS LACK, a town of Carniola, trading in iron, ſteel, quickſilver, corn, and linen.

Lackford, Suffolk, SE of Mildenhall. *Lackmore End*, Middl. near Enfield Waſh. *Lacock*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Lacock*, Yorkſhire, W. of Keighley. *Lacon*, Shropſ. NE. of Wem. *Ladbrook*, Warw. on the river Ichen, S. of Southam. *Laden*, a river in Herefordſhire, which runs into the Frome at Stretton.

LADENBURG, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine; and a town of Oſnaburg, in Weſtphalia.

Ladford, Devonſhire, in Shebbear pariſh. *Ladle Hill*, Hants, near Sidmanton. *Ladock*, Cornwall, NE. of Truro.

LADOGA, a lake in Ruſſia, ſituated between the Gulf of Finland, and the Lake of Onega. It is about 100 miles long, and from 50 to 60 broad, and is the largeſt lake in Europe. Among the fiſh, with which it abounds, are ſeals. It is full of quickſands, which, being moved from place to place, by the frequent ſtorms to which it is ſubject, cauſe ſeveral ſhelves along it's courſe, on which the flat-bottomed veſſels of the Ruſſians are ſometimes wrecked. This induced Peter I. to cauſe a canal to be cut from the SW. extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the Gulf of Finland. It was begun in 1718, and finiſhed in 1732; and is 67 miles long, and 70 feet broad.

LADOGA, NEW, a town in the government of St Peterſburgh, ſituated on the S. coaſt of the Lake of Ladoga, 56 miles E. of St Peterſburgh.

LADOGNA. See CEDOGNA.

LADRONE, or MARIAN ISLANDS, iſlands of the N. Pacific Ocean, about 1800 miles E. of Canton, in China, and occupying a ſpace of 150 leagues in extent. They are ſaid to be 16 in number, excluſive of the ſmall iſlets and rocks, and contain, beſides other fruits natural to the ſoil and climate, that extraordinary and uſeful plant, the bread-fruit tree, which was firſt diſcovered here. The names of the principal iſlands are Guam, Saypan, Tinian, and Rota.

Ladwell, Herts, W. of Baldock. *Lady Croſs Hill*, Yorkſ. SW. of Barnſley.

Lady Iſland, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Lagan*, a river in Down, Ulſter. *Laggan Bridge*, in Monaghan, Ulſter.

Lagham, Surry, near Godſtone.

Lagby, in Donegal, Ulſter.

LAGNY, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, ſeated on the river Marne, 18 miles E. of Paris.

LAGOON ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769. A lagoon occupies the middle and much the larger part of it. The whole iſland, being diſjoined by reefs, it looks like a number of iſlands joined together. It is covered with wood, and trees of different verdure, cocoa nut, palm-trees, &c. Lat. 18. 47. S. lon. 139. 28. W.

LAGOS, a ſea-port of Portugal, in Algarve, where the Engliſh fleets, bound to the Straits, uſually take in freſh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, 120 miles S. of Liſbon. Lat. 37. 2. N. lon. 8. 33. W.

LAGUNA, or CHRISTOBAL DE LA LAGUNA, (ſo named from a lake, a little to the E. of the town, now only an inconſiderable piece of water) a handſome town of the Iſland of Teneriffe, one of the Canaries, containing 2 pariſh churches, ſeveral convents, and an hoſpital. The ſtreets are large and handſome. The governor has a palace here, but generally reſides at Santa Cruz. It is well ſupplied with water, and is ſituated on a ſmall eminence, every day refreſhed with cooling breezes, in lat. 28. 28. N. and lon. 16. 28. W.

LAGUNA, a town of Venezuela, in Terra Firma, on the W. ſide of Lake Maracaybo.

LAGUNES OF VENICE, are marſhes, or lakes, in Italy, on which Venice is ſeated, and which communicate with the ſea. There are about 60 iſlands in theſe Lagunes. Eurano is the moſt conſiderable, next to thoſe on which the city of Venice ſtands.

LAHAB, a town of Auſtria, 26 miles N. of Vienna.

LAHOLM, a ſea-port of Sweden, in Halland, 12 miles SSE. of Halmſtadt.

LAHORE, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Hindooſtan Proper, and in the Panjab, or Country of the Five Rivers, or five eaſtern branches of the Indus. It is a place of high antiquity, and was the reſidence of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindooſtan, before they had eſtab-

liſhed themſelves in the central parts of the country. It owed it's modern improvements, however, to Humaioon, the father of Acbar, who made it his reſidence, during a part of his troubleſome reign. They ſay that, including the ſuburbs, it was 3 leagues in length at that period; and when he ſaw it, in 1665, the city itſelf was above a league in extent. Ice is brought from the northern mountains to Lahore, and ſold there all the year. The famous avenue of ſtately trees, ſo much ſpoken of by the early Indian travellers, began at Lahore, and extended to Agra, near 500 Engliſh miles. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, a new power, whoſe name, even as a ſect, was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul's empire, in the preſent century. Here they have extenſive manufactures of cotton cloths, and ſtuffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is ſituated on the S. bank of the Rauvee, 280 miles N. by W. of Delhi, and 420 E. of Candahar. Lat. 31. 15. N. lon. 72. 48. E.

LAHORE, a province in Hindooſtan Proper, oftener called Panjab, and bounded on the W. by Cabul and Candahar, on the N. by Cachemire, on the E. and SE. by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S. by Moultan. It is near 300 miles in length from E. to W. and about 100 miles from N. to S. The ſoil is remarkably fertile, abounding in rice, corn, vines, ſugars, cotton, wool, and fruits of every kind. In the tract between the Indus and the Behat are ſalt-ſprings, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock ſalt, hard enough to be formed into veſſels, &c.

Laighton, or *Low Layton*, Eſſex, 5 miles E. of London. *Laikirk*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Barnard Caſtle. *Laindon Hills*; ſee *Langdon*.

LAINO, a town of Calabria Citra, ſeated on, or near, the river Laino, 19 miles WNW. of Caſſano.

Lainſton, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Lair Marney*, Eſſex, near St. Oſyth. *Laith*, Cumb. in Acton pariſh. *Lake*, Dorſetſh. near Winborn Minſter. *Lake*, Wilts, SW. of Ameſbury. *Lake, South*, Linc. near Market Deeping. *Lakenham*, adjoining Norwich. *Lakingheath*, Suffolk, SW. of Brandon.

LALAND, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is reckoned the moſt fertile ſpot in the Daniſh dominions, producing all ſorts of grain, particularly very fine wheat and excellent peaſe. Naſkow is the capital.

Laland Iſle, Cornwall, at the mouth of Padſtow Haven. *Lalant*, Cornwall, near the bottom of St. Ives' Bay. *Lalcham*, Middleſex, near the Thames, between Shepperton and Staines. *Lamb Alley*, Kent, near Dartford.

LAMBALLE, a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt, trading in cattle, linen, and parchment. It is 37 miles NW. of Rennes.

Lambart Caſtle, and *Hill*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Axminſter.

LAMBAY, an iſland on the coaſt of the county of Dublin, about 12 miles NE. of the metropolis, to which parties of pleaſure frequently repair in ſummer.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town of Sana, in Truxillo, in the country of Peru, containing about 1500 houſes, built, ſome of brick, and others of cane plaſtered over. It is ſituated on a rivulet of the ſame name, near the coaſt, in lat. 6. 42. S.

Lambcete, or *Lorncote*, Nott. near the Trent, SW. of Bingham. *Lambcott*, Warw. near Lower Eatendon. *Lambhurſt*, Kent, SW. of Goudhurſt.

LAMBESC, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles NW. of Aix.

Lambeth, a village of Surry, on the Thames, oppoſite Weſtminſter. By the vaſt increaſe of buildings, it is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Lambeth Palace, in which the archbiſhops of Canterbury have reſided, ever ſince the year 1109, contains ſtately and magnificent apartments: the gallery is well furniſhed with the portraits of all the archbiſhops, and other eminent perſonages; and it's noble library is filled with MSS. of great value.

LAMBORN, a town in Berks, ſeated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, (which is remarkable for being high in the ſummer and low in the winter, and falls into the Kennet below Newbury,) 7 miles N. of Hungerford, and 68 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Lamborne, Eſſex, 4 miles from Eppin. *Lambrigg*, Weſtm. near Kendal.

LAMBRO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the duchy of Milan, about 7 miles N. from Como, and runs into the Po, about 5 miles above Placenza.

Lambrook, E. and *W.* Somerſetſh. near Kingſbury. *Lamchane*, Cornwall, near Fowey.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

Lamer, Herts, on the N. ſide of the river Lea, in Wheat Hamſtead parish. It's church, built like a cathedral, is thought to be the oldeſt in the county: the rood appears to be left in it ſtill, which ſerves for the clerk's deſk. *Lamerſh*,

ſex, S. of Sudbury. *Lamerton*, or *Lamberton*, Devonſ. 2 miles from Taviſtock. *Lamiford*, Cumb. on the borders of Scotland and Northumberland. *Lamitor Iſle*, Devonſ. adjoins Lundy. It abounds with ſamphire. *Lamley*, Northumb. near Featherſtonhaugh. *Lamley*, Nott by Sherwood Foreſt. *Lamley Lodge*, Rutland, W. of Ridlington Park. *Lammas*, Norfolk, near Wurſted.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. The mountains are, in general, covered with heath, and afford but ſcanty paſture for the ſheep that feed on them.

Lammoram, Cornw. SW. of Tregony.

LAMO, an iſland and ſea port of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, in lat. 2. 0. S. and lon. 40. 24. E. The king and government, being Mahometans, are frequently at war with the reſt of the inhabitants, who are Pagans. In 1589, the king of this iſland was beheaded by the Portugueſe. His crime, whether real or pretended, was his having baſely betrayed the governor of the coaſt. For this he was ſeized, with four of his Mahometan ſubjects, in his own capital, and carried to Pate, where they were publicly executed, in the preſence of the king of that iſland, and of ſeveral petty kings of the neighbouring iſlands; ever ſince which, Lamo has been tributary to the Portugueſe.

Lamony, Cumberland, NW. of Penrith. *Lamorney Point*, Cornwall, W. of Mount's Bay.

LAMPEDOSA, an uninhabited, but pleaſant and fertile, iſland, on the coaſt of Tunis, about 12 miles in circumference, with a good harbour, well ſupplied with freſh water, where ſhips touch at. It contains a building, divided into a church and a moſque, which is viſited by both Catholics and Mahometans. Near it is a magazine, well provided, where veſſels may find neceſſaries, for which they depoſit the value, in a cheſt, if money, and in the church, if goods. On certain days, ſome Sicilian monks come to collect the depoſits, and bring other ſtores. The profits are applied to the benefit of the hoſpital at Trapani. Lat. 36. 10. N. lon. 11. 0. E.

Lampis End, Glouc. in Hartpury pariſh. *Lamplugh*, Cumb. between Cockermouth and Egremont. *Lamport*, Bucks, in Stow pariſh. *Lamport*, 6 miles from Northampton. *Lambton*, near Durham. *Lampton*, Midd. near Hounſlow. *Lamridge*, Weſtmorland, NE. of Kendal.

LAMPSAKI, a town of Natolia, celebrated for it's wine.

Lamſley, Durham, near Ravenſworth Caſtle. *Lampſton*, Hants, SE. of Portſmouth. *Lamyat*, Somerſ. W. of Bruton.

LANARTH, a town of Cardiganſhire, 195 miles from London. Market on Tueſday.

Lanſeech, Cambridgeſhire, not 2 miles from Burwell. *Lanbrigan*, Cornwall, NE. of St. Allen. *Lancant*, Glouceſterſhire, N. of Chepſtow on the Wye.

LANCASHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by the Iriſh Sea, on the N. by Cumberland and Weſtmorland, on the E. by Yorkſhire, and on the S. by Cheſhire. It is 74 miles from north to ſouth (including a detached hundred on the northweſt, called Furneſs, which is ſeparated from the reſt by a creek, at the head of Morecambe Bay) and from 15 to 44 in it's greateſt breadth. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 26 market towns, 62 pariſhes, 894 villages, about 43,000 houſes, and 200,000 inhabitants. The air, in general, is very healthful, the inhabitants living to a great age. This county compriſes a variety of ſoil and face of country; but, upon the whole, it is one of thoſe which are the leaſt favoured as to natural advantages, a proof of which is the ancient thinneſs of it's population, ſhown by the very ſmall number of pariſhes into which it is divided. The hundred of Furneſs is a wild and rugged region, ſtored with quantities of iron ore and ſlate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in ſucceſſion, and made into charcoal for the uſe of the iron furnaces. The eaſtern part of the county between the Ribble and the Merſey, compriſing the ancient foreſts of Wyreſdale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren; but the ſouthern part of the tract between theſe two rivers is flat, quite from the ſea to the commencement of the ridge called Blackſtone-edge, that ſeparates the county from Yorkſhire. Much of this is a fertile country, though occaſionally deformed by the black turf bogs, here called moſſes: ſome of which are of large extent, and abſolutely impaſſable in wet ſeaſons. In the north-eaſt part of this diviſion are ſome lofty hills, the moſt noted of which is Pendle Hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. The natural products of this country are of little conſequence, except the coal and turf with which it's ſouthern parts abound. Of the former is a ſpecies, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being

capable of being manufactured into candleſticks, cups, ſtandiſhes, ſnuff-boxes, &c. and of being poliſhed, ſo as to repreſent a beautiful black marble. Lancaſhire is little adapted for a corn country, not only, in many parts, from the nature of it's ſoil, but from the remarkable wetneſs of it's climate; the land, however, is ſingularly fitted to the growth of the potatoe. All the rivers afford ſalmon; and the Merſey is viſited by annual ſhoals of ſmelts, here called ſparlings, of remarkable ſize and flavour. As a commercial and manufacturing county, Lancaſhire is diſtinguiſhed beyond moſt others in the kingdom. It's principal manufactures are linen, ſilk, and cotton goods; fuſtians, counterpanes, ſhalloons, bays, ſerges, tapes, ſmall wares, hats, ſail-cloth, ſacking, pins, iron goods, caſt plate glaſs, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may ſuffice to obſerve, that Liverpool is the third, if not the ſecond, port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Merſey, Irwell, Ribble, Lone, Levon, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winſter, Ken, and Calder, and it has two conſiderable lakes, Winander Mere and Coniſton Water. Lancaſter is the county town.

*LANCASTER, the county town of Lancaſhire, is an ancient, well-built, and rapidly improving town, containing about 1160 houſes, and 1600 families. On the ſummit of a hill ſtands the caſtle, which is not ancient, but large and ſtrong, and now ſerves both as the ſhire-houſe and the county-goal. On the top of this caſtle is a ſquare tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, where there is a fine proſpect of the mountains of Cumberland, and of the courſe of the Lone; the view toward the ſea, extending to the Iſle of Man. The town hall is a handſome ſtructure. Lancaſter carries on a conſiderable trade, eſpecially to the Weſt Indies, America, and the Baltic. The exports are hardware, woollen goods, candles, and cabinet work, for the making which laſt it is noted; and it has alſo a manufacture of ſail-cloth. It is ſeated on the river Lune, which here forms a port for veſſels of moderate ſize, and over which it has a new ſtone bridge of 5 elliptical arches, 66 miles S. of Carliſle, and 235 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 2. 56. W. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, and one on every other Wedneſday for cattle.

LANCASTER, the county town of a county of the ſame name, in Pennſylvania. It's trade is large, and daily increaſing. It contains an elegant court houſe, and a college, founded in 1787, named Franklin College, with ſeveral churches, and about 5000 ſouls. It is ſeated near the Suſquehanna, 55 miles W. of Philadelphia.

LANCASTER, a town of Maſſachuſets; a county of S. Carolina; and a county of Virginia.

Lancant, Glouc. in Tiddenham pariſh.

LANCEROTTA, one of the Canary Iſlands, about 30 miles long and 24 broad. It is very high, and may be diſcovered at a great diſtance. It abounds in grain, fruits, goats, horned cattle, hares, camels, and aſſes. There is a haven in the NE. end, where ſhips may lie land-locked from all winds, in 10, 15, and 20 fathoms. Lat. 29. 14. N. lon. 13. 26. W.

Lancheſter, NW. of Durham.

LANCIANO, a town of Abruzzo Citra, of which it is the capital. It is 84 miles N. of Naples.

Lancras, Devonſ. near Shebbear. *Lancton*, *E.* and *W.* Leic. SW. of Hallaton.

LANDAFF, a ſmall town of Glamorganſhire, ſeated on an aſcent, on the river Taſe, near Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large, ſtately building, ſtands on low ground. It is a place of good trade, but has no market, and is 30 miles NW. of Briſtol, and 166 W. of London.

LANDAU, a ſtrongly fortified town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, containing 4 churches, and about 4000 inhabitants. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Baden, in 1714, and is ſituated on the river Queich, 204 miles nearly E. of Paris.

Landbeach, 5 miles N. of Cambridge. *Landcan*, Cheſh. between the Dee and the Merſey. *Landcloe*, Carmarthenſ. *Landeaſt*, Yorkſ. SE. of Halifax. *Landcaſt*, Cornwall, W. of Launceſton.

LANDEN, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, where the allies, under King William and the Elector of Bavaria, were defeated by the Duke of Luxemburg, July 29, 1693. The French, were repulſed two or three times, and loſt a great many officers and men, but returning to the charge, they gained a victory, which, however, coſt them dear, having 15,000 killed, and between 9 and 10,000 wounded. The confederates loſt 60 pieces of cannon, 9 mortars, &c. with ſeveral ſtandards, colours, and about 7000 men killed and wounded. The French army amounted to 80,000 men, and that of the allies to leſs than one-third of that number. It is ſeated on the river Beck, 17 miles NW. of Huy.

LANDERNEAU, a town in the dept. of Finiſterre, ſeated on the river Elliorn, 16 miles NE. of Breſt.

LANDES, a department of France, a part of what was heretofore called Landes,

and

and includes Marſan, in Gaſcony; bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Gironde, and on the S. by the Lower Pyrenees. It takes it's name from a diſtrict called Landes, extending along the coaſt of the Bay of Biſcay. This is a barren, ſandy, country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm tree; of the bark of which corks are made. The ſoil, however, is improved by manuring it with marl, and ſowing it with rye. It is thinly peopled. Mont de Marſan and Dax are the principal towns.

Landeza, Cornwall, S. of Launceſton. *Landewenake*, Cornw. near the Lizard Point. *Landford*, Dorſetſ. 1 mile from Grimſton. *Landgreat*, Linc. has a ferry over the Witham. *Landguard Fort*, in the limits of Eſſex, though on the Suffolk ſide of the harbour of Harwich. *Landhouſe*, Yorkſ. N. of Malton. *Landlip*, or *Landilp*, Cornw. N. of Saltaſh, near the Tamar. *Landmouth*, Yorkſ. SE. of Northallerton. *Land, North*, Yorkſ. SW. of Halifax.

LANDRECY, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Sambre, 17 miles SW. of Queſnoy, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. It was taken by the French, under the Marechals Turenne and Ferte, in the year 1655, after 10 days open trenches, in ſight of the Spaniſh army, conſiſting of 35,000 men, under the Prince of Condé, and was ceded to France by the peace of the Pyrenees. The French greatly enlarged it's fortifications, and made it one of the ſtrongeſt places in the country. It was taken by Prince Eugene of Savoy and the Duke of Ormond, July 31, 1712, after a ſiege of 14 days.

LANDSBERG, a town of Natanzen, in Pruſſia; a town of Stiria; a town of Hoya, in Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Weſer; a town of Deux Ponts, Upper Rhine; a town of Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the Lech, 18 miles S. of Augſburg; a town of Leipſic, in Upper Saxony; and a town in the New Marche of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Warta, 20 miles E. of Cuſtrin. It has ſeveral manufactures of ſtuff and cloth, with a conſiderable trade in wool.

LANDSBERG ALT, a town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, 14 miles ENE. of Berlin.

LANDSCROON, a fort in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 5 miles SW. of Baſle.

LANDSCROON, or LANDSCRONA, a ſea-port of Schonen, in Sweden, with a good harbour, between the continent and a ſmall iſland, about 20 feet deep. It is a ſtaple town, and has a garriſon, with ſome old fortifications, and new works are erecting, with a view to command the whole coaſt of Schonen, along the Sound. It is 21 miles NW. of Lund. Alſo, a town of Cracow, in Poland; and of Czaſlau, in Bohemia.

Landſdown, Somerſetſhire, near Bath.

LAND'S END, a promontory of Cornwall, the moſt weſterly point of Great Britain, and a vaſt aggregate of moor ſtone. Lat. 50. 6. N. lon. 5. 40. W.

LAND'S END, a cape of Kent, on the NE. coaſt of the Iſland of Shepey, about 4 miles NW. from Shelneſs.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Schweidnitz, in Sileſia.

LANDSHUT, an open, well-built town of Lower Bavaria, capital of a government of the ſame name. It contains a electoral palaces, a pariſh church, 6 convents, and a college. The ſteeple of it's church is reckoned the higheſt in Germany. It is ſituated on the Iſer, 32 miles NE. of Munich. Alſo, a town of Lemburg, in Poland, 72 miles W. of Lemburg.

LANDSHUT, a town of Brunn, in Moravia.

Landwade, Camb. near Newmarket.

Lane, or *Laun*, a river in Kerry, Munſter, which runs from Lough Lane into Caſtlemain Bay.

LANE, LAKE, or LOUGH, a name given to the Lake of Killarney, which ſee.

Lanedelf, Staff. in the pariſh of Stoke upon Trent. *Lanercoſt Priory*, Cumb. near Naworth, in a romantic valley, N. of the river Irthing, and a little S. of the Picts' Wall. It's remains conſiſt of the priory church, and ſome few of the offices of the monaſtery, fitted up for a farm houſe. In the chancel, which is in ruins, amidſt ſhrubs, brambles, and nettles, appear ſeveral very elegant tombs of the Dacre family. On a ſtone, on the inſide of the E. wall, is the following inſcription: "Robert de Vallibus, the ſon of Hubert, lord of Giſland, founder of the priory of Lanercoſt. A. D. 1116."

LANERK, a town of Lanerkſhire, ſeated on the NE. ſide of the river Clyde, 19 miles SE. of Glaſgow.

LANERKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and NE by the counties of Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh; on the E. by the counties of Peebles and Dumfries; on the S. by Dumfrieſshire; and on the W. by the ſhires of Ayr and Renfrew. It's extent, from N. to S. is about 40 miles, and it's mean breadth about 22. The ſouthern part of this county is generally called Clydeſdale. The river Clyde divides this county into two equal parts, called the

ſhire of Lanerk and the barony of Glaſgow; the one hilly, healthy, and fit for paſture; and the other level, and proper for corn. It abounds with coal and lime ſtones; has ſome lead mines, and quarries of lapis lazuli. The principal rivers are the Clyde, Annan, and Tweed.

Laneſborough, 6 miles from York.

LANESBOROUGH, a town of Langford, in Leinſter, ſeated on the Shannon, over which there is a bridge into Roſcommon, 7 miles SW. of Longford, and 62 WNW. of Dublin.

Langanby, Cumb. SE. of Salkeld.

LANGANICO, or SUNRI, anciently OLYMPIA, a town in the Morea, ſituated on a ſmall river, called Carbon, anciently Alpheus, 60 miles SW. of Corinth. It is, at preſent, an inconſiderable place, but was formerly of great note, and particularly for it's ſpectacles or games, held every fifth year, and from which the computation of time, in Greece, by olympiads took it's riſe. In this city was a magnificent temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 ells high.

Langar, Nott. on the Trent, W. of Belvoir Caſtle.

LANGBEAR, Devonſ. in High Haynton pariſh; has, or had, a market on Friday.

Langborough, Cumb. W. of Carliſle. *Langcliff*, Yorkſ. near Settle. *Langcotes*, Dorſetſ. in Winfrith pariſh. *Langdale*, Weſtmorland, SE. of Orton. *Langdale, Great* and *Little*, Weſtmorl. W. of Ambleſide. Here are two high hills, called Hardknot and Wreynoſe, on the latter of which, a rivulet divides Cumberland from Weſtmorland: near it are ſome copper mines. *Landale End*, Yorkſ. S. of Whitby. *Langdon*, Cornw. NW. of Launceſton. *Langdon*, Devonſhire, near Plympton. *Langdon*, the name of 2 pariſhes, in Eſſex, contiguous to each other, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort. The firſt is called *Langdon with Boſildon*; the ſecond, *Langdon Hills*, or *Langdon with Weſt Lea*. From this laſt, a moſt aſtoniſhing proſpect, on the SE. and SW. breaks out almoſt at once from one of the dark lanes; it exhibits a very beautiful and extenſive valley, with a view of London to the right; the Thames winding through the valley, full of ſhips ſailing up and down; the view extending to the left beyond the Medway, and bounded in front by the hills of Kent. Langdon Hills are 22 miles E. by N. of London. *Langden*, and it's *Foreſt*, Durham, on the borders of Cumberland, near the Tees. *Langdon*, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees below Teeſdale Foreſt. *Langdon, Weſt*, Kent, between Barham Down and the ſea. *Langdon, Eaſt*, Kent, N. of Dover Caſtle. *Langdon Hall*, Warwickſhire, in Solihull pariſh.

LANGEAC, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, ſeated near the river Allier, 17 miles E. of St. Flour.

LANGEAIS, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, ſeated on the Loire, 12 miles W. of Tours.

LANGELAND, a very fertile iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, between the iſlands of Laland and Funen, about 30 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad. It produces plenty of corn. The only town is Rutcoping.

Langenhoe, Eſſex, NW. of St. Oſyth.

LANGENTHAL, a town of Bern, in Swiſſerland, noted for 3 great annual fairs for linen cloth, cheeſe, cattle, horſes, grain &c. It is 18 miles NE. of Berne.

Langerſton, Suff. a ſhoal of land, for miles about Landguard Fort, on which the fiſhermen dry their nets. *Langfield*, Yorkſ. W. of Halifax.

LANGFORD, a town of Kentucky.

Langford, Bedf. near Biggleſwade. *Langford*, Berks, near Lechdale. *Langford*, Cornw. S. of Stratton. *Langford*, Devonſ. near Kentiſhear. *Langford*, Derby, near Aſhbourn. *Langford*, Eſſex, near Malden. *Langford*, Oxf. near Aulceſter. The Akeman Street paſſes over it's brook. *Langford*, Norf. NE. of Methwold. *Langford*, Norf. between Brandon Ferry and Watton. *Langford*, Shropſ. near Newport. *Langford*, Somerſ. 10 miles from Briſtol. *Langford*, Somerſ. 2 miles from Wellington. *Langford*, Somerſetſ. near Churchill. *Langford*, Iſle of Wight, E. Medina. *Langford*, Dorſetſ. N. Frampton. *Langford*, Wilts, E. Downton. *Langford*, Devonſ. near Modbury. *Langford, Little* and *Steple*, Wilts, NW. of Wilton. *Langforth*, or *Langford*, Nott. N. of Newark. *Langhaire*, Cornw. between Tregony and Trewidryth Bay. *Langhail*, Norf. near Kirſted. *Langham*, Rutland, a chapelry Okeham. *Langham*, Eſſex, W. of Maningtree. *Langham*, Nott. NE. of Tuxford. *Langham*, Suff. between Bardwell and Walſham, in the Willows. *Langham, Great* and *Little*, Norf. near Weſt NW. of Holt. *Lanbaugh*, Northumb. near the Cheviot Hills. *Langhern*, Northumb. in the barony of Bothal. *Langhi* Weſtm. near the rivers Lune and Riſedale. *Langhoe Hall*, Lancaſhire, N. Blackburn.

LANGHOLM, a town of Dumfrieſſhire ſeated on the river Eſk.

Langhorn

Langborn, Iſle of Wight; in W. Medina.

LANGIONE. See LANJAN.

Langley, near Derby. *Langley*, SW. of Durham. *Langley*, Durham, NW. of Stindrop. *Langley*, Durh. SE. of Lanchester. *Langley*, Eſſex, in Great Waltham pariſh. *Langley*, Eſſex, E. of Barkway. *Langley*, Herts. SW. of Stevenage. *Langley*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Langley*, Kent, near Bromley. *Langley*, Norfolk, near London Eaſtcoat. *Langley*, Shropſ. near Acton Burnel. *Langley*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Langley*, Leic. E. of Stanton Harold. *Langley*, Devonſhire, in High Bickington pariſh. *Langley*, Oxf. near Wichwood Foreſt. It is noted for a remarkable quarry of hard ſtone, of the teſtaceous kind, which receives a very good poliſh, and is thought to make the beſt lime ſtone. King John had a palace here, ſome veſtiges of which, in a barn and farm-houſe, with Gothic arches and windows, a park wall, 10 feet high, &c. yet remain. The royal family often removed hither from Woodſtock. *Langley*, Glouc. in Winchcomb pariſh. *Langley*, Warw. near Claverdon. *Langley Abbot's*, Herts, SW. of St. Alban's. *Langley Burrel*, Wilts, N. of Chippenham. *Langley Caſtle*, Northumb. on an eminence, near the S. Tyne. It is built in the form of the letter H, with 4 towers, one at the extremity of each wing. The walls are 7 feet thick, and the NE. tower 66 feet high. Several of the rooms, which are vaulted, remain entire. *Langley, King's*, Herts, W. of the river Buiburn, or Hunton, as Abbot's Langley is on the E. had a royal palace, built by Henry III. where king Richard II. with his queen, and many of the nobility, kept a Chriſtmas. Here alſo was born and buried, Edmund, duke of York, ſon of Edward III. called Edmund of Langley; and many others of that family were buried here. *Langley Kirk*, Derbyſ. between Kiddeſley Park and the river Erwaſh. *Langley Marſh*, Bucks, between Colebrook and Stow. *Langley Park*, Bucks, a ſeat in a fine park, near the town of Colnbrook. *Langley Wilbore*, Eſſex, in Rickling pariſh. *Langmere*, Norf. a hamlet of Dickleburgh. *Langney*, Suſſex, near Pevenſey Haven. *Lang Newton*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Abbey Holme.

LANGON, a town in the dept. of Gironde, noted for excellent wine. It is ſeated on the river Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bazas.

Langport, and *New Langport*, Kent, in the pariſh of Lyd.

LANGPORT, a well-frequented town in Somerſetſhire, ſeated on a hill, on the river Parrot, which is navigable for large coſt-barges, &c. to Bridgewater, 10 miles SE. of Bridgewater, and 128 W. by S. of London. In froſty weather, eels are taken, in vaſt numbers, out of the holes in the banks of it's river. Market on Saturday.

LANGRES, an ancient and conſiderable town in the dept. of Upper Marne, ſeated on a mountain, near the ſources of the river Marne, 35 miles NE. of Dijon. The cutlery wares made here are in high eſteem. This town is thought to ſtand the higheſt of any in France.

Langridge, Somerſ. S. of Dulverton. *Langridge*, Somerſ. NE. of Launſden. *Langridge*, Weſtmorl. W. of Ambleſide. *Langrigg*, Hants, NW. of Petersfield. *Langrigg*, Cumberl. in Bromfield pariſh. *Langrike*, Linc. near Horncaſtle. *Langrike*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, has a ferry over the Oule to Howden. *Langſet*, Yorkſ. NE. of Lady Croſs Hill

LANGSTONE HARBOUR, in Hants, is about 4 miles diſtant from that of Portſmouth, and equally capacious; but the entrance is more difficult on account of it's bar, which, however, never ſhifts, and over which there is a depth of 15 feet at low water. Neither is it defended from the ſouthерly winds, which blow right into the harbour, without any ſhelter.

Langſtredale, Yorkſ. a chaſe, NE. of Settle. *Langthorp*, Yorkſ. NW. of Bedall. *Langthwate*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Langtoft*, Yorkſhire, near Stamford. *Langton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles S. of Fleet, on the river of that name. *Langton*, Dorſetſ. a mile E. of Blandford, on the N. bank of the Stour. *Langton*, Durh. E. of Staindrop. *Langton*, Linc. N. of Spilſby. *Langton*, Linc. near Horncaſtle. *Langton*, Linc. Inſ. near Wragby. *Langton*, Northumb. in the barony of Wark. *Langton*, Oxfordſ. NE. of Bicester. *Langton*, Weſtm. S. of Murton. *Langton*, Yorkſ. S. of New Malton. *Langton*, Berwickſ. one mile and a half SW. of Greenlaw. *Langton, Maltravers* and *Wallis*, Dorſetſ. near the coaſt, 2 miles W. of Sandwich. *Langton Butler*, Dorſetſ. E. of Blandford. *Langton Chapel*, Lanc. SW. of Preſton. *Langton, Eaſt*; ſee *Lancton*: *Langton, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. NW. of Northallerton. *Langton Hall*, or *Lodge*, Nott. in Sherwood Foreſt. *Langton Herring*, Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Langton Thorp*, Leic. NE. of Harborough. *Langtoft*, Linc. near Market Deeping. *Langtree*, Devonſ. SW. of Torrington. *Langtree*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Wigan.

LANGUEDOC, a ci-devant province in the S. of France, bounded on the E. by the

the Rhone, and on the S. by Rouſſilon and the Mediterranean, and on the W. by Gaſcony. The land is, in general, very fertile in grain, fruits, and wine. Touloufe was the capital of Upper, and Montpellier of Lower Languedoc. It is now divided into 7 departments; the Ardeſche, Lozere, Gard, Herault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude.

Langvil, Shropſ. SW. of Wenlock, *Langwathby*, Cumberl. near Edenhall, *Langwich*, Bucks, in Princes Riſborough pariſh. *Langwith Over*, Derbyſ. near Bolſover. *Langworth*, Nott. SW. of Worksop. *Lanbarn*, Cornwall, NW. of Columb Magna. *Lanbearock*, Cornwall, 2 miles S. of Bodmin.

LANJAN, a city of Aſia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, or, at leaſt, of the ſouthern diviſion. It is the uſual reſidence of the king, whoſe palace appears like a city, from it's vaſt extent, and the number of people who inhabit it. The houſes of the grandees are very high and elegant, well contrived and ornamented, but thoſe of inferior condition are no better than huts. The prieſts alone have the privilege of building, their houſes and convents, with brick or ſtone. It is ſituated on the W. ſide of the river Mecon, in lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 101. 15. E.

LANNION, a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt, 15 miles W. of Treguier. It's trade conſiſts in wine and hemp, and it has ſome mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lannion, Guincamp, and the environs, ſpeak the Celtic, or Welch language, which is ſaid to have been brought hither by the Britons, who took refuge in theſe parts, in the fifth century.

Lankey, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple. *Lanſiver*, Cornw. near Leſtwithiel. *Lan Maris*, Glouc. in Winruſh pariſh. *Lanno*, Cornwall, near Michelſtow,

LANNOY, a town in the dept. of the North, 6 miles ENE. of Liſle.

Lanon, Carmarthenſ. *Lanracke*, Cornwall. between Saltaſh and Leſkard. *Lanreaſt*, Cornw. SW. of Leſkard. *Lanreth*, Cornw. NE. of Fowey. *Lanſalios*, Cornw. SE. of Fowey. *Lanſawel*, 15 miles NNE. of Carmarthen.

LANSINBURGH, formerly called NEW CITY, a flouriſhing town of N. America. in the ſtate of New York. It ſtands on the E. ſide of Hudſon's River, oppoſite the S. branch of Mohawk's River, 9 miles N. of Albany.

Lanteglaſs, Cornw. near Fowey. *Lanteglaſs*, Cornw. NW. of Camelford. *Lantérden*, Shropſ. near Munſlow, at, or near, the conflux of the rivers Temd and Colun. In the neighbourhood is a perfect Roman camp, called Brandon; and a Britiſh camp, called Coxall. *Lanthony*, near Glouceſter, has ſome ruins of a priory, now converted into a farm-houſe, and very extenſive offices, ſituated in a deep, ſolitary valley, encompaſſed with rocks, which almoſt exclude the mid-day ſun. It was built by St. David, who lived a hermit here, in the reign of Henry I. *Lanton*, Weſtm. near Appleby. *Lantwitt*, Glamorganſ. *Lantony Monaſtery*, Monm. in the northernmoſt corner of the county, ſituated in a low vale, incloſed on all ſides with high mountains. It was built in the year 1108. The nave is ſtill remaining, from E. to W. the roof excepted. *Lanvichangel*, and *Lanwinio*, both in Carmarthenſ.

LANZO, a ſmall town of Piedmont, ſituated on the Stura, 11 miles NW. of Turin.

LAON, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Aiſne, containing about 8000 inhabitants. It's principal trade conſiſts in corn and wine, and it is noted for excellent artichokes. It is ſeated on a mountain, 7 miles NE. of Paris.

LAOS, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the W. by Siam and Ava, on the N. by China, on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin China, and on the S. by Cambodia. The whole region is croſſed, from N. to S. by one large river, called the Mecon, into which deſcend an infinite number of rivulets, that render the ſoil very fruitful; and aſſiſted by canals. This country is generally flat, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains, covered with foreſts, which ſerve as barriers againſt their potent enemies; it abounds in rice, fruits, corn, and fiſh. The drugs called benſamen and lak are found in this kingdom. The inhabitants are robuſt, of an olive complexion, and mild. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fiſhing. The king is abſolute, and has no other law than his own will; and ſhows himſelf but twice in a year. He has a large revenue from elephants' teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is much the ſame as that which prevails in all the countries of Farther India. Some writers make a diſtinction between the ſouthern part, which they call Lanjan, and the northern, which they call Laos, or Lao. Lanjan is the capital.

Lapford, Devonſ. SE. of Chumleigh.

LAPHAO, a town of the Iſland of Timor, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, inhabited by deſcendants of the Portugueſe, of a copper colour, with black hair. It contains a church, and about 60 houſes, and is ſituated at the bottom of a bay, on the N. coaſt

N. coaſt, with a harbour, and ſome trade with Goa and Batavia.

LAPLAND, a large country in the N. of Europe, ſubject to Sweden. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the E. by the White Sea; on the S. by Sweden and Bothnia; and on the W. by Norway, being computed to be 450 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. The country chiefly conſiſts of rocks, mountains, deſerts, foreſts, heaths, fens, and lakes, ſo that it makes but an uncouth and very diſagreeable appearance, and is very thinly inhabited, in proportion to it's extent, yet abounds in a great variety of birds, beaſts, and fiſhes. The furs and ſkins of beavers, otters, black, red, and white foxes, &c. are their chief articles of trade, and they are enabled to ſell a conſiderable quantity to their neighbours. The Laplanders are of middling ſtature, have generally a flattiſh face, fallen cheeks, dark grey eyes, thin beard, brown hair, are ſtout, ſtraight, and of a yellowiſh complexion, occaſioned by the weather, the ſmoke of their habitations, &c. Their manner of life renders them hardy, agile, and ſupple; but, at the ſame time, they are much inclined to indolence. They are peaceable, not given to theft, nor fickle; and ſo proud of their country and conſtitution, that, when removed from the place of their nativity, they uſually die, it is ſaid, of the *noſtalgia*, or longing to return. The language of the Laplanders comprehends ſo many dialects, that it is with difficulty they underſtand each other. They preſerve their paſtoral manners, ſo that agriculture proſpers not much among them. They are divided into Fiſhers and Mountaineers. The former make their habitations in the neighbourhood of ſome lake, whence they draw their ſubſiſtence. The others ſeek their ſupport upon the mountains, poſſeſſing herds of rein-deer, which they uſe according to the ſeaſon, but they go generally on foot. They are very induſtrious herdſmen, and are rich in compariſon of the Fiſhers, ſome of them poſſeſſing ſix hundred or a thouſand rein-deer. The caſtrated rein-deer are alert, tame, large, ſtrong, and handſome; on which account they uſe them for draught, and hold them in ſuch eſtimation, that it is a compliment among them to call each other a gelt rein-deer. The Lapland fiſhers, who are alſo called Laplanders of the woods, becauſe in ſummer they dwell upon the borders of the lakes, and in winter in the foreſts, live by fiſhing and hunting, and chuſe their ſituation from it's convenience for either. The introduction of fire-arms has almoſt entirely aboliſhed the uſe of the bow and arrow. With reſpect to the larger animals, ſuch as wild rein-deer, wolves, &c. they moſt frequently knock them down with clubs, as it is eaſy to come up with them by their ſnow-ſhoes, which are very long, and prevent them from ſinking into the ſnow: bears they generally ſhoot, and finiſh them with ſpears. Beſides looking after their rein-deer, the fiſhery, and the chace, the men employ themſelves in the conſtruction of their canoes, which are little, light, and compact. They alſo make ſledges, to which they give the form of a canoe; harneſs for the rein-deer; all ſorts of utenſils in wood, ſuch as cups, bowls, &c. which are ſometimes prettily carved, ſometimes ornamented with bones, braſs, or horn; it is the man's buſineſs, likewiſe, to look after the kitchen. The employment of the women conſiſts in making nets for the fiſhery, drying fiſh and meat, milking the rein-deer, making cheeſe, and tanning hides. They prepare the nerves of the rein-deer in ſuch a manner as to make them ſerve for thread; and draw braſs wire by the help of the horns of the rein-deer pierced, inſtead of a drawing-iron. They embroider their clothes with braſs wire, ſilver, ſham gold, or wool, which they have the art of dying in all ſorts of colours. Theſe people live in huts in the form of tents, covered with briars, bark, linen, turf, coarſe cloth, felt, or rein-deer ſkins; and the door is of felt, made like two curtains, which open aſunder. They are not able to ſtand upright in theſe huts, but ſit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down and cover themſelves with their clothes, and in winter put their feet into a fur-bag, ſeparating their apartments with deer ſkins. Their houſehold furniture conſiſts of iron or copper kettles, wooden cups, bowls, ſpoons, and ſometimes tin, or even ſilver baſons: to theſe may be added their implements of fiſhing and hunting. In their dreſs they uſe no linen. The men wear cloſe breeches, reaching down to their ſhoes, which are made of untanned ſkin, pointed, and turned up before; and in winter they put a little hay in them. Their doublet is made to fit their ſhape, and open at the breaſt; over this they wear a cloſe coat, the ſkirts of which reach down to the knees, and it is faſtened round them by a leathern girdle, ornamented with plates of tin or braſs. To this girdle they tie their knives, their inſtruments for getting fire, and their ſmoking apparatus. Their clothes are made of fur, leather, or cloth; always

always bordered with fur, or cloth of different colours. Their caps are edged with fur, pointed at top, and the four ſeams adorned with liſts of a different colour. The Ruſſian Laplanders generally border their caps with rat-ſkins. The dreſs of the women very much reſembles that of the men; but their girdle is commonly embroidered with braſs wire. Beſide theſe, they wear kerchiefs, and little aprons, made of Ruſſian painted cloth, rings on their fingers, and ear-rings, to which they ſometimes hang chains of ſilver, which paſs two or three times round the neck. They ſometimes wear caps folded after the manner of turbans, and ſometimes caps to the ſhape of the head; but all are ornamented with the embroidery of braſs wire, or with liſt of different colours. The rein-deer ſupply the Laplanders with the greateſt part of their proviſions: the chace and the fiſhery furniſh the reſt; but the fleſh of the bear is their moſt delicate meat. They eat every kind of fiſh, even the ſea-dog; as well as all ſorts of wild animals, not excepting birds of prey and carnivorous animals. Their winter proviſions conſiſt of fleſh and fiſh, both of which they eat raw. They put the milk of the rein-deer into the ſtomachs of that animal, and ſo let it freeze; and when they want to uſe their frozen milk, they chop off pieces with a hatchet. The ſeaſoning of their food is the fat of ſea-dogs and ſalt, if they can get it. They make ſoups of a ſort of cheeſe, which is ſo fat, that it takes fire on applying a candle. Their common drink is water, ſometimes mixed with milk; brandy is ſcarce with them; but they are very fond of it. Their moſt conſiderable traffic is with the Norwegians. Formerly this trade was carried on in the way of barter; but coin is now current among them. The balance is always in favour of the Laplanders; becauſe they can furniſh more merchandiſe in ſkins and furs, than they buy flour, cloth, and hardware goods. Their weddings are kept at the bride's houſe, who is dreſſed in her beſt manner, and appears with her head quite uncovered, which, at other times, is never the cuſtom, with either women or maidens; the feaſt is a kind of club meſs, to which each of the gueſts brings meat and drink. Their diverſion at weddings, and other merry-makings, is the game of fox and geeſe; they wreſtle, and jump over a ſtick, and are fond of giving grotesque accounts or exhibitions of different adventures. They likewiſe dance and ſing, or howl in diſagreeable meaſures. The new-married people live with the woman's relations for the firſt year; at the end of which they retire to their own hut. The Laplanders bury their dead in coffins; in ſome cantons with their clothes on, in others quite naked. Their religion is a compound of Chriſtian and Pagan ceremonies; yet all are baptized, and call themſelves by the names of Chriſtians. The Lapps, in general, acknowledge the king of Sweden for their ſovereign, and apply to the Swediſh courts of judicature, all over Lapland; yet, at certain ſeaſons, ſome of them pay tribute to Denmark or Ruſſia, when they pitch their tents within the dominions of thoſe crowns. Lapland is divided into 7 provinces, or Lapmarks, which derive their name from the places of note in Nordland, in whoſe neighbourhood they lie, viz. Jamtland, Aſele, Umea, Pitea, Lulea, Tornea, and Kiemi. There are no towns, however, in any of the lapmarks.

Lapley, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Lapſide*, Devonſ. near Hemlock. *Lapwerth*, Warwickſhire, E. of Umberſlade.

LAR, a town of Perſia, capital of the province of Lariſtan. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk; and it's territory abounds in oranges, dates, and very large tamarinds. At the foot of a mountain, near the city, is found the ſubſtance called mummy. Lat. 27. 30. N. lon. 52. 45. E.

LAR, a river of Aſia, in the country of Cachemire, which runs into the Behat, about 10 miles NW. of Cachemire.

LARACHA, a town of Fez, ſeated at the mouth of the river Luccos, with a harbour, or river of good depth; inſecure in winter, when the wind blows from the W. and SW. but ſafe from the beginning of April to the end of September. The large veſſels of the emperor uſually winter here. It is 33 miles S. of Tangiers. Lat. 35. 40. N. lon. 6. 48. W.

Larbrick, Lanc. near Preſton: it has a chalybeate ſpring, the water of which is extremely cold, and upon holding a finger, or hand, in it, the part immerſed grows immediately red, and feels exceſſively painful. Fiſh, of ſeveral ſorts, that have been put into it, expired inſtantly, after one convulſive effort.

LAREDO, a ſea-port and bay of Biſcay, in Spain, with a good harbour. It is 30 miles W. of Bilboa.

LAREK, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf, the ſoil of which is bad, and the water brackiſh. It is 12 miles SSE. of Gambron.

LARGO, a town of Fifeſhire, ſituated on the Frith of Forth, with a good and

ſafe

fafe road for veſſels of every deſcription, 6 miles S. of Cupar.

Largien, Lincolnſhire, near Horncaſtle.

Largy, in Cavan, Ulſter.

LARICAXAS, a province of Buenos Ayres, in S. America, about 80 leagues long from E. to W. and 25 broad from N. to S. It is terminated to the N. by the country of Carabaya. The whole province abounds in gold mines, the metal of which is of a quality remarkably fine. The temperature and products are different in different parts.

LARINO, a town of Capitanata, in Naples.

LARISSA, called by the Turks JENISAHAR, a town of Turkey, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, a palace, and ſeveral moſques and Chriſtian churches. It carries on a large trade, and is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Peneus, near the celebrated mountain Olympus, 50 miles SW. of Salonichi. Lat. 39. 48. N. lon. 22. 47. E.

LARISTAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. and E. by Kerman; on the S. by the Perſian Gulf; and on the W. by Farſiſtan. It was formerly an independent kingdom, under the deſcendants of Koſroes, king of Perſia. The air is unwholeſome, and water fit for uſe is very rare. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in camels. Lar is the capital.

Larkbeare, Devonſhire, near Siverton. *Larkfield*, Kent, near Malling. *Lark Stoke*, Glouceſ. in Quainton pariſh. *Larlingford*, Norf. N. of Eaſtling, has about 22 dwelling houſes, and 150 inhabitants, yet is aſſeſſed 28ol. 10s. to the land tax. The church and chancel are thatched.

LARNE, a town of Antrim, in Ulſter, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 8 miles N. of Carrickfergus, and 84 miles N. of Dublin.

LARNIC, a ſea-port town on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus, containing a moſque and 5 Greek churches. It is the reſidence of ſeveral European conſuls, and is 30 miles SW. of Famagoſta.

LARRYBUNDAR, a ſea port of Hindooſtan, at the mouth of the river Indus, with a harbour capable of receiving ſhips of 200 tons burden. Lat. 24. 44. N. lon. 67. 37. E.

LAREA. See ARTA.

Lartington, Yorkſ. near Barnard Caſtle. *Larton*, Yorkſ. W. of Rippon. *Laſbercagh*, Glouceſ. 5 miles from Tetbury. *Laſco*, Derb. near Codnor Caſtle. *Laſeby*, Linc. SW. of Great Grimſby. *Laſenby*, Cumb. N. of Penrith. *Laſenby*, Yorkſ. NW. of Northallerton. *Laſenhall*, Cumb. near Wigton. *Laſham*, Hants, NW. of Alton. *Laſhbrook*, Oxf. on the Thames, between Sunning and Henley. *Laſhkel*, a river in Derbyſhire.

LASSA, or LAHASSA, otherwiſe called BARONTHALA, and in D'Anvilles chart of Thibet, TONKER, is the capital of the country of Great Thibet, in Aſia. It is not a large city, but the houſes are of ſtone, and are ſpacious and lofty. About ſeven miles on the E. ſide of the city, is the mountain of Putala, which contains on it's ſummit the palace of the grand lama, the high prieſt and ſovereign of Thibet. Laſſa is 24 miles NE. of the croſſing place of the river Sanpoo, which is ſeven miles from the foot of Mount Kambala; and it is 250 miles NE. of Patna. Lat. 30. 34. N. lon. 91. 40. E.

Laſſington, near Glouceſter. *Laſtock*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles SW. of Abbot's Stock. *Laſtock*, or *Leſtock*, Lancaſhire, SW. of Bolton.

LATAKIA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Syria, built by Seleucus Nicanor, who called it LAODICEA, from the name of his mother. It carries on a conſiderable commerce, chiefly in tobacco, upwards of 20 cargoes of which are annually ſent to Damietta, in exchange for rice. It's harbour, like all the others on this coaſt, is a ſort of baſon environed by a mole, the entrance of which is very narrow. The Turks have ſuffered it to be nearly choked up. The remains of antiquity ſhow it to have been a place of conſiderable extent. It is 80 miles SW. of Aleppo.

Latched, Devonſ. in Whitſtone pariſh. *Latchford*, Oxf. in Great Haſeley pariſh. *Lateridge*, Glouc. S. of Thornbury. *Latham*, Lancaſ. near Ormſkirk, and in the neighbourhood of coal-pits. In it's park is a chalybeate water, or ſpa, called Maudlin's Well, which has wrought many remarkable cures. Though remote from the ſea, or ſalt-water rivers, it uſed to caſt up marine ſhells in large quantities, till millſtones were laid upon the ſpring, to hinder the ſand and ſhells from boiling up ſo high as formerly. *Lathbury*, Bucks, near Newport. *Lathes*, Cumb. NW. of Penrith. *Lathefly*, Surry, SW. of Guilford. *Latholm*, Yorkſ. between Howden and Pocklington. *Latimers*, Bucks, near Cheſham. *Laton*, Lanc. W. of Kirkham. *Laton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. NE. of Ravenſworth Caſtle. *Latton*, Wilts, N. of Cricklade. *Latton*, Eſſex, between Epping and Harlow, had once a priory of Auguſtine monks, whoſe church is now uſed for a barn.

LAVAGNY,

LAVAGNA, a town of Genoa, at the mouth of the river of the ſame name.

LAVAL, a conſiderable town in the dept. of the Mayenne. The inhabitants are computed at 18,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is ſeated on the river Mayenne, 15 miles S. from the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans. Alſo a town in the dept. of the Lozere.

LAVAMUND, or LAVANT MINDE, a town of Carinthia, on the Drave.

Lavant, a river in Suſſex, which runs into the Engliſh Channel at Owrmouth, about 5 miles below Chicheſter. *Lavant*, *E.* and *W.* Suſſex, N. of Chicheſter.

LAVAUR, a town in the dept. of Tarn, ſeated on the river Agout, 20 miles NE. of Toulouſe.

LAUBACH, a town of Solms Laubach; and a town of Simmern; both in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

LAUDA, a town of Wurtzburgh, in Franconia.

LAUDER, a ſmall town of Berwickſhire, but lately much improved. It is ſeated on the Leader, 22 miles SE. of Edinburgh. See LEADER.

LAUDERDALE, a diſtrict of Berwickſhire, ſo named from the river Lauder, or Leader.

LAVELLO, a town of Baſilicata.

LAVELT, or LAFELT, a village, 4 miles W. of Liege, where the allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, were defeated by the French under Marſhal Saxe, in 1747.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, a pretty large town of Suffolk, with a conſiderable manufactory of ſerges, ſhalloons, ſeys, ſtuffs, and fine ſpunyarn. It's church, a very handſome Gothic ſtructure, with it's ſteeple, 137 feet high, are reckoned the fineſt in the country. It has a ſpacious market-place, encompaſſed with 9 ſtreets, or diviſions, and is pleaſantly ſituated, in a fine healthy air, on a branch of the river Bret, from whence it riſes gradually to the top of a hill, 12 miles S. by E. of Bury, and 61 NE. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Thurſday.

Laver, the name of 3 contiguous pariſhes in Eſſex, laying between Harlow and Ongar, and diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of *High Magdalen*, and *Little*. They are about 21 miles N. by W. of London. *Laverſtock*, Hants, near Overton. *Laverſtock*, Wilts, near Clarendon Park. *Laverton*, Glouceſ. in Buckland pariſh. *Laverton*, Somerſetſ. near Philips Norton.

LAUFFEN, a village, caſtle, and bailliwick of Zurich, in Swiſſerland, about 1 mile and a half below Schaffhauſen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the perpendicular height of which Mr. Coxe thinks to be 50 or 60 feet, and the breadth 300.

LAUFFEN, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia, ſituated on the Neckar; a town of Baſil, circle of Upper Rhine; and a town of Salzburg, in Bavaria, ſituated on the Salza.

LAUFFENBURG, one of the four Foreſt Towns, in Auſtrian Suabia. It is fortified, and ſituated on both ſides of the river Rhine, over which it has a bridge, near a fall in that river, 18 miles E. of Baſil.

Laughton, Linc. on the Trent, in the Iſle of Axholm. *Laughton*, Suſſex, E. of Ringmer. *Laughton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Roach Abbey.

LAVINGTON, MARKET, a town in Wilts, with a good market for corn and malt, 4 miles S. of Devizes. Markets on Monday and Wedneſday.

Lavington, Biſhops, or *Weſt*, Wilts, near Lavington. *Launce*, Cornw. E. of Truro. *Launcells*, Cornw. near Stratton.

*LAUNCESTON, a populous, trading town of Cornwall, where the winter aſſizes are held. (The ſummer aſſizes are held at Bodmin, in purſuance of a late act of parliament.) Leland ſays, it was walled in his time, and a mile in compaſs. It had formerly a monaſtery, and a noble caſtle, becauſe of it's ſtrength, called Caſtle Terrible, the lower part of which is now made uſe of for the jail. It is ſeated on the river Tamar, 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Markets on Thurſday and Saturday.

Launde, Lanc. E. of Garſtang. *Launde*, Nottinghamſ. E. of Blith. *Launde Abbey*, Leic. NE. of Hallaton. *Laundon*, Bucks, near Oulney. *Launſdon*, Somerſetſ. N. of Bath. *Launſing*, *N.* and *S.* Suſſex, near New and Old Shoreham. *Launſton*, Dorſetſhire, NE. of Blandford.

LAUN, a town of Saatz, in Bohemia, ſituated on the Egra, in the road between Leipſick and Prague. The adjacent territory abounds in fine paſtures and excellent fruits, particularly apples, which are held in high eſteem.

LAVORA, TERRA DI, a province of Naples, bounded on the N. by the two Abruzzos; on the E. by Moliſo and Principato Ultra; on the S. by the Principato Ultra and the Gulf of Naples; and on the W. by the Mediterranean and the Campagna di Roma, about 140 miles in length, and

and 33 where broadeſt. Anciently it was called Campania, and in the middle ages, *The Caſtellany of Capua*, but received it's preſent appellation, in the year 1091, from Richard II. prince of Capua, which was afterwards uſed by the Normans, when they obtained poſſeſſion of Capua, in 1098, from the fitneſs of the ſoil for all manner of culture. It yields abundance of corn, wine, oils, fruits, and other productions. There are alſo mineral ſprings, and mines of ſulphur; and Mount Veſuvius ſometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. Naples is the capital.

Laurence, St. Cornw. NE. of Bodmin.

LAUSANNE, in Bern, Swiſſerland, the principal town of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college. It contains about 7000 inhabitants; but it is built upon ſuch a ſteep aſcent, and ſuch a very uneven tract, that, in ſome places, the horſes cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot paſſengers aſcend to the upper part of the town by ſteps, from the heights of which the proſpects are very grand and extenſive, comprehending the Lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coaſt of Chablais. The townhouſe, and other public buildings are magnificent. It is ſeated between three hills, in a very pure and healthy air, with plenty of excellent water, and every neceſſary of life in the greateſt abundance, one mile and a half from the Lake of Geneva, 30 miles NE. of Geneva, and 50 SW. of Bern.

LAUTENBURG, a town of Culm, in Pruſſia.

LAUTER, a river of Suabia, which runs into the Necker; another river of Suabia; which runs into the Danube; a river of Franconia, which runs into the Maine; a river of Coburg, in Upper Saxony, which runs into the Itſch; and a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, at Lauterburg.

LAUTERBURG, a town in the Hartz Foreſt, in Lower Saxony; and a town of France, in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, 14 miles S. of Landau.

LAUZUN, a town in the dept. of the Lot and Garonne.

Law, Lancaſh. on the Derwent. near Preſton. *Lawarnick*, Cornwall, W. of Launceſton. *Lawcon*, Lanc. near Leigh.

LAWENBURG, a town of Saxe Lawenburg, in Lower Saxony, ſituated on the right bank of the Elbe, with a toll over that river, 30 miles SE. of Hamburg.

LAWERBURG, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, on the Lebe, 36 miles WNW. of Dantzic.

Lawern, near Worceſter. *Lawford*. Eſſex, near Maningtree. *Lawford Church*, and *Long Lawford*, Warw. NW. of Hill Moreton. *Lawford, Parva*, Warw. near Rugby. *Lawghton*, Leiceſterſhire, NW. of Harborough. *Lawhitton*, Cornwall, 2 miles from Launceſton, near the Tamar.

LAWINGEN, a town of Neuberg, in Bavaria.

Lawley, Shropſhire, near Wellington. *Lawling*, Eſſex, between Malden and Burnham. *Lawnton*, Oxfordſ. near Biceſter. *Lawrence*, Lancaſ. NW. of Preſton.

LAWRENCE KIRK, a handſome, little town of Kincardineſhire, where a flouriſhing manufacture of lawn, cambric, linen, and various other articles, has been lately eſtabliſhed, by the patriotic proprietor, the late Lord Gardenſtone. It is 6 miles W. of Inverbervie.

LAWRENCE, ST. the largeſt river in N. America, proceeding from the Lake Ontario, from which it runs a courſe of about 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but, beyond Montreal, it is ſo full of ſhoals and rocks, that it will not admit large veſſels without danger.

Lawrence, St. Kent, in Thanet Iſle. *Lawrence, St.* Cumberl. in the Abbey Holm. *Lawrence St.* Eſſex, near St. Oſyth Iſle. *Lawrence, St.* Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina, in a ſituation remarkably romantic, conſiſting of a ſlip of land, ſecluded from the adjoining country by a range of rocky cliffs, that reſemble an immenſe ſtone wall. *Lawrence, St.* Somerſ. in the ſuburbs of Briſtol. *Lawrence Street, St.* Middl. between Edgeworth and Totteridge. *Lawrence Weſton*, Glouceſ. in Henbury pariſh. *Lawſhill*, Suffolk, NW. of Laneham. *Lawton*, Heref. SW. of Leominſter, on the Arro river. *Lawton, Church*, Cheſhire, S. of Congletown. *Lawton's Hope*, 5 miles from Hereford. *Lawton Yate*, Cheſhire, near Church Lawton.

LUXEMBURG, a town of Auſtria, 7 miles S. of Vienna.

Laxey, Iſle of Man, on the E. coaſt, has a large harbour. The Biſhop generally reſides at Bilacari, on the S. ſide.

Laxfield, Suffolk, 7 miles SW. of Haleſworth. *Laxton*, Yorkſ. between Howden and Flaxfleet. *Laxton*, Northamptonſ. on the borders of Rockingham Foreſt. *Laxton*, or *Lexinton*, Nottingh. S. of Tuxford, near the Idle. *Layard*, Devonſ. in Malborow pariſh.

LAYBACH, a city of Carniola, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 28 miles NE. of Trieſt.

LÁYBACH, or OBER LAUBACH, a town of Carniola, 11 miles SW. of Laybach.

LAYBACH, or LAUBACH, a river of Carniola, which runs into the Save.

Laycock, Wilts, 4 miles from Chippenham. *Laydon*, or *Leyſdon*, Kent, in Sheppey Iſle. *Layer Bretten*, Eſſex, near Merſey Iſle. *Layer de la Haye*, Eſſex, near Lexdon. *Layer Marney*, Eſſex. *Laybam*, Suffolk, 1 mile from Hadleigh. *Layland*, Lancaſhire, S. of Preſton. *Lay, Nether* and *Upper*, Glouceſterſhire, near Dean Foreſt. *Layſters*, Heref. NE. of Leominſter.

LAYSTOFF. See LESTOFF.

LAYSTON, a town of Hertfordſhire, near Buntingford. The river Rib riſes in the neighbourhood. Market on Tueſday.

Layſton, Suffolk, near Saxmundham. *Lay Street*, Eſſex, near Great Ilford. *Lay Street*, Surry, SE. of Ryegate. *Laythorn*, Suſſex, E. of Appledrum. *Layton*, Durham, SE. of Biſhop Auckland. *Layton*, Yorkſhire, 4 miles from Eaſby. *Layton, Low*, and *Laytonſtone*, Eſſex, on the ſkirts of Epping Foreſt, near Walthamſtow.

LAYTONS, a town of Virginia.

Lazonby, Cumberland, adjoining Salkeld, near Penrith.

LEA, a river, which riſes near Luton, in Bedfordſhire, and running to Hertford and Ware, and afterward dividing Eſſex from part of Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, falls into the Thames below Blackwall: a canal has lately been cut between it and the Thames, which runs near Limehouſe. By this river, large quantities of corn and malt are brought out of Hertfordſhire to London.

Lea, a ſmall river of Kerry, in Munſter, which falls into Tralee Bay.

Lea, Cheſ. 4 miles from Namptwich. *Lea*, Cheſhire, W. of Middlewich. *Lea*, Cheſhire, SW. of Delamere Foreſt. *Lea*, Derbyſhire, in Gloſſop pariſh, in the High Peak. *Lea*, Glouc. 2 miles from Mitchel Dean. *Lea*, Herts, N. of Watford. *Lea*, Heref. SW. of Newent. *Lea*, Lanc. W. of Preſton. *Lea*, Shropſhire, S. of Cauſe Caſtle. *Lea*, Shropſ. between Shrewſbury and Wem. *Lea*, Shropſ. near Elleſmere. *Lea*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Lea*, Wilts, near Cricklade. *Lea*, Wilts, near Malmſbury. *Lea*, or *Lea Marſton*, Warwickſhire, N. of Coleſhill. *Lea Chapel*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Lea Hall*, SE. of Cheſter. *Leach*, a river in Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire, which runs into the Thames at Lechlade. *Leach*, near Cheſter. *Leacreft*, Staff. in Cannock pariſh. *Lead*, Staffordſ. near Penkridge. *Leaden*, a river in Glouceſterſhire, which runs into the Severn, oppoſite Glouceſter. *Leaden Court*, Glouc. near Newent. *Lead Hall*, Yorkſ. near Aberforth.

LEADER, or LEADER WATER, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the NW. part of Berwickſhire, and falls into the Tweed, 3 miles E. of Melroſs.

Leadhills, a village of Lanerkſhire, ſituated among the mountains of Clydeſdale, by ſome ſaid to be the higheſt human habitation in Great Britain. Here reſide many hundreds of miners, with their families. Theſe miners, though, in a great meaſure, excluded from ſociety, by their ſituation, not only earn a comfortable ſubſiſtence, but pay more attention to the cultivation of the mind, than many of their countrymen, ſituated in more favourable circumſtances for the attainment of knowledge. They are very intelligent, and have provided a circulating library for the inſtruction and amuſement of the little community belonging to the village.

Leak, Linc. between Boſton and Wainfleet. *Leak*, Yorkſ. SE. of Northallerton. *Leak, E.* and *W.* Nottingh. between Nottingham and Loughborough. *Leam*, a river which riſes in Northamptonſhire, from a ſpring at Helliden, paſſes by Catesby and Staverton into Warwickſhire, where it gives name to the two Lemingtons, and then loſes both it's water and name in the Ouſe. *Leam, New*, a river in Cambridgeſhire, which runs NE. from Peterborough to Waterſee, between Whittleſea Dyke and Wiſbeach.

LEAN, CAPE, or LOOP HEAD, a cape on the SW. extremity of Clare, in Connaught, and to the N. of the mouth of the Shannon. Lat. 52. 32. N. lon. 9. 49. W.

Lean Caſtle, Cornwall, NW. of Launceſton.

LEAO-TONG. See LEOTONG.

Leap, Hants, between Lymington and Calſhot Caſtle.

Leap, or *Lepp*, in Cork, Munſter.

Leapliſh, Northumb. in North Tindale. *Learchill*, Northumb. W. of Alnwick. *Learmouth*, Northumb. on the Tweed, in the barony of Wark, was formerly a handſome town, but by the late ſyſtem of enlarging farms, is now reduced to a ſingle farm-houſe. *Leaſon Heath*, Kent, in Erith pariſh. *Leatham*, Northumb. in the bounds of Berwick.

*LEATHERHEAD, a town in Surry, had formerly a market, which has been diſcontinued above 100 years. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having partially ſunk into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box Hill, riſes again near this

this town. It is pleaſantly ſituated, on a riſing ground, by the ſide of the river, in a fine, open, dry, champaign country, 3 miles SW. of Epſom, and 18 SW. by S. of London.

LEATHES WATER, called alſo WYTHBURN, or THIRLMERE WATER, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S. by E. of Keſwick. It begins at the foot of Mount Helwellyn, which it ſkirts for the ſpace of four miles, receiving numerous torrents that deſcend from the mountains. The ſingular beauty of this lake is it's being almoſt interſected in the middle by two peninſulas, that are joined by a neat wooden bridge. The outlet of this lake joins the rapid river Greeta at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the Lake of Derwent.

Leathes, Cumberl. a hamlet in Aikton pariſh, near Thurſby. *Leathley*, Yorkſ. NE. of Otley. *Leaton*, NW. of Shrewſbury. *Leaton*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. In a field near it, lead-ore is dug, in a yellowiſh ſtone, with cawk and ſpar, which the workmen diſtinguiſh into round ore, ſmall ore, and ſmithum, and which is ſold to the potters at Burſlem, for 6s. or 7s. a ton. *Leaveland*, Kent, near Badleſmere. *Le Bailey*, Glouc. in Newland pariſh.

LEBANON, a town of Pennſylvania.

Lebberſton, Yorkſ. N. Riding at the ſource of the Derwent, near the ſea.

LEBIDA, or LEBDA, a ſea-port of Tripoli, in Africa, 30 miles W. of Meſurata.

Lebotwood, Shropſ. near Alſtretton.

Lebriran, Hants, near Goſport.

LEBRIXA, a town of Andaluſia, ſeated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which produce the beſt oil in Spain. It is ſeated on a branch of the Guadalquiver, (but now choked up) 20 miles S. of Seville.

Lebthorp, Lincolnſhire, between Stamford and Grantham.

LEBUS, a town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, containing 5 churches, and about 14,000 inhabitants. It is ſeated on the Oder, 5 miles N. of Frankfort.

LECCE, a town of Otranto, Naples, ſituated in a country that yields abundance of almonds and olives, 17 miles NW. of Otranto.

LECCA, a town and lake of Milan, near the Lake of Como.

LECH, a river which riſes in Tirol, on the frontiers of the Griſons, paſſes by Landſburg, Augſburg, &c. and falls into the Danube, about 5 miles below Donawert.

LECH, or LECK, a river of Holland, or rather a branch of the Rhine, which firſt takes the name at Wyck Duerſtede, in the province of Utrecht; it runs from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, paſſing by Culemburg, Schonhoven, Rhenen, &c. falls into the Merwe at Krimpe.

Lechampton, Glouceſterſhire, S. of Cheltenham. *Lechiſt, South* and *Beacon*, Dorſetſhire, near Poole.

*LECHLADE, a town of Glouceſterſhire, ſeated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E. by S. of Glouceſter, and 77 W. by N. of London. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames, (which is navigable for barges of 50 tons burden) near this town. A ſmall market on Tueſday.

Lechworth, Herts, near Hitchen. *Leck*, Lancaſ. near the Leven Sands and the river Ken.

Leckcarrow, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Leckford, Hants, N. of Stockbridge, on the ſame river. *Leckford Bridge*, Suſſex, NW. of Petworth. *Leckhampſted*, N. of Buckingham. *Lecomb*, Glouceſterſ. near Stow on the Would.

LECTOURE, an ancient town in the dept. of Gers, containing about 5000 inhabitants. It is fortified by art as well as nature. and is ſituated on a mountain, acceſſible only on one ſide, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E. of Condum.

*LEDBURY, a fine, well-built town of Herefordſhire, noted for clothiers. It is ſeated on a navigable canal, that paſſes from Glouceſter to Hereford, 13 miles E. of Hereford, and 123 WNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Ledder, a river in Carnarvonſhire, which runs into the Conway below Bettus, about 12 miles S. of Aberconway.

LEDESMA, a town of Leon, noted for a warm medicinal bath. It is defended both by nature and art, and is ſituated on the river Tormes, 18 miles W. of Salamanca.

Ledington, Glouc. in Dimmock pariſh, on the river Leden. *Ledſham*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds. *Ledſham, Long*, Linc. SE. of Beckingham. *Ledſton, Parva*, Yorkſ. SW. of Sherburn. *Ledſton Hall*, Yorkſ. SW. of Sherburn, noted for it's quarries of ſtone. *Ledwell*, Oxfordſ. near Deddington, is noted for a fine ſand for the making of glaſs. *Ledwich*, a river of Shropſhire, which runs into the Temd, about 5 miles SE. of Ludlow. *Ledwich Chapel*, Shropſhire, near Ludlow.

Lee, a river in Cork, Munſter, which paſſes by the city of Cork, and empties it-

ſelf into Cork Harbour. *Lee*, a river of Kerry, in Munſter, which riſes about 6 miles E. of Tralee, and runs into Tralee Bay.

Lee, a river in Cheſhire, which runs into the Weever at Leeton, about 2 miles N. of Namptwich. *Lee*, Yorkſ. *Lee*, Bucks, SE. of Ayleſbury. *Lee*, Cheſ. in Wibonbury pariſh. *Lee*, Cornwall, NE. of Stow. *Lee*, Kent, 6 miles SE. by E. of London. *Lee*, Lancaſhire, near the Leven Sand. *Lee*, Lincolnſ. near Gainſborough. *Lee*, Shropſ. NE. of Chirbury. *Lee*, Shropſ. near Elleſmere. *Lee*, Shropſ. E. of Wem, *Lee*, Suſſex, near Warbleton. *Lee Farm*, Suſſex, near Stopham. *Leefield Foreſt*, Rutl. on the borders of Leiceſterſhire. *Lee Gardens*, Eſſex, in Hornchurch pariſh. *Lee Grange*, Bucks, NW. of Cheſham. *Lee Grange*, or *Aſbenden*, Eſſex, a hamlet to Quainton. *Lee Gunnery*, Shropſhire, near Wellington. *Lee Hall*, Northumberland, near Beltingham.

*LEEDS, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated in a vale, which trade has rendered one of the moſt populous ſpots in England. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkſhire, and is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vaſt quantities are ſold in it's magnificent Cloth Halls. That called the Mixed Cloth Hall, is a building of conſiderable extent, in which the cloth is placed on benches, for ſale, every market day; and the whole buſineſs is tranſacted within little more than an hour, without the leaſt noiſe or confuſion, and with a whiſper only, the laws of the market being obſerved here with particular ſtrictneſs. The White-Cloth Hall, is a ſimilar building. The manufactures that ſupply theſe two halls extend about 10 miles to the S. 15 to the SW. and 8 to the N. and W. the mixed cloths being moſtly made in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has a manufactory of camlets, which has declined, and a flouriſhing one of carpets, reſembling thoſe of Wilts and Scotland. Here are alſo mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery, with ſeveral glaſs-houſes. Within 3 miles of the town are numerous collieries. Of late years the town has been conſiderably enlarged; and ſome of the new parts are built, and building in an elegant ſtyle. It is ſituated on the river Aire, by which it communicates with all the various ramifications of the Grand which, in particular, it enſiderable trade in coals, uſtible ſtores in it's neighbourhood, to York, Hull, &c. 22 miles WSW. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Leeds, Kent, on the Len, near Maidſtone, had formerly a caſtle, built originally by Ledian, a Saxon chief, counſellor to King Ethelred, and rebuilt by Sir Hugh de Crevecœur, in 1071. It is a moſt magnificent pile, built all of ſtone, in the midſt of a beautiful park. At the entrance are the remains of an ancient gateway that appears to have ſtood ever ſince it's firſt foundation.

LEEDS, a town of Virginia, on the N ſide of the Rappahanoc River; and a town of New Jerſey.

LEEK, a town in Staffordſhire, noted for a manufacture of buttons. By the intervention of a craggy mountain, at a conſiderable diſtance weſtward of the town the ſun ſets twice in the evening at a certain time of the year; for after it ſets behind the top of the mountain, it breaks out again on the northern ſide of it, which is ſteep, before it reaches the horizon in it's fall. In it's church-yard, are the remains of a Daniſh croſs, now upright, and 10 feet high from the ground, beneath which are three ſteps. In the neighbourhood are ſome extenſive coal mines. It is ſituated in a barren country, among moorlands and rocky hills, ſome of which are of a moſt ſurpriſing height, without any turf or mould upon them, on the great road between Manchester, Stockport, and Macclesfield, to the NW. and Derby, Leicester, &c. to the SE. 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 154 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Leek, Yorkſhire, SE. of Northallerton.

Leek, a river in Weſtmoreland and Lancaſhire, which runs into the Lune at Barton.

Leek Wotton, Warw. on a hill near Stoneley. *Lee Marks*, Hants, near Titchfield.

Leeming Chapel, Yorkſhire, E. of Bedale.

Leeming, Parva, Yorkſ. NE. of Bedale.

Lee, Nether and *Upper*, Heref. near Wigmore Caſtle. *Lee, North*, Devonſ. near Kilhampton in Cornwall.

LEER, LEHR, or LEIR, a town of Weſtfriesland, in Weſtphalia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which ſoon after runs into the Ems, 11 miles SE. of Embden.

LEERDAM, a town of S. Holland, ſeated on the river Linghe, 11 miles S. of Utrecht.

Lees, Northumb. on the river Aln W. of Hexham. *Lees Court*, Kent, miles from Canterbury. *Lees Hall*, St of Derby. *Lees Hill*, Staff. on the Chu net, NE. of Cheadle. *Lees Shipto* Buck

Bucks, near Quainton. *Lees Thorp*, Leiceſterſhire, SE. of Melton Mowbray.

Leeſton River, in Down, Ulſter.

LEESTOWN, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Kentucky and county of Fayette, a few miles W. of Lexington. It is ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Kentucky, is regularly laid out, and is flouriſhing. As the banks of the Kentucky are remarkably high, in ſome places 300, or even 400 feet, compoſed, in general, of ſtupendous, perpendicular rocks, there are few croſſing places; the beſt is at Leeſtown; a circumſtance which muſt greatly contribute to it's increaſe.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See INDIES, WEST.

LEEWE, or SOUT LEEWE, a town in the late Auſtrian Brabant, ſituated on the river Geete, 25 miles E. of Bruſſels.

Lefield, Oxf. near Whichwood Foreſt.

LEFOOGA, one of the Hapaee Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean. Many parts of the country, near the ſea, are ſtill waſte, owing, perhaps, to the ſandineſs of the ſoil; but, in the internal parts, the ſoil is better, and the marks of conſiderable population, and of an improved ſtate of cultivation, are conſpicuous. Many of the plantations are incloſed in ſuch a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form ſpacious, public roads. Here are large ſpots covered with the paper mulberry-tree, the plantations in general are abundantly ſtocked with plants and fruit-trees; and to theſe Captain Cook, in 1776, made ſome addition, by ſowing the ſeeds of melons, Indian corn, &c. The iſland is not more than 7 miles in length, and it's breadth, in ſome places not above 3. Lat. 19. 49. S. lon. 149. 40. E.

Leftwich, Cheſhire, near Northwich.

Legacurry, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Legbare, Lancaſhire, between Foulneſs Fells and Ken Sands. *Legburgthwaite*, Cumberland, SE. of Keſwick. *Legh*, Devonſhire, in Loxbear pariſh. *Leghes*, Northumberland, near Langley Caſtle.

LEGHORN, a handſome and regularly built town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, with an inward and outward harbour, in the Mediterranean. It is a free port, every bale of goods, whether great or ſmall, paying only two piaſtres, or ſcudi. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and the Turks have a moſque. The Jews have a handſome ſynagogue here, as well as ſchools. Though ſubject to heavy impoſts, they are very rich, and well protected. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000, among whom are 16,000 Jews. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight, and almoſt all the houſes are of the ſame height. There are ſo many canals, that ſome have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they ſhut up every night the Turkiſh and the galley ſlaves. At a little diſtance, on a ſingle rock, forming a ſmall iſland, is a light-houſe, where, every night, 30 burning lamps are contained in one lanthorn. The air here was very unhealthy till the marſhes about it were drained. The commodities imported hence, by the Engliſh, are chiefly ſilk, wine, and oil. In 1741, this city ſuffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 45 miles SW. of Florence, and 145 NNW. of Rome. Lat. 43. 34. N. lon. 10. 17. E.

LEGNANO, a town in the Veroneſe, on the Adige.

Legſby, Lincolnſ. SE. of Market Raiſin. *Legtborn*, Suſſex, SE. of Chicheſter.

LEICESTER, the county town of Leiceſterſhire, is a place of great antiquity, and though declined from it's former magnitude, is ſtill large and populous, but not a handſome town. In the Saxon Heptarchy it was the ſee of a biſhop, and the chief city of the Mercian Kingdom. It was at one time a moſt wealthy place, and, if we may believe Matthew Paris, had 32 pariſh churches. At preſent, it contains 5 churches, near one of which are the famous ruins of a Roman wall, compoſed of ragſtone and Roman brick, and imagined to be a remnant of a temple of Janus, erected on the ſpot 2000 years ago. Here is alſo a Roman milliary, (the oldeſt known in Britain, and containing the firſt inſcription mentioned in this iſland) which was found near Thurmaſton, in 1771: it now forms the centre of an obeliſk in one of the principal ſtreets, ſurmounted with a lamp. The hall and kitchen of it's ancient caſtle, (a prodigious building, where the great Duke of Lancaſter held his court, who added 26 acres to it, which he encloſed with a brick wall) are ſtill entire. The former is lofty and ſpacious, and the courts of juſtice, at the aſſizes, are held in them. Here is alſo one of it's gateways, with a very curious arch, the tower over which is now turned into a magazine for the county militia. Here is a very ſpacious market-place, with one of the largeſt markets in England for corn and cattle. The combing and ſpinning of wool into worſted, and manufacturing it into ſtockings by frames, is the chief buſineſs of the town and neighbourhood. In ſome years 60,000l. have been returned in theſe articles. It's fairs, which are

upon a large ſcale, for ſheep, horſes for the collar, cattle, cheeſe, &c. are on May 12th, July 5th, October 10th, and December 8th. It is ſeated on the river Soar, which has lately been made navigable from Leiceſter to Loughborough, 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 99 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Leiceſter Abbey, near Leiceſter, was once a famous monaſtery, called, from it's ſituation in a neighbouring meadow, St. Mary de Pratis. It is now turned into a dwelling houſe and garden. It's venerable terrace ſtill remains, ſupported by an embattled wall, with lunettes, overſpread with ivy, ſhaded with trees, and impending in a pictureſque manner, over the river. *Leiceſter Foreſt*, Leiceſterſ. between Normanton and Groby.

LEICESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW. and N. by Derbyſhire and Nottinghamſhire; on the E. by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, on the SE. and S. by Northamptonſhire; and on the SW. by Warwickſhire. It extends about 38 miles from N. to S. and as many from E. to W. in the broadeſt part. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 12 market towns, and 200 pariſhes. The air is healthy, and the ſoil, in general, ſtrong and ſtiff, compoſed of clay and marl. It affords great quantities of rich, grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans, for which it is proverbially noted. Toward the NW. the Bardon Hills riſe to a great height; and, in their neighbourhood lies Charnwood, or Charley Foreſt, a rough and open tract. Farther to the NW. are valuable coal mines. The NE. parts feed great numbers of ſheep, which are the largeſt, and have the greateſt fleeces of wool of any in England: they are without horns, and clothed with thick, long flakes of ſoft wool, particularly fitted for the worſted manufactures. The E. and SE. part of the county is a rich grazing tract. This county has been long famous for it's large, black dray-horſes, of which great numbers are continually ſent up to London, as well as for it's horned cattle and ſheep, which ſupply the London markets with the largeſt mutton; and it's reputation has been much extended by the great ſkill of the late Mr. Bakewell, of Diſhley, who bred every ſpecies of domeſtic quadrupeds, to the utmoſt perfection of form and ſize. The manufacture of ſtockings is the principal one in the county. It's chief rivers are the Avon; the Soare, anciently the Leire; the Wreke; Anker; Swift; Eye; and Welland.

Leier, Leic. N. of Lutterworth. *Leir*, Eſſex, on a creek in the mouth of the Thames, oppoſite the eaſtern extremity of Canvey Iſland. It is noted for oyſters, and has a good road for ſhipping.

LEIGH, a town of Lancaſhire, whoſe market is now quite neglected. It communicates with all the late inland navigations, and is 7 miles N. of Warrington, and 164 NW. of London.

Leigh, Dorſetſ. in Yateminſter pariſh, 2 miles E. of Chetnoll. *Leigh*, Dorſetſ. near Winborne Minſter. *Leigh*, Somerſ. near Chard. *Leigh*, Staffs. near Uttoxeter. *Leigh*, Surry, 3 miles from Darking. *Leigh*, Wiltſhire, near Bradford. *Leigh*, Wiltſhire, near Weſtbury. *Leigh*, E. of Worceſter. *Leigh*, or *Lye*, 6 miles N. of Glouceſter. *Leigh*, *Eaſt*, Kent, near Eltham. *Leigh*, *High*, Cheſhire, between Warrington and Knotsford. *Leigh Land*, Somerſetſhire, near Nettlecomb. *Leigh*, *Magna*, *Parva*, and *Priory*, Eſſex, SW. of Braintree. *Leigh*, *North*, Oxfordſhire, SW. of Woodſtock. *Leigh*, *N.* and *S.* Devonſhire, near Culliton. *Leigh*, *Sinton*, 4 miles SW. of Worceſter.

LEIGH. See GRAY, or GREY ABBEY.

Leighlin Bridge, in Carlow, Leinſter, on the river Barrow, 7 miles S. of Carlow, gives name to it's hundred. *Leighlin*, *Old*, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Leighterton, Gloue. in Boxwell pariſh, *Leighton*, Cheſ. SW. of Sandbach. *Leighton*, Cheſ. on the Dee. *Leighton*, Hunt. 5 miles N. of Kimbolton. *Leighton*, Lancaſ. between Burton and the Lancaſter Sands. *Leighton*, Shropſ. at the foot of Wrekin Hill.

*LEIGHTON BEAUDESERT, or BUZZARD, a large town in Bedfordſhire, ſeated on a branch of the Ouſe, called the Owzel, over which it has a bridge leading into Buckinghamſhire, 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 NW. of London. It's market, on Tueſday, is conſiderable for fat cattle; and it has a great horſe fair on Whit-Tueſday, eſpecially for horſes of the coach and cart kind. It has 5 other fairs, on Jan. 25, July 26, and Oct. 24.

Leighton on the Mooring, Yorkſ. SE. of Rotherham.

LEINA, a river of Germany, which riſes in the territory of Eichfield, and paſſing by Gottingen, Hanover, &c. falls into the Aller, 4 or 5 miles NW. of Zell.

LEININGEN, or LINANGE, a town, village, and county, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, almoſt ſurrounded by the palatinate.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's Channel,

Channel, on the W. by Connaught and Munſter, and on the N. by Ulſter. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It contains 12 counties and 992 pariſhes. The counties are Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen'sCounty, Weſt Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the moſt level and beſt cultivated province in the kingdom; but in the early ages, was almoſt one continued foreſt, the remains of which are ſtill found in the trees which are dug out of the bogs. Dublin is the capital. The chief rivers are the Barrow, Boyne, Liffey, Neur, Urtin or Slane, May, and Inny. It is, in general, well cultivated, the air is temperate, and the ſoil fruitful in corn and paſtures.

LEIPSICK, a rich, large, and celebrated city of Upper Saxony, capital of a circle of the ſame name. It is a handſome place, neat, and regularly built, and the ſtreets are lighted in the night. It alſo carries on a great trade in domeſtic and foreign articles, and has manufactures of ſtuffs, velvets, ſtockings, cloths and linen. The univerſity contains ſix handſome colleges, two Latin ſchools, and two celebrated ſocieties; a German ſociety, and another for the encouragement of the liberal arts, There are three great fairs here every year, celebrated throughout all Germany, which laſt a fortnight each, and are kept at Eaſter, Michaelmas, and beginning of the new year. The town houſe makes but an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine ſtructure. It is ſeated in a plain, on the river Pleyſſe, 44 miles WNW. of Dreſden. Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 12. 25. E.

Leire, Leic. near the head of the river Soar. *Leiſdon*, Kent, in Sheppey Iſle. *Leith*, Yorkſ. in the liberty of Whitby Strand, noted for mines of alum, dug or hewn out of the rock that hangs over the ſea. To fit it for uſe, it is burnt, then ſteeped in pits of water, and afterwards boiled and clarified.

LEITH, a ſea-port of Scotland, in Edinburghſhire, ſeated on the Frith of Forth, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port. It is a large and populous town, containing many handſome houſes; but the greater part of the ancient buildings are neither elegant nor commodious. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 12,000. As the town is ſituated on both ſides of the harbour, it is divided into N. and S. Leith. The harbour is ſecured by a grand ſtone pier, at the mouth of the little river, called the Water of Leith. This harbour is now greatly improved, and accommodated with an elegant draw-bridge and a good quay; and when the propoſed new baſin and docks are added, this place will become, in every reſpect, a ſafe, capacious, and convenient ſtation for trading veſſels. The commerce of Leith is very conſiderable; and the veſſels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large ſize, and conſtructed with peculiar elegance. The largeſt ſhips in this port, however, are thoſe employed in the Greenland whale-fiſhery. Leith is well ſituated for the navigation of the eaſtern ſeas. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glaſs ware, linen, woollen ſtuffs, and a variety of other goods. Thence are imported vaſt quantities of timber, oak bark, hides, linen rags, pearl aſhes, flax, hemp, tar, &c. From France, Spain, and Portugal, are imported wine, brandy, oranges, and lemons; and from the W. Indies and America, rice, indigo, rum, ſugar, and logwood. Ships of conſiderable ſize are built at this port; and here are ſeveral extenſive rope-walks. There are alſo flouriſhing manufactories of bottle glaſs, window-glaſs, and cryſtal; a great carpet manufactory, a ſoap work, ſome iron forges, and an ancient hoſpital for diſabled ſeamen. Lat. 56. 0. N. lon. 3. 7. W.

Leith Hill, in Surry, pariſh of Lower Wotton, admired for affording one of the nobleſt proſpects in Europe, is ſituated about 5 miles E. by S. of Darking.

LEITMERITZ, a well-built and populous town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, ſo fertile as to be called the *Paradiſe of Bohemia*. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, 28 miles NNW. of Prague.

LEITRIM, the county town of Leitrim, is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the Shannon, 80 miles NW. of Dublin.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, on the NE. by Fermanagh, and on the SE. by Cavan; by Longford on the S. Roſcommon on the SW. and Sligo on the W. It is about 42 miles long, and from 6 to 17 broad; is a fertile, well-cultivated country, and, though the northern parts, which, however, furniſh food for great numbers of young cattle, are mountainous, yet the ſouthern parts are level. It contains 21 pariſhes, but has few places of note.

Leix, or *Ley*, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

*LEIXSLIP, a town of Kildare, in Leinſter, pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of

the Liffey, 8 miles from Dublin. Here is a magnificent waterfall, called the Salmon Leap.

Leckenfield, Yorkſhire, N. of Beverley. *Leke Wotton*, N. of Warwick. *Lekham*, Wilts, S. of Chippenham, has a bridge over the Avon. *Lelly*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, NE. of Headon. *Leland*, Cornw. 5 miles from Penzance. *Leman*, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Ex, near Tiverton.

LEMBERG, or LEOPOLD, a large and opulent town of Poland, formerly capital of the palatinate of Lemburg, now the capital of Galicia, and united to Auſtria. The ſquare and public buildings are magnificent, and it carries on a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated on the river Peltu, which ſoon after falls into the Bog, 156 miles E. of Cracow, and 212 SE. of Warſaw. Lat. 49. 51. N. lon. 24. 26. E.

LEMBRO, or IMBRO, the ancient IMBROS, a town and iſland on the coaſt of Romania, mountainous and woody, with plenty of game. It is about 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 40. 25. N. lon. 26. 0. E.

LEMGOW, a town of Lippe, in Weſtphalia, ſituated on a ſmall river, near the Werra, 17 miles SSW. of Minden.

Leming Green, Yorkſ. between Richmond and Bedall. *Lemington Haſtang*, Warw. SW. of Dunchurch. *Lemington Priors*, near Warwick. *Lemington, Upper* and *Leſs*, Glouc. in Toddenham pariſh. *Lemington, Lower*, Glouceſ. 5 miles from Campden. *Lemington*, Northumberland, within 3 miles of Alnwick, in the valley of Whittingham.

LEMNOS, a celebrated town and iſland of the Archipelago, now called STALIMENE, ſituated near the entrance of the Dardanelles. It is above 112 miles in circumference according to Pliny, who ſays, that it is often ſhadowed by Mount Athos, though at the diſtance of 87 miles. The poets made it ſacred to Vulcan, who was thence called Lemnius Pater. Lemnos was alſo celebrated for it's labyrinth, conſiſting of a ſtately building, ſupported by 40 pillars, of an uncommon height and thickneſs, of which not a trace now remains. The modern Greeks ſeem to entertain the ſame opinion as the ancients, of that earth of Lemnos, which is ſaid to have cured Philoctetus, and which Galen went to examine. It is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with all the pomp of ceremony. This earth, called Terra Sigillata, formed into ſmall loaves, and ſealed with the Grand Signior's ſeal, is then diſperſed over all Europe. The greateſt virtues are attributed to it. Some phyſicians have even preſcribed it; but it appears to be nothing more than a mere argillaceous earth, incapable of producing the effects that have been attributed to it. Lemnos is ſubject to the Turks; but the inhabitants, who are almoſt all Greeks, are very induſtrious. The two principal places, and once towns, are Cochino, formerly called Hopheſtia, and Lemno, or Stalimene, anciently Myrine. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. Lat. 40. 3. N. lon. 25. 28. E.

Lemon Iſland, one of the Skelig Iſlands, on the coaſt of Kerry. It is rather a round rock, almoſt covered with the innumerable flocks of gannet, which neſtle here.

LEMPTA, a deſert country of Africa, inhabited by a fierce and barbarous people, who rob the caravans that paſs from Conſtantia, and other towns, towards Nubia. Lat. about 26. 30. N. lon. 9. 0. E.

LEN, a river in Kent, which runs into the Medway at, or near, Maidſtone.

LENA, a large river of Siberia, which riſes in the government of Irkutſk, in about lat. 50. 20. N. and lon. 108. 10. E. and paſſing by Yakutſk, Ziganſk, &c. runs into the Frozen-Ocean, in lat. 73. N. and lon. 119. E.

Lenab's Caſtle, Herefordſhire, between Pembridge and Kyneton.

LENZICS, a town, capital of a palatinate of Poland, now united to Pruſſia. It is 60 miles WSW. of Warſaw.

Lenercroft, Cumb. near the Pict's Wall on the river Irthing. *Lenborough*, near Buckingham. *Lench*, and *Lench Rowſe* Worceſ. near Aulceſter. *Lench Church Lench Shreeve*, *Lench Wick*, *Aſt Lench* and *Habbe Lench*, Worc. N. of Eveſham.

LENHAM, a town of Kent, ſituated on an eminence, near the ſource of the Len 10 miles E. of Maidſtone, and 47 ESE of London. Market on Tueſday.

Lenham, Eaſt, Kent, near Lenham. *Lenmere*, Herts, SW. of Digſwell.

LENNOX. See DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LENS, a town in the dept. of the Strait of Calais, 8 miles NE. of Arras, and 9 NE. of Paris. In the open country near it, called the Plains of Lens, the Prince of Condé defeated the Spaniards, in the year 1648.

Lenſton, Dorſ. E of Langton, in Purbeck Iſle. *Lenthal, Earls* and *Starks*, Heref.

LENTINI, a town of Val di Noto, in Sicily, ſituated on a river of the ſame name about 5 miles from the ſea, and 13 SSW of Catania.

Lenton, 2 miles SW. of Nottingham, on the Len.

Leny, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

Lewyher, Glamorganſhire, S. Wales.

LENTZBURG, a manufacturing town, and extenſive bailiwick, of Berne, in Swiſſerland.

LEO, ST. a town of Urbino, in Italy.

LEOGANE, a ſea-port town of the iſland of St. Domingo, ſituated on the N. coaſt, in lat. 18. 40. N. and lon. 72. 32. W.

*LEOMINSTER, a large, handſome, and populous town of Hereſordſhire, trading conſiderably in wool, fine wheat, flax, gloves, leather, hats, &c. and there are ſeveral rivers in and about the town, on which they have mills and other machines. It is a great thoroughfare between S. Wales and London, and is ſeated on the river Lug, over which it has ſeveral bridges, 25 miles W. by N. of Worceſter, and 137 WNW. of London. Market on Friday. It's fairs, which are noted for horſes, black cattle, &c. are on Feb. 13, Tueſday after Midlent Sunday, May 13, July 10, Sept. 4, and Nov. 1.

LEOMINSTER, a town of Maſſachuſets, 32 miles WNW. of Boſton.

LEON, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N. by Aſturias, on the W. by Galicia and Portugal, on the S. by Eſtremadura, and on the E. by Old and New Caſtile. The ſoil is in general fertile, and produces all the neceſſaries of life; and the wine is tolerably good. It is divided into nearly two equal parts by the river Duero, or Douro. Leon is the capital.

LEON, an ancient and large city of Spain; capital of the province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It has the handſomeſt cathedral in all Spain, in which are the tombs of 37 kings and 1 emperor, and was formerly richer and more populous than at preſent; yet it now contains 8 pariſh churches, 13 convents, 4 hoſpitals, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It is ſeated between two ſources of the river Eſta, 170 miles N. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 45. N. lon. 5. 13. W.

LEON, a town of Catalonia; a town of Guadalajara, in Mexico; and a town of Piedmont.

LEON, NEW, a province of New Mexico, W. of New Biſcay, little known. The principal towns are Monclova, St. Jago, Comargo, and Santander.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, the reſidence of the governor. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occaſions earthquakes, about 30 miles from the South Sea. It contains about 1200 houſes, 4 churches, and ſeveral monaſteries and nunneries. At one end of the town is a lake, which is ſaid to ebb and flow like the ſea. Lat. 12. 25. N. lon. 88. 10. W.

LEONARD LE NOBLET, ST. an ancient town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, with a conſiderable manufactory of paper, and another of cloth. It is ſeated near the river Vienne, 12 miles NE. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris.

Leonard's, St. Suſſex, in a foreſt of the ſame name, to the E. and SE. of Horſham. *Leonard's, St.* Bucks, S. of Tring, in Herts. *Leonard's, St.* Devonſ. near Exeter. *Leonard's, St.* Dorſetſ. SE. of Hinton Martel. *Leonards, St.* Kent, near Malling. *Leonard's, St.* Suſſex, near Haſtings. *Leonard's Hill, St.* Berks, in Windſor Foreſt; a delightful eminence, on the ſummit of which is a noble ſeat, called Glouceſter Lodge, firſt built by the Counteſs Dowager of Waldegrave, and greatly improved by the Duke of Glouceſter on his marriage with that lady.

LEONHART, a town of Carinthia.

LEONTINI. See LENTINI,

LEOPOLD. See LEMBURG.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the river Waag, 56 miles E. of Vienna.

LEOSTOFF. See LESTOFF.

LEOTONG, a country of Chineſe Tartary, bounded by part of China, and a gulf of the ſame name on the S.; by Chineſe Tartary on the N.; by Corea on the E.; and by another part of Tartary on the W. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China, when they made themſelves maſters of it. The inhabitants are not ſo gentle, polite, and induſtrious as the Chineſe; they neither like trade nor huſbandry, although their country is very proper for both. Chenyang, or Mougden, the principal town, is large and populous.

LEPANTO, a conſiderable town of Turkey, in Europe, in Livadia, built on a mountain, in the form of a ſugar-loaf, on the top of which is a caſtle. The harbour is very ſmall, and may be ſhut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey leather, and tobacco. Near this town, Don John of Auſtria obtained a celebrated victory over the Turkiſh fleet, in 1572. The Turks have 6 or 7 moſques here, and the Greeks 2 churches. It is ſeated on the Gulf of Lepanto, 100 miles WNW. of Athens, and 364 WSW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 38. 30. N. lon. 22. 0. E.

LEPERS, ISLE OF, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea. Lat. 15. 23. S. lon. 168. 0. E.

Lepperſtown, in Waterford, Munſter.

Lepperwy, Cornwall, among the hills, NW. of Leſtwithiel. *Leppington*, Yorkſhire, between Stamford Bridge and New Malton. *Lepton*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, E. of Almondbury.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, formerly the reſidence of the Kings of Portugal. It is 30 miles S. of Coimbra.

LERIDA, a large and ancient town of Catalonia, with a univerſity. It is ſeated on a hill, on the river Segra, 68 miles W. of Barcelona, and 200 NW. of Madrid.

LERINS, two ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, about 5 miles S. of Antibos. In that near the coaſt, called St. Margaret, ſtate priſoners have formerly been kept. The other, called St. Honorat, is leſs than the former.

LERMA, a town of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Arlanza, 23 miles S. of Burgos.

LERNICA, formerly a large city, on the S. coaſt of the Iſland of Cyprus, as appears from it's ruins; now a large village, with a good road for veſſels.

LERO, anciently LERIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia. Lat. 37. 0. N. lon. 27. 0. E.

LERWICK, the chief town of the Shetland Iſlands, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Mainland, as the principal iſland is called. It is a general rendezvous of the fiſhing-buſſes from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. The principal fiſhery carried on by the inhabitants, is that of ling and tuſk. They are caught in the months of June and July, on long lines, ſet at the diſtance of 10 or 12 leagues from all land, by ſix-oared boats, from 2 to 3 tons burden. The yearly export of this article to foreign markets is, on an average, 800 tons from all the iſlands. Lat. 60. 20. N. lon. 1. 30. W.

Lery, a river in Cardiganſ. which runs into the Iriſh Channel, below the Dorvy, about 5 miles N. of Aberyſtwith. *Leſante*, Cornw. S. of Launceſton. *Leſbury*, Northumberland near Aylmouth.

LESCAR, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, 3 miles NW. of Pau.

LESGUIS, COUNTRY OF THE, one of the ſeven Caucaſian nations, ſituated between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Leſguiſtan, or Dagheſtan. It is divided into a variety of diſtricts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs, elected by the people. The Leſguis are probably deſcended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Leſgæ or Ligyes; and the difficulty of their country, which is a region of mountains, whoſe paſſes are known only to themſelves, has, at all times, ſecured them from foreign invaſion. They ſubſiſt by raiſing cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. During the troubles in Perſia, toward the beginning of the laſt century, they repeatedly ſacked the towns of Shamachie and Ardebil, and ravaged the neighbouring diſtricts; and the preſent wretched ſtate of Georgia and part of Armenia, is owing to the frequency of their incurſions. In their perſons and dreſs, and general habits of life, as far as theſe are known to us, they greatly reſemble the Circaſſians.

Leſhare, Rutland, S. of Uppingham. *Leſiate*, Norfolk, E. of Lynn.

LESINA. See LIESINA.

Leſingham, *N.* and *S.* Lincolnſhire, near Sleaford.

LESKEARD, a town of Cornwall, gradually improved to be one of the largeſt and beſt built in the county. It contains a handſome town-hall, built on ſtone pillars, a large church, an eminent free-ſchool, and about 1000 inhabitants. Mr. Norden, however, who ſurveyed and deſcribed this county, in the reign of James I. ſays, "it is a poor town, whoſe ruins argue it's priſtine glory to be great." It has ſome conſiderable manufactures of leather and yarn, which laſt is chiefly ſold at Exeter. It is 49 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Leſnes, Kent, between Plumſted and Erith. *Leſnewth*, Cornwall, near Tintagel Caſtle.

LESPARRE, a town in the dept. of Gironde, in the environs of which are found tranſparent pebbles, reſembling the falſe diamonds of Alençon, and known by the name of the *cailloux de medoc*, medoc ſtones. It is 11 miles NNW. of Bourdeaux.

Leſſingham, Norfolk, between Walpole and the ſea. *Leſſington*, Northamptonſhire, near Oundle.

LESSINES, a town of the late Auſtrian Hainault, famous for it's linen manufacture. It is ſeated on the Dender, 22 miles SW. of Bruſſels.

Leſtingham, Yorkſhire, NE. of Kirby Moorſide.

*LESTOFF, LAYSTOFF, or LEOSTOFF, a town of Suffolk, conſiſting of about 500 houſes, indifferently built: the ſtreets,

ſtreets, though pretty well paved, are narrow, and it contains about 2250 inhabitants. It is ſeated on the ſea ſhore, and concerned in the fiſheries of the North Sea, catching and curing of cod, herring, mackerel, ſoals, and ſprats, in which buſineſs upwards of 30 boats are employed, and 70,000 barrels have been ſold to foreign markets, and for home conſumption. Here is alſo a manufactory of coarſe china. It is 8 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 117 NE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Leſtormal Caſtle, Cornw. near Leſtwithiel, formerly the reſidence of the earls of Cornwall. It is ſituated on the edge of a hill, overlooking a deep valley, ſurrounded by a ditch, very deep and wide. The chapel appears to be as ancient as Richard, king of the Romans, who kept his court here; and the noble and very magnificent keep ſtill holds up the ſhell of it's turreted head.

LESTWITHIEL, a well-built town of Cornwall, with a trade in the woollen manufactory. Formerly ſhips came as far as the town; but the channel is now ſtopped up. They keep the county courts here, with weights and meaſures for the whole ſtannary; and the gaol is likewiſe here. It is ſeated on the river Foy, near it's fall into Foy Haven, 10 miles WNW. of Plymouth, and 230 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Letcomb Baſſet, and *Letcomb Kings*, Berks, near Wantage. *Leteber*, Northumberland, near Alnwick. *Leth Place*, Surry, between Dorking and Suſſex. *Letheringſet*, Norfolk, near Holt. *Letheringham*, Suffolk, S. of Framlingham.

LETTERE, a town of Principato Citra.

*LETTERKENNY, a town of Donegal, in Ulſter, ſeated on the river Swilly, 15 miles SW. of Londonderry, and 113 NW. of Dublin.

Letton, Heref. near Brampton Brian. *Letton*, Hereford. E. of Weobly. *Letton*, Heref. SW. of Weobly. *Letton*, Norfolk, NE. of Watton. *Letwell*, Yorkſhire, between Rotherham and Nottinghamſhire. *Levan, St.* Cornwall, at the SW. point of the Land's End; has a little cove for ſiher's boats, and many tin-mines in the neighbourhood.

LEVANT, properly ſignifies RISING, or the EAST, from the ſun's riſing in the eaſt; but it is generally uſed, when ſpeaking of trade, for the coaſts of ASIATIC TURKEY; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Paleſtine, Egypt, Barca, Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA means the eaſtern part of the Mediterranean.

LEVANTINA, VAL, or the LEVANTINE VALLEY, a valley, or bailiwick, of Swiſſerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard and the Lago Maggiore. It is about 8 leagues long, but it's breadth is inconſiderable, and is ſubject to the canton of Uri.

Levat, E. Linc. in the Iſle of Axholm.

LEUCATE, a town in the dept. of Aude, ſituated on the N. ſide of a lake of the ſame name, 20 miles NE. of Perpignan.

LEUCHTENBERG, a town, capital of a landgraviate of Bavaria, 36 miles E. of Nuremburg.

Levedale, Staff. near Penridge. *Leveland*, Kent, S. of Feverſham. *Leven*, a river in Lanc. ſee *Feſſe*. *Leven*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, W. of Hornſey Meer. *Leven, White* and *Black*, rivulets in Cumb. which, united, fall into the Kirkſup.

LEVEN, LOCH, a beautiful lake, of Kinroſsſhire, about 12 miles in circumference, ſomewhat of a circular form, and irregularly indented. In it are ſeveral ſmall iſlands; it produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain ſeaſons, are ſent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a ſingular ſpecies, called the gully trout, is here ſalted and dried for winter proviſion.

LEVEN, a river of Dumbartonſhire, in Scotland, which iſſues from Loch Lomond; and, after a meandering courſe through a beautiful vale, adorned with farms, ſeats, woods, and plantations, empties itſelf into the eſtuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton.

Levenant, a river in Cardiganſ. which runs into the Dowy, at Tenalt, a mile below Machynleth. *Levenny*, or *Leonny*, a river in Carnarvonſ. which runs into the Iriſh Channel at Caer Jerienrade. *Levenny*, a river in Denbighſ. which runs into the Clwyd, a little above Ruthin. *Levening*, Yorkſhire, S. of New Malton. *Levens*, Weſtmoreland, S. of Kendal, has a bridge over the Can or Ken, and near it a water fall. *Leventhorp*, Yorkſ. on the Tees, NE. of Yarum. *Leventhorpe*, Yorkſ. near Bradford. *Lever*, Linc. near Bolton. *Leverington*, Camb. near Wiſbeach. *Levermine*, Northumberl. in Wark barony. *Leverſall*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Leverſdale*, Cumberl. in Irthington pariſh. *Leverſedge*, Yorkſ. between Halifax and Wakefield. *Leverton, N.* and *S.* Linc. near Boſton. *Leverton*, Yorkſhire, E. of Giſborough. *Leverton, N.* and *S.* Nott. near Retford. *Leveſden*, Herts, in Watford pariſh. *Leveſham*, Yorkſ. SW. of Blackenmore. *Leveſton*, Dorſetſ. S. of Sherborn. *Levetham*, Cornwall, in Bliſland, NE. of Bodmin.

LEUGNE, a village in the dept. of Upper Saone, lying to the E. of Veſoul.

Here

Here is a cavern, 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which ſerves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible ſign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is 50 feet high, deſcend maſſes, or rather columns of ice, of a prodigious ſize. The brook, which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in ſummer, yet flows in winter.

Leugnerſh, Suſſex, N. of Pagham. *Levington*, Linc. SW. of Fokingham. *Levington*, Suff. on the Stour, SE. of Ipſwich. *Levins*, Weſtmorl. in Heverſham pariſh. *Levins Hall*, is a venerable old building, near a fall, or force, in the river Ken. In the park are the ruins of a Roman temple, dedicated to Diana, and other ruins.

LEUK, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Upper Valais, containing 2 churches, and a large palace of the biſhop of Sion. It is one of the independent *dixains* of the Upper Valais, and is remarkable for it's ſprings, whoſe water is ſo hot, that it will boil an egg. Leuk is much frequented in the ſummer, on account of theſe ſprings. The patients either bathe or drink the waters, which are beneficial in rheumatiſms, diſeaſes of the ſkin, &c. and ſeem nearly to reſemble thoſe of Bath. In 1719, an *avalanche* (a vaſt body of ſnow) fell with ſuch impetuoſity from a neighbouring glacier, upon the village, as to overwhelm the greateſt part of the houſes and the baths, and to deſtroy many of the inhabitants. It is ſituated on an eminence, about a mile from the Rhone, and 20 miles E. of Sion.

LEVROUX, a town in the dept. of Indre, 11 miles N. of Chateauroux.

LEUSE, a town in the late Auſtrian Hainault, ſituated on a brook near the Dender, 8 miles E. of Tournay.

LEUTKIRCH, an imperial town of Suabia, ſituated on, or near, the Eſchach, 28 miles S. of Ulm.

Lew, Oxfordſhire, N. of Bampton.

LEWARDEN, a large, rich, and populous city of the Dutch United Provinces, capital of W. Frieſland. It's buildings, as well private as public, are magnificent; and it has ſeveral canals in the ſtreets, which are a great aſſiſtance to their trade; eſpecially as they are continued not only to the ſea, but to the moſt conſiderable towns in the province. It is ſituated in the quarter called Oſtergow, 27 miles W. of Groningen, and 65 N. by E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 53. 11. N. lon. 5. 42. E.

Lewcomb, Dorſetſhire, NW. of Everſhot. *Lewall*, Dorſetſhire, between Staſford and Woodford.

LEWEN, a town of Leitmeritz, in Bohemia.

LEWES, the principal town of Suſſex, is a well-built, populous, and ancient place, and is ſeated on the river Ouſe, which is navigable here for barges, 30 miles E. of Chicheſter and 49 S. of London. It is finely ſituated on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient caſtle, the environs of which command a beautiful view of a richly-varied country, ſcarcely to be matched in Europe. It takes in the ſea for 30 miles W. and an uninterrupted view of Banſtead Downs, which is full 40 miles. On the river are ſeveral iron-works, where cannon are caſt for merchant ſhips, beſides other uſeful works of that kind. The timber hereabouts is prodigiouſly large, and the ſoil is the richeſt in this part of England. Market on Saturday.

LEWIS, one of the moſt conſiderable of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, which being connected by a narrow iſthmus with HARRIS, forms but one iſland, which is about 40 miles in length, and 13 in it's mean breadth. Like moſt of the Scottiſh iſles, it is greatly interſected by arms of the ſea. By theſe it may be ſaid to be divided into five peninſulas. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, which affords ſhelter for various ſorts of game. The lakes and ſtreams abound with ſalmon, large red trout, &c. The land animals here are ſimilar to thoſe found in the northern iſles, and the fiſheries on the coaſt are not inferior. Stornaway is the only town in Lewis. The iſland belongs to Roſsſhire. There are ſeveral inferior iſles and rocks, which are comprehended under Inverneſsſhire. The whole lie 20 miles NW. of the Iſle of Skye.

LEWIS, a town of Delaware; and two towns of Virginia.

LEWISBURG, a county of S. Carolina; and a town of Pennſylvania.

LEWISTOWN, a town of Pennſylvania.

Lewknor, Oxf. NW. of Stokenchurch. *Lew North*, Devonſ. SW. of Hatherleigh. *Leworth*, Devonſ. near Parkham. *Lewſon Hill*, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Beminſter. *Lewſton*, Dorſetſhire, a mile SW. of Long Burton. *Lewtrenchard*, Devonſhire, NE. of Taviſtock. *Lexden*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Lexham*, *E.* and *W.* Norfolk, NE. of Swaffham. *Lewiſham*, a large village in Kent, in the road to Sevenoaks, 5 miles SE. by S. of London.

LEXINGTON, a county of S. Carolina.

LEXINGTON, a town of N. America, capital

capital of the ſtate of Kentucky and county of Fayette. It ſtands on the head of the river Elkhorn, about 480 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37. 57. N. lon. 84. 43. W.

LEXINGTON, a town of Maſſachuſets, in N. America, celebrated for being the firſt place where hoſtilities commenced between the Britiſh troops and the Americans, 12 miles NW. of Boſton.

Ley, Devonſhire, in Bear Ferris pariſh.

Leyburn, a conſiderable village of Yorkſ. a mile and a half N. of Middleham.

LEYDEN, a city of Holland, ſuppoſed to be the ſame which Ptolemy calls *Lugdunum Batavorum*, ſeated in a country full of gardens and meadows, ſurrounded by ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and it's ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has 8 gates, and contains 50 iſlands, and 145 bridges, the greateſt part of which are mace with freeſtone. The public buildings are very handſome. There are ſeveral large hoſpitals, and a univerſity, which has generally about 200 ſtudents, though there are but two colleges; for theſe ſcholars board in the town, and have no dreſs to diſtinguiſh them. The ſchool conſiſts of a large pile of brick building, three ſtories high. Adjoining to the ſchool is the phyſic-garden, where the profeſſor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuſcripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the fineſt in Europe. Here are manufactures of the beſt cloths and ſtuffs in Holland, there being no leſs than 1600 workmen employed in them. It is 4 miles E. of the ſea, 15 SSE. of Haarlem, and 20 SW. of Amſterdam.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, about 80 leagues in circumference. It's ſoil on the E. ſide is very fertile, yielding two hundred for one; but there are very nigh mountains that cut it almoſt through the middle, and occaſion a great alteration in the air, which, however, in general, is pure and healthy, and more temperate than at Lucon. Theſe mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls; and cocoas grow without culture. They have two plentiful harveſts in the year, to which the numerous rivers, deſcending from the mountains, not a little contribute. The iſland contains about 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards in rice, wax, and cloth. Lat. 11. 0. N. lon. 125. 0. E.

LEZAMO, a town of Alava, in Spain.

Lhan Dhewi Brevi, Cardiganſ. a village 3 miles S. of Tregaron. In it's church is preſerved a horn of ſo extraordinary a ſize, that, at the root, it is 17 inches in circumference. It is as heavy as ſtone, and is apparently petrified.

LHON, or LHAN, a river of Germany, which riſes in Siegen, and paſſing by Marburg, Wetzlar, Naſſau, &c. falls into the Rhine near Lohnſtein.

LIANCOURT, a town in the dept. of the Oiſe, 4 miles S. of Clermont.

LIBANUS, the name of mountains of Turkey, in Aſia, which lie between Proper Syria and Paleſtine, extending from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. It is compoſed of 4 incloſures of mountains, which riſe one upon the other. The firſt is very fruitful; the ſecond very barren; the third enjoys a perpetual ſpring; and the fourth is always covered with ſnow. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees, but now there are ſcarce any remaining. Geographers diſtinguiſh them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter lies on the S. ſide of the valley, riſing near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are ſeparated from each other at an equal diſtance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Cœlo Syria.

LIBAU, a ſea-port of Courland, built originally by the Lettonians. It is ſituated on the Baltic, with a very commodious harbour for light veſſels, above 150 of which uſually arrive here in a twelvemonth, to load with hemp, linſeed, &c. 66 miles W. of Mittau.

LIBOURNE, a populous town in the dept. of Gironde. It is one of the ſtaples of the commerce of Bourdeaux, and is ſeated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles NE. of Bourdeaux. and 205 S. by W. of Paris.

LICH, a town of Hohen Solms, circle of Upper Rhine.

*LICHFIELD, a pretty large, neat, and well-built city of Staffordſhire, containing 3 pariſh churches, beſides a cathedral, a free-ſchool, and 2 hoſpitals. It is ſeated in a fine champaign country, on a little river, that divides it into two parts, called the City and the Cloſe, and which falls into the Trent 3 miles below; communicating, however, with all the late inland navigations, 14 miles SE. of Stafford, and 119 NW. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Friday.

LICHFIELD, a town of Connecticut.

Lichfield, Hants, between Pamber and Chute Foreſt.

LICHTENAU, a town of Nuremburg, in Franconia; a towns in the archduchy of

of Auſtria; a town of Paderborn; a town of Heſſe Caſſel; and a town of Hanau Lichtenburg, Upper Rhine.

LICHTENBERG, a caſtle in the dept. of Lower Rhine, ſeated on a rock, near the Voſges mountains, 12 miles from Higuenau.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Franconia.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Auſtria; and town of Bamberg, in Franconia.

LICHSTALL, a town of Baſle, circle of Upper Rhine.

Lickey Bacon, Worc. N. of Bromſgrove.

Licky, a river of Waterford, in Munſter, which runs into the Blackwater, 4 miles N. of Youghall.

LICOLA, or LAGO DI LICOLA, a lake of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fiſh; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of aſhes, and the other into a moraſs. It was anciently known by name of the Lucrine Lake.

LIDA, a town of Wilna, in Lithuania.

Lidbury, Shropſ. near Biſhop's Caſtle.

LIDD, a populous town of Kent, ſeated in Romney Marſh, 26 miles S of Canterbury, and 71 SE. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Liddel, Cumberland, at the conflux of the Lid and Eſk.

LIDDEL, a river of Roxburghſhire, which falls into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Eſk.

LIDDEN, or LADEN, a river of Herefordſhire and Glouceſterſhire, which runs into the Severn oppoſite Glouceſter.

LIDDISDALE, a diſtrict of Roxburghſhire, comprehending the whole ſouthern angle of that county. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in paſture.

Lidaway, Wilts, 4 miles S. of Devizes.

Lidford, Berks, near Puſey. *Lidford*, a village of Devonſ. ſituated 2 or 3 miles E. of Brent Torr, the whole Foreſt of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river Lid, that is pent between two rocks; and the water is at ſuch a depth below, that paſſengers can only hear the noiſe of the water without ſeeing it. Near this is a fine cataract. *Lidford, E* and *W*. Somerſetſ. on the oppoſite banks of a river that runs from Bruton to Glaſtonbury. *Lidgate*, Suffolk, near Bury. *Lidiard, Biſhops*, Somerſ. between Stokegomer and Taunton. *Lidiard Laurence*, Somerſ. between Biſhop's Lidiard and Stokegomer In the year 1666, a pitcher full of Roman medals was dug up here, of not leſs than 80 pounds weight.

LIDKIOPING, a town of W. Gothland, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Wennar Lake, at the mouth of the Lida, 42 miles ENE. of Uddevalla.

Lidlynch, Dorſetſ. W. of Stourminſter.

LIDNEY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, noted for the remains of a large Roman encampment, with the ruins of a Roman hypocauſt, or bath, of an oval form, and the foundations of many ancient buildings. It is ſeated on the W. bank of the Severn, 8 miles NE. of Chepſtow, and 20 SW. of Glouceſter. Market on Wednesday.

Lidlow, Devonſ. on the Lid, near Holdſworthy. *Lidyard, Millicent* and *North*, Wilts, NW. of Wotton Baſſet. *Lidyard Tregoze*, Wilts, near Wotton Baſſet.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fortreſs of Dutch Flanders, on the W. ſide of the Scheld, oppoſite Fort Lillo.

LIEGE, a large, populous, and rich city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. Here the river Maeſe is divided into three branches, the Looſe, Oorte, and Ambleve, which, after having paſſed through the ſtreets under ſeveral bridges, unite again. Here is a famous univerſity; the public ſtructures are very numerous; and on the ſides of the river are fine walks. The place is about 4 miles in circumference and has 150 ſtreets, 16 gates, and 12 large ſuburbs. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, in a valley ſurrounded by hills with agreeable and fertile meadows between 15 miles SW. of Maeſtricht, and 62 SW. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 37. N. lon. 5. 40. E.

LIEGE, a biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the N by Brabant and Guelderland; on the E by Limburg, Juliers, and Luxemburg; on the S. by Luxemburg and the dept. of the Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant and Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead and coal, beſide quarries of marble. The biſhop, who is elected by the canons, has an abſolute and conſiderable eccleſiaſtical Prince, having in his dioceſe 52 baronies, 18 walled towns, and 400 villages. Liege was taken by Dumourier in November 1792; but the French were compelled to retire in the March following. In 1794 they again entered it, after a ſhort reſiſtance, and Liege and Brabant are at preſent occupied by French troops.

LIERRE. See LIRE.

LIERS, a town of Liege, where the allies, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, were defeated by the French under Count Saxe, Oct. 1, 1746. It is 5 miles N. of Liege.

Lin

Lies, Cumb. near Wulfty Caſtle.

LIESINA, a ſea port and iſland of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, about 48 miles long and 8 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, ſaffron, and wine; and was lately ſubject to the Venetians. Lat. 43. 30. N. lon. 17. 25. E.

LIESSE, a town in the dept. of Aiſne, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims uſed to reſort. It is 6 miles ENE. of Laon.

LIFFEY. See ANNA LIFFEY.

LIFFORD, a town of Donegal, in Ulſter, ſeated on the river Foyle, 24 miles NE. of Donegal, and 102 NNW. of Dublin.

Liſton, Devonſ. 4 miles E. of Launceſton, in Cornwall. *Ligh*, Wilts, near Weſtbury. *Ligh Abbots*, or *Ligh upon Mendip*, Somerſ. near Bedminſter. *Ligh under Mendip*, Somerſ. W. of Wharley and Frome. *Lightbirk*, Northumb. in Langley manor. *Lightcliff*, Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Halifax. *Lightborn*, Warw. near Waſperton.

LIGNE, a town in the late Auſtrian Hainault.

LIGNIERES, a town in the dept. of Cher, 22 miles SSW. of Bourges.

LIGNITZ, an ancient and conſiderable town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It carries on a reſpectable trade in cloth and madder, and is ſituated on the Karzbach, 32 miles W. of Breſlaw.

LIGNY, a town in the dept. of Meuſe, ſeated on the river Orny, 8 miles SE. of Bar le Duc, and 125 SE. of Paris.

LIGOR, a ſea-port and territory in the peninſula of Malacca, with a magazine, lately ſubject to the Dutch E. India Company. It is ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt, and is now in the kingdom of Siam. Lat. 7. 40. N. lon. 100. 5. E.

Ligrave, Bedfordſhire, near Hockley.

LIGUEIL, a town in the dept. of India and Loire, 23 miles SSE. of Tours.

Lilburn, *E.* and *W.* Northumb. near Woller. *Lilford*, Northamp. near Oundle.

LILLERS, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, ſeated on the river Nave, 6 miles WNW. of Bethune.

Lilling, Yorkſ. near Bulmer. *Lillingſton*, on the Ouſe, and *Lillingſton Dairell*, Bucks, near Luffield. *Lillingſton Lovel*, Oxf. W. of Stony Stratford. *Lillington*, Dorſetſ. S. of Sherborn. *Lillington*, NE. of Warwick. *Lilliput Caſtle*, Somerſetſ. near the Brow of Launſdon.

LILLO, FORT, a fortreſs in the late Auſtrian Brabant, on the E. ſide of the Scheldt, 8 miles NW. of Antwerp. It was built by the Dutch in 1584, to prevent veſſels of too large a ſize going up to Antwerp. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Lilly, Dorſetſhire, a hamlet to Wottonfitzpain.

LIMA, a city of S. America, capital of Peru, founded by Francis Pizarro, in the beginning of the year 1535. It has a univerſity, and gives it's name to the principal audience of Peru. The ſtreets are handſome and ſtraight, but the houſes are generally only one ſtory high, on account of the earthquakes. However, they are pretty, and much adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs is covered with coarſe linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, becauſe violent rains are not known here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houſes, to keep off the heat of the ſun. What the houſes want in height, they have in length and depth; for ſome of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, ſo that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The royal ſquare is very handſome; and in the middle is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which ſpouts out water. On the E. and W. ſides are the public ſtructures, which are well built. The river which croſſes Lima forms canals or ſtreams, which run to moiſt of the houſes, and ſerve to water their gardens, &c. The city is about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and is divided into 5 pariſhes. They make uſe of mules to draw their coaches, and of theſe there are about 5000. The churches and convents are extremely rich, and divine ſervice is performed in them with a magnificence ſcarcely to be imagined. The ornaments, even on common days, exceed, in quantity and richneſs, thoſe which many cities of Europe diſplay on the moſt extraordinary occaſions. Lima is the ſeat of the viceroy, whoſe office is generally triennial, and contains ſeveral courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbiſhop, of the inquiſition, of the conſulada, or commerce, and of the wills. Earthquakes are here very frequent, and ſome have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almoſt deſtroyed. The inhabitants are ſo rich, that when the viceroy, ſent from Spain, in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, they paved the ſtreets he was to paſs through with ingots of ſilver. It is ſaid, that the inhabitants are very debauched, but, at the

ſame

ſame time, extremely ſuperſtitious, having a ſtrong belief in the power of charms; that about a fourth part of the city conſiſts of monks and nuns, who are not more chaſte than the reſt; that if any one happen to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry a dagger under their frocks; that the moſt profligate of them think they can atone for all their crimes, by hearing a maſs, or kiſſing the robe of St. Francis or St. Dominic; and that then they return to their former practices Lima is advantageouſly ſeated in the centre of the ſpacious, fertile, and delightful valley of Rimac, or Lima, the whole of which it commands without any difficulty, on a ſmall river of the ſame name, near the ſea. Lat. 12. 1. S. lon. 76. 44. W.

LIMA, THE AUDIENCE OF, a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea, with an extenſive valley, and a river of the ſame name. It contains 1 archbiſhopric, viz. Lima; and 4 biſhoprics, viz Truxillo, Guamanga, Cuſco, and Arequipa. The archbiſhopric contains 15 juriſdictions; the dioceſe of Truxillo 7; Guamanga 9; Cuſco 14; and Arequipa 6. There are ſeveral animals in this province, which are very fierce and dangerous, eſpecially near the mountains; but that which they call a lion is not one, for it is more like a wolf, and never attacks mankind. However, there are very large tawny tigers, or panthers, which are as wild and fierce as thoſe of Africa.

LIMAVADY. See NEWTON LIMAVADY.

LIMALE, a town in the late Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the river Dyle, 13 miles SE. of Bruſſels.

Limbey, Nott. near the river Lime, W. of Sherwood Foreſt. *Limbrey*, Bedf. in Luton pariſh. *Limbrook*, Heref. between Preſtayne and Wigmore Caſtle. *Limburgh*, Dorſetſ. SW. of Todhere.

LIMBURG, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for it's excellent cheeſe. Near it are many quarries of different kinds of marble; the precipices, mountains, and rocks round about are romantic; the air is wholeſome; and the inhabitants have hardly any diſeaſe, except old age. It is ſeated on an agreeable mountain, near the river Weſe, 20 miles ESE. of Leige, Lat 50. 38. N lon. 6. 5. E.

LIMBURG, THE DUCHY OF, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Juliers; on the E. by the electorate of Cologne and duchy of Juliers; and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege. It is about 30 miles in length and 24 in breadth. It contains ſome of the beſt iron mines in the Netherlands; the ſoil is fertile for corn, and it abounds in a fine breed of cattle.

LIMBURG, a lordſhip in Suabia, ſurrounded by the territories of Wurtemburg, Elwangen, Anſpach, and the imperial city of Hall, or Suabian Hall; about 19 miles long and 18 broad. It has been ſubject, ſince 1742, to the houſe of Brandenburg Anſpach.

LIMBURG, a town of Juliers; a town and county of Mark, in Weſtphalia; and a town of Treves, ſituated on the Lahn, 76 miles ENE. of Treves.

LIME, a town of Connecticut.

Lime, Cheſhire, near Stockport. *Limehouſe*, Middleſex, E. of London, adjoining Poplar and the Iſle of Dogs.

LIMERICK, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munſter, about 3 miles in circumference. Within a century it was reckoned the ſecond city in the kingdom: at preſent it has loſt it's rank; not becauſe it flouriſhes leſs, but becauſe Cork flouriſhes more. It is divided into the Iriſh and Engliſh Town; the latter, which is the moſt ancient, is ſituated on an iſland, formed by the river Shannon, and called King's Iſland. It has been diſmantled about 50 years, and has increaſed prodigiouſly within that period by the addition of handſome ſtreets and quays: and it's commerce has kept pace with it's ſize. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of beef and other proviſions is conſiderable. It contains many hoſpitals, ſome handſome public ſtructures, and about 5000 houſes. The inhabitants are eſtimated at upwards of 40,000. The country around it is fertile and pleaſant, but the air is rather moiſt. It is 50 miles SSE. of Galway, 50 N. of Cork, and 94 SW. of Dublin.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, about 40 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. and NW. by Tipperary and Clare; on the W. by Kerry; on the S. by Cork; and on the E. by Tipperary. It contains 125 pariſhes, and about 170,000 inhabitants, and is a fertile and well inhabited country, through the SE. and SW. parts are mountainous. The ſoil is particularly rich in paſture, the beſt cattle ſlaughtered at Cork being ſent from this county. Several rivers water it, the principal of which are the Shannon and the Maig.

Limerick

Limerick, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Limerſdale, Cumb. W. of Brampton, *Limerſton*, Iſle of Wight, in the W. Medina.

LIMMAT, a river of Swiſſerland, firſt named Linth, till it joins the Mat, when it changes it's name to Limmat; it paſſes through the Lake of Zurich, and joins the Aar, about 3 miles N. of Baden.

Limne, Kent, near Hythe, 4 miles from Romney, was formerly a port, till choked up by the ſands. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stane Street, ended here. It's caſtle, which bears great marks of antiquity, as does alſo the adjoining church, is converted into a farm houſe. *Limmingtom*, Somerſetſhire, near Ilcheſter.

LIMOGES, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, containing about 13,000 inhabitants. It was taken from the Viſigoths by the Franks, under Clovis; after whoſe death it came to the dukes of Aquitaine. It is ſeated on the river Vienne, 50 miles NNE. of Perigeux, and 110 NE. of Bourdeaux.

LIMOSIN, a ci-devant province of France, divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with foreſts of cheſnut trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade conſiſts in cattle and horſes. It is now the dept. of Upper Vienne, of which Limoges is the capital.

LIMOUX, a commercial town in the dept. of Aude. It has a manufacture of cloth; and it's environs produce an excellent white wine, called *La Blanquette de Limoux*. It is ſeated on the river Aude, 37 miles W. by S. of Narbonne.

Limpenhow, Norf. near Redham. *Limpſde*, Nott. in Hartworth manor. *Limpſfield*, Surry, near Croydon. *Limpſham*, Somerſetſhire, W. of Axbridge. *Limpſton*, Devonſhire, near Powderham Caſtle.

Lin, Staff. SW. of Lichfield. *Linam*, Devonſ. near Plympton. *Linan*, a river in Carnarvonſ. which runs into the Iriſh Channel a little N. of Levenny, about 5 miles S. of Carnarvon.

LINANGE. See LEININGEN.

Linby, Nottingh. near Codnor Caſtle. *Linch*, Suſſex, NW. of Penſhurſt. *Linch*, E. and W. Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, near Kingſton. *Lincham*, Wilts, SW. of Wotton Baſſet.

LINCHE, a town in the dept. of the North, 10 miles SW. of Dunkirk.

Linches, Glouceſ. near Biſley: different branches of the woollen manufacture are carried on here. *Linchford*, Hants, SE. of Bramſhot. *Linchlade*, Bucks, E. of Winſlow. *Linchmere*, Suſſex, SW. of Haſlemere.

*LINCOLN, formerly called NICOL, a city, the capital of Lincolnſhire, is pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the Witham, which here divides itſelf into 3 ſmall channels. It is much reduced from it's former extent and ſplendor, (when it contained 52 pariſh churches, and was one of the moſt populous cities of England, according to Malmſbury, and a mart for all goods coming by land or water;) and now conſiſts principally of 1 ſtreet, above 2 miles long, well paved, and ſeveral croſs and parallel ſtreets, well peopled. Here are ſome handſome modern buildings, but more antique ones. The Roman's north-gate ſtill remains under the name of Newport Gate. It is a vaſt ſemicircle of ſtones, of very large dimenſions, laid without mortar, and connected only by their uniform ſhape. Upon the whole, this city has an air of ancient greatneſs, ariſing, in a great meaſure, from the number of monaſtic ruins; moſt of which are now converted into ſtables, out-houſes, &c. The cathedral, a ſtately Gothic pile, one of the largeſt in England, is it's glory: it ſtands on ſo lofty a hill, that it may be ſeen 50 miles to the N. and 30 to the S. and is particularly admired for it's interior architecture, which is in the richeſt and lighteſt Gothic ſtyle. The famous great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires, at leaſt, 15 able men to ring it. The chief trade here is in coals brought by the Trent and Foſſdyke; and oats and wool, which are ſent by the river Witham. Here is a ſmall manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles NE. of Nottingham, and 133 N. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Friday.

LINCOLN, a county in the reſpective ſtates of Virginia, Maſſachuſets, and Kentucky.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkſhire; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the SE. by the Waſh and part of Norfolk; on the S. by Cambridgeſhire and Northamptonſhire; on the SW. by Rutland; on the W. by the counties of Leiceſter and Nottingham; and on the NW. by Yorkſhire. It is about 77 miles from N. to S. and 48 in breadth, where wideſt. It is divided into three parts, namely, Holland on the SE. Keſteven on the SW. and Lindſey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, 1 city, 33 market towns, 630 pariſhes, and 260,000 inhabitants. It's principal rivers are the Trent, Humber, Witham, Welland, Ancam, Nen, and Dun. The air is various, according

to

to it's 3 grand diviſions. The ſoil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens, cole ſeed, and very rich paſtures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somerſetſhire; their horſes are alſo excellent and very large; their hunting hounds and hares are particularly noted for their extreme ſwiftneſs; and their ſheep are not only of the largeſt breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worſted and coarſe woollen manufactures.

Linecomb, Devonſ. in Ilfracomb pariſh. *Lincorn's Stone*, Somerſ. near Bath. *Lincton*, Wilts, NE. of Bradford and Trowbridge.

LINDAU, an imperial town, with an abbey, of Suabia, ſituated on an iſland in the Lake of Conſtance, 19 miles E. of the city of Conſtance. The caſtle, and the Heyden Maur, or Heathen Wall, are reckoned Roman works. It's territory comprehends 14 villages.

LINDAU, a town of Eichfeld, Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Rhine; and a town of Anhalt Zerbſt, Upper Saxony.

LINDENFELLS, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine.

Lindfield, Sardelph and *D'Arches*, Suſſex, E. of Cuckfield. *Lindford*, Norfolk, between Mindford and Buckenham Parva, on the river Ielsburgh. *Lindly*, Leic. near Fenny Drayton. *Lindley*, Shropſ. near Wenlock. *Lindridge*, Worceſterſ. W. of Aberly. *Lindſey*, Suffolk, near Hadley.

LINDSEY, the largeſt of the principal diviſions of Lincolnſhire, including all the county that lies N. of the Witham and the Foſſdyke. It is the moſt elevated part of the county; and the air is generally eſteemed healthy, eſpecially on the weſtern ſide. Toward the NE. part is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S. part of which is well inhabited; but the N. is very thin of people. Great flocks of ſheep are bred throughout this tract.

Linham, Oxf. near Chadlington; between this place and Puddlicot, a ſubterraneous paſſage leads down to Evenlode river. *Liner*, or *Liver*, a river in Cornw. which runs into the Tamar oppoſite Tovey. *Ling*, Norf. S. of Foulſham. *Ling*, Somerſ. near Petherton Park and the river Tone. *Lingan*, Herefordſhire, S. of Pedwardin.

LINGEN, a ſmall town, capital of a county of Weſtphalia, ſurrounded by Munſter, Oſnaburg, Tecklenburg, and Bentheim, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſituated on, or near, the river Ems, 27 miles ESE. of Covorden.

Lingfield, Surry, S. of Crowhurſt. *Lingfield Street*, Surry, E. of Ryegate. *Lingorill*, or *Llyngcrill*, a river in Merionethſh. which runs into the Iriſh Channel above Llangylynin. *Lingwell Gate*, York. between Wakefield and Thorp on the Hill. *Lingwood*, Norf. W. of Accle. *Lingwood Grange*, Linc. between Lincoln and Tatterſhall Chaſe. *Linhope Spout*, North umb. a cataract near Rodham, which falls 56 feet perpendicular, over ſeveral points rocks, makes a fine, white ſheet of foam *Linkenham*, Cornw. SW. of Launceſton

LINKIOPING, a town of Oſtro Gothland, ſituated near the Lake Roxen, 9 miles SW. of Stockholm.

LINLITHGOW, the county-town Linlithgowſhire, is an ancient, large, regular, and well-built place, and ſtands a riſing ground, near a lake, remarkable for bleaching. It is 16 miles W. Edinburgh.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded the W. by Stirlingſhire; on the N. by the Frith of Forth; on the E. by Edinburgſhire; and on the S. and SW. by Lanerſhire. It is about 17 miles long, and 8 it's mean breadth. It abounds with co and paſture, and has alſo plenty of co lime-ſtone, lead ore, ſalt, and river fiſh

LINOSA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Tunis, near La pedoſa.

Linon, or *Llynon*, a river in Angleſea which runs into the Allow, at Llanvorc

Linſtead, Kent, 4 miles from Feverſha

Linſtead, Great and *Little*, Suffolk, of Haleſworth.

*LINTON, a town of Cambridgeſhi 12 miles SE. of Cambridge, and 46 N. E. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Linton, Peebleſ. at the conflux of Lynne and the Tweed, 13 miles SSW. Edinburgh.

Linten, Derbyſ. near Griſley Caſ

Linton, near Glouceſter. *Linton*, Nor umb. in Whalton barony. *Linton*, I vonſ. E. of Comb Martin. *Linton*, H reford. NE. of Roſs. *Linton*, Kent, n Coxheath, 4 miles S. of Maidſtone. *L ton*, Yorkſ W. Riding, on the Whar N. of Barden Tower.

LINTZ, a well built and populous to of Germany, capital of Upper Auſtr Here is a hall, in which the ſtates aſſemb and it has ſeveral manufactories. It ſituated on the Danube, over which it h a bridge, 30 miles SE. of Paſſau, and W. of Vienna.

LINTZ, a town of Cologne, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Rhine, 10 miles SSE. of Bonn.

Linwood, Linc. S. of Market Raiſin.

LIPARI, the common name of 12 iſlands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the N. of Sicily, between lon. 14. 1. and 15. 12. E. and lat. 38. 20. and 38. 40. N. They were formerly called Æolian, and are nearly as follows, in the order of their ſize; namely, Lipari, Strombolo, Volcano, Salini, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panaria, Volcanello, Vacheluſe, Liſca, Dattolo, Tila, Navi, and Baſiluzzo. Theſe iſlands are ſubject to the king of Naples, to whom they bring in a conſiderable revenue. They produce great quantites of alum, ſulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and moſt kinds of fruits, particularly raiſins, currants, and figs, in great perfection. Some of their wines are likewiſe much eſteemed, particularly the Malvaſia, well known all over Europe. Theſe iſlands are of volcanic origin. See STROMBOLO, VOLCANO, &c.

LIPARI, the largeſt, moſt fertile, and populous of the Lipari Iſlands, about 15 miles in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the deſcription of Ariſtotle, it appears to have been conſidered by the ſailors in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, as a light-houſe, as it's fires were never extinguiſhed. It has not ſuffered from ſubterraneous fires for many ages paſt, though it every where bears the marks of it's former ſtate. The form of this iſland is very irregular; and in this volcanic ſpot, ſuch a number of ſpiracles have been opened, that the greateſt part of them are confounded with each other. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton alſo grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered. It's capital, an ancient town of the ſame name, ſtands on the S. ſide of the iſland. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the iſland; but the chief neceſſaries of life they import from Sicily. Lat. 38. 35. N. lon. 15. 30. E.

LIPPA, a town of Temeſwar, in Hungary, ſituated on the river Maros, 22 miles N. of Temeſwar.

Lippard, NE. of Worceſter.

LIPPE, a county of Weſtphalia, W. of Paderborn. It is mountainous, but contains ſome good arable land. The principal towns are Detmold and Lemgow.

LIPPE, a river of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Rhine, near Weſal.

Lippeck, Hants, in Bramſhot pariſh.

LIPSO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 6 miles SSE. of Patmos.

LIPSTADT, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It carries on a conſiderable trade in preparing timber for building veſſels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe. It is ſubject in common to the count of Lippe and the king of Pruſſia, as count of Mark, and is ſeated in an unhealthy moraſs, 14 miles WSW. of Paderborn.

Lipwood, Northumb. in Langley manor.

LIQUE, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles W. of St. Omer.

LIRE, a town of the late Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the river Nethe, 10 miles SE. of Antwerp.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, which paſſes by Bire, St. Venant, Courtray, &c. and falls into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

Liſane, in Derry, Ulſter. *Liſbellaw*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

LISBON, anciently called OLISIPPO, and by the Moors OLISIBONA, the capital of Portugal, a large, rich, celebrated city, one of the principal of Europe, with a univerſity. The ſquares, public buildings, and palaces were magnificent, but it was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an earthquake, November 1, 1755. The new town is much more handſome than the former: the plan is regular, the ſtreets, ſome of which are more than 3 miles in length, and ſquares are ſpacious, and the buildings are elegant. The harbour will contain 10,000 ſail of ſhips, which ride in the greateſt ſafety; and the city, being viewed from the ſouthern ſhore of the river, affords a beautiful proſpect, as the buildings gradually riſe above each other, in the form of an amphitheatre. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 270,000, of which the negroes and mulattoes make a ſixth part. They reckon here more than 20,000 houſes, 40 pariſh churches, and 50 convents of both ſexes. The patriarch, who is generally a cardinal, officiates here, in greater pomp than the pope himſelf; and the rich ornaments of his church, ſeem to have abſorbed ſeveral years revenue of the Braſils. It is remarkable, that the pipes of the organ, in the patriarchal church, are placed horizontally. Both the entrances to the harbour, cloſe by the ſea, are defended by two forts. Liſbon is ſeated on the river Tajo, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 42. N. lon. 9. 5. W.

*LISBURN, a neat, handſome town of Antrim, in Ulſter. It has a large manufacture for linen cloth, and is ſeated on

the river Laggan, 8 miles SSW. of Belfaſt, and 73 N. by E. of Dublin.

Liſcard, Cheſhire, in Wire Hill.

Liſcarrol, in Cork, Munſter. *Liſgenan*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Liſgold*, and *Liſgriffen*, in Cork, Munſter.

LISIEUX, ST. a town in the dept. of Arriege, ſituated on the river Satat, 30 miles S. of Toulouſe, and 390 S. by W. of Paris.

LISIEUX, an ancient town in the dept. of Calvados. The public buildings are handſome ſtructures; it is a place of good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Touque and Orbec, 12 miles from the ſea, and 40 SW. of Rouen.

Liſmiſky, in Tipperary, Munſter. *L'Iſle*, or *Little Iſle*, in Cork, Munſter. It is ſituated in the river Lee, and is 3 miles long and 1 broad.

Liſſe, or *Liſſe*, iſlands, N. of Peterſfield.

LISLE, a large and handſome city in the dept. of the North, one of the richeſt and moſt commercial in France, and before the revolution, the capital of French Flanders. It is ſituated in a rich, marſhy ſoil, ſurrounded with walls, and ſtrongly fortified. The citadel is one of the beſt works of Vauban. They reckon 170 ſtreets, 30 public places, about 8000 houſes, and 56,000 inhabitants. The public ſtructures are the exchange, a general hoſpital, and, before the revolution, 3 colleges. Here are various ſorts of manufactures, but the principal trade is in camlets. It is ſeated on the river Deule, 24 miles W. of Tournay, and 130 N. of Paris.

LISLE, a town in the dept. of the Dordogne, 9 miles NW. of Perigueux; and a town in the dept. of the Yonne, 7 miles NNE. of Auxallon.

LISMORE, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, in a ſpacious bay, between Mull and the coaſt of Argyleſhire. It is fertile, and about 9 miles long and 2 broad.

*LISMORE, a town of Waterford, in Munſter, formerly a conſiderable city, but now a ſmall, mean place. It has, however, a ſpacious and handſome cathedral, and is ſituated on the S. ſide of the river Blackwater, over which it has a fine bridge, the ſpan of the principal arch being 102 feet, 31 miles WSW. of Waterford, and 100 SSW. of Dublin. Below the town is a rich fiſhery for ſalmon, which is the greateſt branch of trade here.

Liſmullane, in Limerick, Munſter. *Liſmoy*, in King's County, Leinſter. *Liſnacen*, in Cork, Munſter. *Liſnarick*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

*LISNASKEA, a town of Fermanag in Ulſter, 70 miles NW. of Dublin.

Liſnegat, in Cork, Munſter. *Liſnek* or *Liſtide*, in Waterford, Munſter. *L wood*, in Cavan, Ulſter.

LISONZO, a river of Carniola, wh paſſes by Goritz, Grandiſca, &c. and r into the Gulf of Trieſte, at the bay, harbour, of the ſame name.

Liſpole, in Kerry, Munſter.

LISSA, an iſland in the Adriatic, on coaſt of Dalmatia, lately ſubject to the netians, where they had a fiſhery of ſtines and anchovies. It's valleys prod excellent vines, olives, mulberries, almo and figs; and it's mountains, which contain marble, are richly furniſhed w odoriferous plants, from which the collect excellent honey. It is 70 m W. of Ragoſa. Lat. 43. 30. N.

LISSA, or LECHNO, a conſidera town of Poſnania, in Poland; 50 miles of Kaliſh.

LISSA, a town of Breſlau, in Sileſia, ſituated on the Weiſtritz, 7 miles WN of Breſlau.

Liſſet, York. in Holderneſs, near B meſton. *Liſſington*, Linc. S. of Mar Raiſin. *Liſſon Green*, Midd. a pleaſ village near Paddington. *Liſtly*, Devo near Moreton Hamſted. *Liſtock*, Som on the Briſtol Channel, between the St Point and Watchet.

*LISTOWEL, a town of Kerry, in M ſter, 131 miles from Dublin.

Liſtowry, Hants, near Biſhop's W tham.

Liſtrenagh, in Waterford, Munſter. *Litcher*, *Malſtow*, Dorſet. near W born Munſter. *Litchet Maltſe*, Dor in Cogdean hundred, on the Bay of P of which 3 prodigiouſly large tumuli the S. ſide of it, commands a very e ſive proſpect. *Litchfield*, near Berk the Derwent. *Litherland*, Lancaſ Liverpool Haven. *Litherhall*, Bu near Bernwood Foreſt.

LITHUANIA, or LITWA, a large t try of Europe, between Poland and R It is about 300 miles in length, and in breadth, and is watered by ſeveral rivers; the principal of which are Dnieper, Dwina, Nieman, Pripec Bog. It is a flat country, like Po and the lands are very proper for ti The ſoil is not only fertile in corn, produces honey, wood, pitch, and quantities of wood. They have lit cellent little horſes, which they never because their hoofs are very hard. are vaſt foreſts, in which are b wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, bea glut

gluttons, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In thoſe forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country abounds with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, ſeem to have fixed their head quarters in this duchy. "If you aſk for an interpreter," ſays Mr. Coxe, "they bring you a Jew; if you come to an inn, the landlord is a Jew; if you want poſt horſes, a Jew procures them, and a Jew drives them; if you wiſh to purchaſe, a Jew is your agent; and, this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground: in paſſing through Lithuania, we frequently ſaw them engaged in ſowing, reaping, mowing, and other works of huſbandry." The peaſants of this country, are in a ſtate of the moſt abject vaſſalage. The eſtabliſhment of religion has heretofore been the Romiſh, but there were Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Greeks, and even Turks, as well as Jews. It was formerly governed by it's own dukes, but afterwards united with the kingdom of Poland; this union was ratified at the diet at Wilna, by a formal inſtrument, in the year 1401; and, in 1569, the two countries were ſo united as to form but one ſtate, under one prince. It was formerly divided into 9 palatinates, viz. Wilna, Troki, Polotſk, Novogorodeck, Witepſk, Brzeſk, Miſciſlaw, Minſk, and Livonia. In 1772, the empreſs of Ruſſia, forcibly, compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering on Ruſſia, including about one-third of the country. This ſhe erected into the governments of Polotſk and Mohilef; and, in 1795, in conjunction with the king of Pruſſia, ſhe extended her dominion over almoſt the whole of Lithuania. What is called Pruſſian, or Little Lithuania, about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, was ſettled, in 1730, by Frederick William, with French, Franconian, and Swiſs Proteſtants, by whoſe ſkill and induſtry this once deſolate country has been extremely well cultivated. At preſent it is under Ruſſia.

LITZ, a town of Pennſylvania. Here is a flouriſhing ſettlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. There is now, beſides an elegant church, and the houſes of the ſingle brethren and ſingle ſiſters, which form a large ſquare, a number of houſes for private families, with a ſtore and tavern, all in one ſtreet. It is 8 miles from Lancaſter, and 70 W. of Philadelphia.

LITTRAMORE, an iſland on the coaſt of Galway, in Connaught, about 4 miles long and 2 wide. Lat. 53. 27. N.

Littleborough, Line. lies in what was formerly a Roman Way, but is now the great road for the pack-horſes that travel from the W. of Yorkſhire to Lincoln, Lynn, and Norwich. *Littleborough*, Nott. on the Trent, over which it has an ancient ferry, 3 miles S. of Gainſborough. It is ſuppoſed to have been the Agelocum of the Romans, from the urns and other antiquities that have been found here; beſides which, many little coins, like flatted peas, called mites, have been ploughed up; and great numbers of coins, called ſwine-pennies, becauſe they have been rooted up by thoſe creatures. Two altars, that were dug up in 1718, are now ſet as piers in the wall, on the ſide of the ſteps that lead from the river to the inn. *Littleborough*, Lanc. NE. of Rochdale. *Littlebourn*, Kent, E. of Canterbury. *Littlebourn*, Durh. near Brandſpeth. *Littlebury*, Eſſex, 1 mile from Saffron Walden. *Littlebury*, Eſſex, on the Roden, near Chipping Ongar. *Littlecot*, Bucks, SE. of Winſlow. *Littlecot*, Wilts, on the Kennet, near Hungerford.

LITTLE ISLAND, an iſland of Cork, in Munſter, about 3 miles in circumference. It is ſituated in the river Lee, 6 miles E. of Cork.

Littleham, Devonſ. near Otterton. *Littleham*, Devonſ. near Portlidge. *Littlemore*, E. of Oxford. *Little Moores*, Dorſet, near Hamperſton. *Littleport*, Camb. near Brancreek, in the Iſle of Ely, 22 miles from Cambridge. *Littlethorp*, Leic. E. of Hinckley. *Littleton*, Glouc. N. of Marſhfield. *Littleton*, Hants, between Stockbridge and Itchingſtoke. *Littleton*, Midd. on the river Aſh, near Lalam. *Littleton*, Wilts, in Biſhop's Lavington pariſh. *Littleton*, *N. S.* and *Middle*, Worc. near Eveſham. *Littleton*, Somerſ. between Midſummer Norton and Penſford. *Littleton*, Surry, near Guildford. *Littleton*, Suſſex, NW. of Midhurſt. *Littleton*, Wilts, 3 miles from Trowbridge. *Littleton Drew*, Wilts, near Caſtlecomb. *Littleton upon Severn*, Glouc. near Thornbury. *Littleton Wick Green*, Berks, 3 miles from Maidenhead. *Little Wear*, Devonſ. near Wear Giffard. *Little Witcombe*, Glouc. in Badgworth pariſh. *Littleworth*, Berks, near Radcot Bridge. *Littlington*, near Glouceſter. *Littleworth*, Camb. W. of Royſton. *Littlington* and *Park*, Bedf. near Ampthill. *Litton*, Derbſ. near Tiddeſwall. *Litton*, Dorſetſ. SE. of Bridport, had formerly a market, now diſuſed. *Litton*, Somerſetſhire, near Stone Aſton.

LIVADIA, formerly ACHAIA, a pro-

vince of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Janna and Albania; on the E. by the Archipelago; on the S. by the Morea; and on the W. by the Mediterranean; about 180 miles in length, and 35 in its mean breadth. This province comprehends ancient Greece, properly so called, which included the provinces of Acarnania, Etolia, Ozolœa, Locris, Phocis, Doris, Epicnemidis, Bœotia, Megara, and Attica. In this country were the celebrated mountains, Parnassus, Helicon, and Cythæron. The most considerable places at present, are Athens, Lepanto, and Livadia.

LIVADIA, an ancient, large and populous town of Turkey, in the province of the same name. It carries on a considerable trade in wool, corn, and rice, with which it furnishes all Greece: and is built round a mountain, which terminates in a peak, having on it a castle. It is situated on the Gulf of Lepanto, 28 miles N. of Corinth, and 72 SW. of Larissa. Lat. 38. 40. N. lon. 23. 26. E.

LIVAROT, a town in the dept. of the Calvados, 9 miles SSW. of Lisieux.

LIVENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory lately subject to Venice. It rises near Polcenigo, and after having received the Celino, runs into the Gulf of Venice, about 17 miles E. of Trevigio.

LIVERDUN, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, 8 miles NE. of Toul.

Levemare, Great and *Little*, Suffolk, SW. of Great and Little Fakenham. *Livermere Hall*, Suff. 3 miles from Ixworth.

LIVERMON, a town in the dept. of the Lot, 21 miles ENE. of Cahors.

LIVERPOOL, a large, flourishing, and populous sea-port of Lancashire, consisting of, at least, 10,000 houses and 60,000 inhabitants, with 10 churches, besides chapels, although, in the year 1565, it contained only 138 householders and cottagers. So lately as the commencement of the last century, it was only a small village, a hamlet to the parish of Walton, about 3 miles off; but it has now become, with respect to extent of commerce, the third, if not the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the river Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expence; here being 8 wet docks, secured by large flood-gates, bound by quays a mile and a half in length, where 1000 vessels, or 20,000 tons of shipping, may lie in the greatest safety. The warehouses here are built upon a most extensive scale, some of them having 11 or more stories, or different floors. Since the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's canals, the last of which was that at Runcorn, a new dock has been formed by the duke above the town. One very considerable branch of trade carried on from this port, is that inhuman one of procuring slaves on the coast of Africa, and disposing of them in the W. Indies and N. America. It is unpleasant to observe, that the merchants seem as if they wished to perpetuate the infamy that must attach to such iniquitous exertions, by giving African names to the new and improved parts of the town. The trade to Ireland is very considerable; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale fishery; and the coasting trade hence to London, employs a great number of ships; the cargoes with which they are freighted consisting chiefly of corn and cheese; and many good ships are built here. Liverpool communicates, by the Mersey, with Warrington, and with a canal, called the Sankey Canal, running to some coal pits and other works, a little way up the country; by the Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with Manchester; by the Weever, with the Cheshire salt works; and, by the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk and all its various ramifications. The exchange is a handsome modern edifice of stone, with piazzas for the merchants, and over it is the town hall. The houses, in general, are new, and built of brick. The stone used here is obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood: it is of a yellow colour, and extremely soft when hewn in the quarry, but hardens by being exposed to the air. Here are several manufactories for china ware and pottery, besides glass-houses, salt-works, and upwards of 50 breweries which send abroad large quantities of malt liquor. Liverpool is 18 miles W. of Warrington, and 203 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 23. N. lon. 2. 54. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

LIVONIA, a province of the Russian empire, situated to the E. of the Gulf of Riga, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by the three bordering powers of Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and for more than two centuries, has been a constant source and perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now forms the Russian government of Riga; or Livonia, of which the town of Riga is the capital. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 200 from E. to W.

The

The land is ſo fertile in corn, rye, and barley, that it is called the granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not ſo full of woods and moraſſes. The fiſh that abound here are ſalmon, carp, pike, flat fiſh, and many others. In the foreſts are wolves, bears, elks, fein deers, ſtags, and hares. The domeſtic animals are very numerous; but the ſheep bear a bad ſort of wool, reſembling dog's hair. Here are a great number of foreſts, which conſiſt of birch-trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houſes of the inhabitants are built with wood. They export vaſt quantities of flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, linſeed, ſkins, and potaſh. The Czar, Peter the Great, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change of ſovereigns, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caſpian Sea; but being perſuaded to recal them, moſt of them periſhed before the edict was publiſhed, ſo that he was obliged to re-people their country with other nations.

Lixnaw, in Kerry, Munſter.

LIZARE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of England, whence ſhips uſually take their departure, when bound to the weſtward. Lat. 49. 57. N. lon. 5, 19. W.

Llamamon, in *Yale*, Denbighſ. *Llanamach*, Shropſ. S. of Oſwaſtry. *Llanarth*, Cardiganſhire. *Llanarth*, Monm. E. of Abergavenny. *Llanbadock*, Monm. near Uſk.

LLANBEDER, a poor town of Cardiganſhire, conſiſting of only about fifty houſes, but with one good inn. It is ſeated on the river Tyvy, over which it has a bridge into Carmarthenſhire, nearly 24 miles E. of Cardigan, and 197 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Llanbeder, a river of Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Arth, near the town of Llanbeder. *Llanbeder*, Monm. NE. of Caerleon.

LLANBADARN VAWR, an ancient, but much decayed ſea-port of Cardiganſhire, ſituated on the river Rheidal, with a ſmall harbour, 2 miles E. of Aberyſtwith, and 197 WNW. of London.

Llanbadarwell, Shropſ. 2 miles from the Severn, and 4 from Oſweſtry. *Llandeilo*, Monm. W. of Strogle Caſtle. *Llandegla*, Denbighſ. 7 miles W. of Wrexham. *Llandenny*, Monm. near Ragland Caſtle. *Landertel*, Merionethſhire. *Llandewaigo*, Monm. NE. of Caerleon. *Llandewy*, 14 miles NE. of Pembroke. *Llandilo*, Carmarthenſ. *Llandilo-Houſe*, Monm. N. of Abergavenny.

*LLANDILOVAWR, a town of Carmarthenſhire, with a conſiderable manufacture of flannel. It is pleaſantly ſeated on an aſcent, on the river Towy, over which it has a good ſtone bridge, 16 miles NNE. of Carmarthen, and 196 WNW. of London. About a mile SW. of it ſtands Dynavour Caſtle, on a remarkably fine elevation, with the river Towy beautifully meandering at the bottom. It has been occupied by the Rices for ſeveral centuries, and is now the ſeat of Rice, Lord Dynavour. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday, and a fair on Wedneſday in Whitſun Week.

Llandwog, Carmarthenſ. *Llandinabo*, Heref. W. of Roſs. *Llandogo*, Monm. E. of Ragland Caſtle. *Llanavney Caſtle*, Monm. among the Hatterel Hills. *Llandyſſil*, Cardiganſ. *Llanedy*, Carmarthenſ. *Llanelian*, Denbighſ. *Llanellyehyd*, Carnarvonſ. *Llanelhen*, Monm. S. of Abergavenny.

LLANELLY, a town of Carmarthenſhire, trading much in pitcoal. It is ſeated on a creek, or ſmall ſea river, 13 miles S. by E. of Carmarthen, and 206 WNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Llanevan, Shropſh. SW. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Llanfaiver*, Merionethſ. *Llanfoiſt*, Monm. near Abergavenny.

LLANGADOCK, and indifferent town of Carmarthenſhire, ſeated between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, which ſoon after empty themſelves into the Towy, 18 miles NE. of Carmarthen, and 185 WNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Llangarran, Heref. between Michael Church and Goodrich Caſtle. *Llangattock*, Monm. near Uſk. *Llangattock*, Monm. on the borders of Heref. *Llangattock Vibonavel*, NW. of Monmouth. *Llangevy*, Monm. SE. of Pontypool. *Llangerniew*, Denbighſh. *Llangoview*, Monm. near Uſk. *Llangeva*, Monm. on the Mynwy. *Llangibby Caſtle*, Monm. between Uſk and Caerleon. *Llangindairn*, Carmarthenſhire.

LLANGOLLEN, a town of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, ſeated on the river Dee, over which it has a beautiful bridge of four arches, 7 miles S. of Wrexham, and 184 NW. of London. The ſcenes in the vicinity of this place are very romantic and ſublime, eſpecially in approaching the lofty Berwyn Mountains, which ſeparate the two counties of Denbigh and Merioneth.

Llangoven, Monm. SE. of Ragland Caſtle. *Llangſton*, Monm. near Caerleon. *Llangum*, Monm. near Uſk.

LLANHARN. See LLAUGHARN.

Llanhenock, Monm. N of Carmarthen.

Llanhilleth,

Llanhilleth, Monm. N. of Tumberlow Hill.

*LLANIMDOVERY, a town of Carmarthenshire, consisting of about 100 meanly-built houses. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is seated near the river Towy, 26 miles NE. of Carmarthen, and 181 WNW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Llanishen, Monm. SE. of Ragland Castle. *Llantowel*, Monm. near Usk. *Llanmerton*, Monm. E. of Caerleon.

LLANNERCHYMEADD, a small town in the Isle of Anglesea. Market on Wednesday.

Llannerillo, Merionethf. 5 miles E. of Bala. *Llannoyth*, Monm. SE. of Grismond Castle. *Llanover*, Monm. E. of Abergavenny. *Llanpyl*, Monm. W. of Tintern Abbey. *Llanrheider*, Denbighs. near which there is a natural cascade of Rheidhr River. *Llanrothal*, Heref. on the Munnow, NE. of Monmouth.

LLANRWST, a town of Denbighshire, seated on the river Conway, 15 miles SW. of Denbigh, and 222 NW. of London. Though but a small place, it has a good market-house, a good bridge, and a free-school. Market on Tuesday.

Llanrusted, Cardigans. near Aberystwith. It is remarkable for two Druidical sepulchres in it's neighbourhood, consisting of two upright stones, one of which, when perfect, measured 11 feet in height, and 5 feet 6 inches in breadth. *Llansadwin*, Carmarthens. *Llansannan*, Denbighs. *Llansanfraid*, Monm. between Hardwick Chapel and Ragland Castle. *Llanstephen*, Pembrokes. a small fishing village, at the mouth of the Towy. It's castle (formerly walled) rises from the summit of a high, verdant promontory, sloping regularly toward the land as well as towards the sea. *Llansoy*, Monm. SE. of Ragland Castle. *Llantherwel Chapel*, Monm. NW. of Caerleon. *Llanthraid Dyffen Alwyd*, Denbighs. *Llantillio Grosseny*, Monm. NE. of Abergavenny. *Llantrishen*, Monm. near Strogle Castle.

LLANTRISSENT, an ancient town of Glamorganshire, seated in a hilly part of the country, 10 miles NW. of Landaff, and 166 W. of London. It's portrieve, or governing officer, is sworn by the deputy constable of the castle, that stands near it. Market on Friday.

Llantwerdine, Heref. above the conflux of the Bardfield and Teme, has two Roman camps near it. *Llanufidd*, 5 miles W. of Denbigh. *Llanvages*, Monm. NE. of Caerleon. *Llanvaice Waterden*, Shrops. SW. of Clun Castle. *Llanvair*, *Llanvair Kilgedin*, *Llanvainer Chapel*, and *Llanvapley*, Monm. *Llanveder* and *Llanvern*, rivers in Merionethshire, the former of which runs into the Irish Channel below Llandarog, and the latter runs into the Pemble Meer. *Llanveyno* and *Llanvibangel*, Heref. *Llanvibangel*, W. of Monmouth. *Llanvibangel*, Monm. SE. of Abergavenny. *Llanvibangel*, SW. of Chepstow. *Llanvibangel Crucerney*, Monm. N. of Abergavenny. *Llanvibanbel Eskes*, Heref. on the river Esk. *Llanvibangel Lanternam*, *Llanvibangel Pontymoil*, *Llanvibangel Tonnygrais*, and *Llanvibangel Veddow*, Monmouthshire.

LLANVILLING, a neat, little town of Montgomeryshire, seated on a flat, among hills, near the river Cane, 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 179 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Llanwerda, Shropshire, near Oswestry. *Llanvreeken*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Monm. N. of Caerleon. *Llanwanen*, Monmouths. SE. of Caerleon. *Llanwaren*, Herefords. near Michael Church. *Llanwenarth*, Monm. near Usk. *Llanwhen*, Cardigans. *Llanwyneck*, Shropshire, 6 miles from Oswestry. *Llanwyntyd Well*, Brecon, not far from Llandovery and Bullth, and 6 miles from Garth. It is reckoned a most efficacious relief in all scorbutic cases.

LLANYDLOS, a town of Montgomeryshire, 18 miles SW. of Montgomery, and 180 WNW. of London. A great market for woollen yarn on Saturday.

Llattons, Herefordshire, E. of Weobly.

LLAUGHARN, a small trading town of Carmarthenshire, seated on the W. side of the river Towy, at it's mouth, 7 miles SW. of Carmarthen, and 233 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Lledding, a river in Montgomeryshire which runs into the Severn, at or near Welshpool. *Lledwich*, a river in Shropshire, which runs into the Teme at Great Chapel. *Lleggy*, a river in Carnarvonshire, which runs into the Conway above Bettus. *Llemnwchllyn*, Merionethshire. *Llenony*, a river of Carnarvonshire, which runs into the Irish Channel, about 5 miles SSW. of Carnarvon. *Lleveny*, a river of Brecknockshire, which runs into the Wye, about 3 miles S. from Hay. *Lloger*, *Lougher*, or *Oger*, a river in Carmarthenshire, which runs into the Bristol Channel, below Llogher Castle, near Llanelly. *Lloyd*, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn above Llanydlos. *Llue*, or *Thlue*, a river in Carmarthenshire which runs into the Llogher near Llogher Castle. *Llue*, a river in Merionethshire which runs into the Dee, where it passes into

into Pemble Meer. *Lynigo*, Shropſ. near Knocking. *Llyngeryl*, a river in Merionethſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Channel, about 3 miles S. from Barmouth.

LO, ST. a town in the dept. of the Channel. Here are conſiderable manufactories of ſerges, ſhalloons, ribbons, and gold and ſilver lace. It is defended by fortifications, in the ancient manner, dug in a ſteep rock, and is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Vire, 12 miles NNE. of Coutances, and 125 NNW. of Paris.

LOANDA, a town of Africa, capital of a fertile province, called Loanda, in the kingdom of Angola, with a good harbour. It is large and handſome, conſidering the country, containing ſeveral churches, convents, and about 5000 inhabitants, of which only 1000 are whites. The houſes are moſtly built of ſtone, and covered with tiles. There is alſo a vaſt number of negroes' huts made of ſtraw and earth. The Jeſuits had a college here. The country abounds in cattle and ſheep, Indian corn, millet, manioc, and fruits. It is ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lat. 8. 45. S. lon. 13. 25. E.

LOANDA, or ST. PAUL DE LOANDA, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Angola, about 18 miles long and 8 broad. It contains 7 or 8 villages, and abounds in oranges, figs, citrons, and other fruits, but the ſoil is not proper for grain. On the coaſt are found zimbi, a ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh, uſed for money by the natives, like cowries in the Indies.

LOANGO, a town, capital of a kingdom, of Africa, formerly a part of Congo, but now independent, and lying on the ſea ſide; about 240 miles in length and 188 in breadth. The climate is nearly as hot as any under the torrid zone, and much hotter than thoſe of Congo and Angola, yet it is healthy and pleaſant. The land is ſo fruitful, that they have three crops of large and ſmall millet a year; beſides which they have ſeveral ſorts of peas and beans, with fruits, greens, roots, herbs, and vegetables; and there is a great number of trees, ſuch as palm, banana, &c. of the excellent fruits of which they make agreeable wine; while others afford them materials for clothing, as alſo for building, covering their houſes, making ſhips, &c. They have but few cattle of any ſort, except goats. They have hogs in great plenty; and poultry are ſo extremely cheap, that ſix-pennyworth of beads will purchaſe 30 of them. Pheaſants, partridges, and other wild fowl, are in ſtill greater abundance; and hardly bear any price. Among wild beaſts, they have the zebra, and multitudes of elephants, whoſe teeth they exchange with the Europeans for iron. Their principal trade conſiſts in ſlaves, elephants' teeth, copper, tin, lead, and iron. The women cultivate the ground, ſow, and get in the harveſt. There is a great number of towns and villages in this country, of which little is known but their names. The inhabitants are black, and of mild and agreeable manners, but indolent. They are governed by an abſolute prince, or chief, who is in ſome meaſure worſhipped as a god by his ſubjects. The town of Loango, in the centre of which is the royal palace, a great ſquare, a mile and a half in compaſs, is ſituated on a river, about 6 miles from the Atlantic, in lat. 4. 40. S. This country lies between 11 and 19 deg. E. lon. and 1 and 5 S. lat.

LORNUO, a town of Culm, in Pruſſia; and a town of Luſatia.

LOBOA, a town in Spaniſh Eſtramadura, ſituated on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Bajadoz.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a populous diſtrict of the ſame name, which is one of the four tranſalpine bailiwicks. It contains about 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the form of a creſcent, with two wings; and in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. It contains three convents, and a ſmall Franciſcan monaſtery, perched on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a ſuperb view of the Lake of Locarno and it's boundaries. Locarno was once ſituated on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks: at preſent, it ſtands at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of ſand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 23 miles SW. of Chiavenna.

LOCARNO, LAKE. See MAGGIORE.

LOCHABER, a bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged diſtrict, of Inverneſſhire, in the ſouthern part of the county.

LOCHEM, a town in Dutch Guelderland, ſituated on the Berkel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen.

LOCHER Moss, a moraſs of Dumfrieſſhire, about 10 miles in length and 3 in breadth. From the vaſt oak trees that have been dug up here, it is evident that this moraſs has been, at ſome diſtant period, a great foreſt. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here; and as the preſent moraſs is but little elevated above flood-mark, it is ſuppoſed to have been once covered by the ſea.

LOCHES,

LOCHES, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, chiefly noted for it's caſtle, ſtanding on a rock, formerly a very important fortification. In a large tower in it, are two cages, or moveable rooms, with very ſtrong oak grates, covered with iron, and built by the cruel Louis XI. In this caſtle alſo are, or lately were, four ranges of ſubterraneous paſſages, running over each other, in the uppermoſt of which Lewis Sforza, Duke of Milan, taken in battle under Lewis XII. was kept priſoner for 10 years, and where he died. It is ſeated on the river Indre, 15 miles S. of Amboiſe.

LOCHMABEN, a town of Dumfriesſhire, containing about 700 inhabitants. There is a conſiderable manufacture of linen in the town and neighbourhood. It is ſituated on the W. ſide of the river Annan, 7 miles NE. of Dumfries.

LOCHRIDA, or OCRIDA, a large town of Albania, in Turkey, ſeated on a hill, near a lake of the ſame name, 62 miles SE. of Durazzo.

LOCHSTETT, a town of Samland, in Pruſſia, 4 miles N. of Pillau. Near it are the remains of a caſtle, in which is to be ſeen a dreadful dungeon, that formerly ſerved as a priſon.

LOCHWINNOCH, a town of Renfrewſhire, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in manufactures. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of a lake of the ſame name, called alſo Caſtle Semple Loch, which is 3 or 3 miles in length, and of conſiderable breadth. On an iſland in this lake is ſeen an old fortreſs, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortreſſes in Scotland.

LOCHY, LOCH, a lake of Inverneſsſhire, about 10 miles long and from one to two broad, communicating with Loch Eil, Loch Linnhe, and Loch Arkeig.

Lockerby, Yorkſhire, between Barnaby Moor and the Mouth of the Tees. *Lockering*, Wilts, SW. of Marlborough. *Lockerley*, Hants, NW. of Rumſey.

LOCKHART, a town of N. Carolina.

LOCKHARTSBURG, a town of Pennſylvania, ſituated on the river Suſquehana, 135 miles, NNW. of Philadelphia.

Locking, Somerſ. near Briſtol Channel, oppoſite Steepholm Iſland. *Locking* E. and W. Berks, near Wantage. *Lockington*, Leic. NE. of Stanton Harold. *Lockington*, Yorkſ. NW. of Beverley. *Lockſfield*, Suſſex, near E. Grinſtead. *Lockton*, Yorkſhire, N. of Pickering. *Lockwood*, Yorkſ. near Huthersfield. *Locuſt*, Herts, near Hempel Hemſtead. *Lodan*, a river in Herefordſhire, which runs into the Frome, about 5 miles N. from Hereford. *Lodbrook Park*, Warw. W. of Umberſlade. *Loddeſwell*, Devonſhire, near Modbury. *Loddeſworth*, Suſſex, near Eaſtbourn and Petworth. *Loddington*, Leiceſ. NE. of Hallaton. *Loddington*, Northamptonſhire, near Kettering.

LODDON, a town in Norfolk, 8 miles SE. of Norwich, and 113 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Loddon, a river of Berks and Hants, which runs into the Thames near Twyford, about 5 miles below Reading. *Loddon Bridge*, Berks, between Reading and Oakingham. *Loder*, a river in Weſtmorland, which runs into the Eymot near Penrith. *Loder*, Dorſetſ. near Bridport.

LODESAN, a ſmall diſtrict of Italy, in Milan, N. of the Placentine and Paveſe. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. It's cheeſes are in very high eſteem. Lodi is the capital.

LODEVE, a town in the dept. of Herault. It has a manufacture of hats and of cloth, and is ſeated in a dry, barren country, at the foot of the Cevennes, on the river Legue, 27 miles NW. of Montpelier, and 40 NE. of Narbonne.

Lodge, Dorſetſ. near Winbourn Miniſter. *Lodge*, Dorſetſ. W. of Corfe Caſtle. *Lodge*, Herts, between Watford and North Mims. *Lodge*, Herts, near Sopwell. *Lodge*, Lanc. between Preſton and Garſtang. *Lodge*, Lancaſ. in Loyndale. *Lodge Hill*, Kent, N. of Rocheſter. *Lodge Houſe*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, NW. of Middlemore, bordering on the N. Riding. *Lodge in the Would*, Nottingh. N. of Nether and Over Broughton.

LODI, a well-built town of Italy, capital of the Lodeſan, with little trade or manufactures, except in the article of cheeſe, and a beautiful kind of earthen ware, reſembling china. It contains upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, and is ſituated on the Adda, 18 miles SE. of Milan.

LODOMERIA. See GALICIA.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in Trent, ſeated on the ſmall Lake Idro, where it receives the Chieſe, 31 miles SW. of Trent.

Loftbouſe, Yorkſ. NE. of Giſborough.

Logbil, in Limerick, Munſter.

LOGRONO, a town of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the river Ebro, in a country abounding with excellent fruits, good wines, and all the neceſſaries of life, 20 miles NW. of Calahorra, and 115 N. by E. of Madrid.

LOHEIA, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Red Sea, with an indifferent harbour, in lat. 15. 42. N.

It

has a conſiderable trade in coffee and mineral fairs, obtained from a ſmall hill, within 2 leagues of the city.

LOHN, or ISERLOHN, a town of Mark, a Weſtphalia, containing 3 Lutheran and 1 Calviniſt church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. It has conſiderable manufactures in iron, tin, ribbons, velvets, ſilks, ſtuffs, &c. and is 32 miles NE. of Cologne.

LOIR AND CHER, a department of France, bounded on the NE. by the Loiret, and on the S. by the Indre. It takes it's name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the laſt of which paſſes by Bonneval, Chateaudun, Vendoſme, Chartres, &c. and falls into the Sarte, about 3 miles above Le Mans; and the laſt, paſſing by Chateauroux, St. Aignan, Mont Richard, &c. empties itſelf into the Loire, a few miles below Tours. Blois is the capital.

LOIRE, UPPER, a depart. of France, 9 of the depts. of Puy de Dome and E. of the Cantal. It takes it's name from the principal river in France, which riſes in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc, begins to be navigable at Roanne, and, watering Nevers, Chatillon, Orleans, Blois, Amboiſe, Tours, Saumur, Nantes, &c. falls into the Bay of Biſcay below Paimbeuf. Le Puy is the capital.

LOIRE, LOWER, a dept. of France, N. of La Vendée, and E. of the Bay of Biſcay. Nantes is the capital.

LOIRET, a dept. of France, W. of the dept. of the Yonne, and E. of that of Loir and Cher. It takes it's name from a ſmall river that falls into the Loire, about 3 miles below Orleans, the capital.

Lolham Bridge, Northamp. on the Welland, between Stamford and Market Deeping.

Lollington, Suſſex, W. of Pevenſey.

LOMBARDY, a part of Italy, which comprehends almoſt all the ancient Ciſalpine Gaul, and is ſo named from the Longſtardi, or Lombards, who founded the kingdom in the middle of the 6th century. It lies toward the N. and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Upper Lombardy is the weſtern part, and comprehends Piedmont, with it's dependencies, and the duchies of Monferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eaſtern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Milan, Mantua, (which two are called Auſtrian Lombardy) Ferrara, the Bolognese, the Paduan, Vicentin, Veroneſe, Breſſan, Cremaſco, Bergamete, and ſome ſmaller principalities and ſtates.

LOMEZ, a ſmall town in the dept. of Gers, ſeated on the river Save, 16 miles SE. of Auch.

LOMOND, BEN, a great mountain in the N. of Stirlingſhire, in Scotland, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at it's bottom. It ſtretches along the E. ſide of Loch Lomond ſeveral miles; and it's broad baſe extends ſo far into the country, that the aſcent of this mountain, though ſteep, is computed to be 6 miles. In this long aſcent, we meet with a diverſity of climates, and a variety of inhabitants, Ptarmigans, and other heath fowls, frequent it's upper regions; it's lower are the haunts of the roeback; and herds of cattle feed in the irriguous valleys and ſheltered paſtures at it's baſe. From this lofty mountain are ſeen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eaſtern coaſt as far as the Cheviot Fells, the Iſles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailſa, Ireland, the mountain of Plinlimmon in Wales, and the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

LOMOND HILLS, in the weſtern part of Fifeſhire, are beautiful and verdant.

LOMOND, LOCH, a beautiful and extenſive lake of Dumbartonſhire, which deſcends from the northern point of that country, expanding as it advances ſouthward. It is 28 miles long; it's breadth from 7 miles, decreaſing three quarters of a mile; and, were it's windings followed, it's circuit would be upwards of 100 miles. There are 33 iſlands in this lake, ſeveral of which are inhabited, and contain antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews. Others riſe into high, rocky cliffs, the habitation of the oſprey, or ſea-eagle. In 1755, when Liſbon was deſtroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated: on the SE. corner of it, terminate the Grampian Mountains.

LON, LUNE, or LOYNE, a river which riſes in Weſtmorland, and flowing by Kirby Lonſdale in that county, falls into the Iriſh ſea a few miles below Lancaſter. The banks of this river are beautiful and romantic.

LONDINIERES, a town in the dept. of the Lower Seine, 15 miles ESE. of Dieppe.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largeſt and moſt opulent cities in the world, is mentioned by Tacitus as a conſiderable commercial place in the reign of the Roman emperor Nero. In it's moſt extenſive view, as the metropolis, it conſiſts of *The City*, properly ſo called, the city of Weſtminſter, which was once a mile from London, and the borough of Southwark; beſide the ſuburbs in Middleſex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Weſtminſter are ſituated in Middleſex, on the N. ſide

N. side of the river Thames. Southwark is seated on the opposite bank in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Millbank and Vauxhall, is about 5 miles; but the greatest breadth does not exceed 3. With respect to the government of this metropolis, the city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman. From the aldermen the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common councilmen, a recorder, two sheriffs, who are also sheriffs of Middlesex, and other officers. The government of Westminster is vested in the high steward, an under steward, and the high bailiff, all chosen also by the dean and chapter. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Middlesex. Among the public buildings, St. Paul's cathedral, as the most conspicuous first claims attention. This beautiful yet modest fabric is 1092 feet in circumference, and 369 in height to the top of the cross. It is inferior to none in Europe, in magnificence and nobleness, except St. Peter's at Rome. Westminster Abbey is a grand specimen of Gothic architecture, said to have been founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in 610. Having been destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, in 1066. Henry III. pulled down the Saxon pile, and began to build the present structure in 1245. The work was carried on slowly by succeeding princes, and can hardly be said to have been finished before the time of Sir Christopher Wren, who built the two towers at the west end. It is 360 feet in length within the walls; at the nave it is 72 broad, and at the cross 195. The chapel of Henry VII. adjoining, Leland calls "The Wonder of the World." St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is a small church of exquisite beauty, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren; perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taste and proportion. Bow-church in Cheapside; St. Bride's, in Fleet street; St. Dunstan's in the East; and St. Martin's in the Fields, are, among the other churches, most distinguished for fine architecture. The parishes, in what are called the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. With respect to palaces, the magnificence of royalty is not to be found in them. That of St. James was an hospital for leprous females, dedicated to that saint. It was surrendered to Henry VIII. who erected on it's site the present palace; of which, it has been observed, that notwithstanding it's mean exterior, it is the most commodious for the parade of royalty of any in Europe. He likewise laid out a large piece of ground adjoining, into a park, formed a canal and walks; calling it, in conformity to the name of the palace, St. James' Park. Charles II. enlarged and improved this spot, adorning it with plantations of trees; but, a few years ago, it was improved in a still more beautiful degree. The Queen's Palace stands in the most favourable situation that St. James' Park could furnish. It was erected by the Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and called Buckingham House, until it was purchased, in 1761, for the royal residence, when it acquired it's present name. In 1775, parliament settled this house upon the queen, in case she should survive the king. Carlton House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, the gardens extending to St. James' Park, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended; but it is not yet completed. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, was begun in 1619, from a design by Inigo Jones. It is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended for the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Westminster Hall, and some buildings appendant to it, contain the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the superior courts of justice. The great hall, in which are held the trials of peers, and of persons impeached before the lords, exceeds, in dimension, any in Europe, which is not supported by pillars. It's length is 270 feet; the breadth 74; and the height in proportion. The Guildhall of the city, situated at the end of King-street, Cheapside, was built in 1431. It's great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high. The front of this hall has been rebuilt in the Gothic style. Here the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, hold sittings at Nisi Prius; here also the city elections are held, and all the business of the corporation transacted. The Sessions House in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals of both London and Middlesex are tried; and the County Hall for Middlesex, on Clerkenwell Green, are noble structures. Of the buildings appropriated to the great national offices, military, naval, and fiscal, the most ancient is the Tower of London. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which also inclose several streets. The circumference is about a mile. It

was

was a palace during 500 years; the monarchs, on their accession to the throne, constantly holding their courts in this fortress; but after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, this custom ceased. The Horse Guards, an elegant structure, stands opposite the Banqueting House. The War Office is in this place, and here courts-martial for the army are held. The Ordnance Office, for the military department, is in St. Margaret's-street, Westminster. The Admiralty is a large structure, in which the higher departments of the business of the navy is transacted, and the lords of the admiralty have houses. The Navy, Navy Pay, and Victualling Offices, are in Somerset Place, a stupendous and magnificent structure, built on the site of the old palace, erected by the first Duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI. It was begun during the last war, and was intended to bring into one spot the most considerable public offices; and, although not yet finished, it already contains, beside the offices above mentioned, the following, namely, the auditors of imprest, clerk of the estreats, duchy courts of Lancaster and Cornwall, hackney coach, hawkers and pedlars, horse duty, lord treasurer's, remembrancer's, lottery, pipe and comptroller of the pipe, salt, sick and hurt, signet, stage-coach duty, stamp, surveyor of crown-lands, tax, and wine licence offices. The king's barge-houses are comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the barge-master; beside houses for the treasurer, paymaster, and 6 commissioners of the navy; 3 commissioners of the victualling and their secretary; 1 commissioner of the stamps, and 1 of the sick and hurt; with commodious apartments in every office for a secretary, or some other acting officer, for a porter, and their families. In the front, toward the Strand, which consists of a rich basement, supporting an excellent example of the Corinthian order, and containing a principal and attic story, are apartments for the Royal Academy, and the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. The grand entrance, by 3 lofty arches, leads into a spacious quadrangle, on each side of which, to the east and west, a street is to be formed, beyond which the wings are to be carried. The front to the Thames is erected on a noble terrace, 53 feet wide; and the building, when finished, will extend 1200 feet. This terrace, unparalleled for grandeur and beauty of view, is supported on a rough, rustic basement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide, and 24 high. The grand semicircular arch, in the middle of the basement, is that intended for the reception of the king's barges. The Treasury, which has a noble, elevated front, is in St. James's Park; and what is called "The Cockpit" forms a part of this building, and is now the council chamber for the cabinet ministers. In the city is the Royal Exchange, originally built in 1567, by Sir Thomas Gresham. Being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt, in its present form, at the expence of 80,000 l. In each of the principal fronts is a piazza, and in the centre an area. The height of the building is 56 feet, and from the centre of the south side rises a lantern and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a vane, in the form of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham. The inside of the area, which is 144 feet long and 127 broad, is surrounded by piazzas. The Bank of England, a magnificent structure, is situated in Threadneedle-street. The Custom House, to the west of the Tower, is a large irregular pile, before which ships of 350 tons can lie, and discharge their cargoes. It was built in 1718, on the site of a former Custom House, destroyed by fire. The Excise Office, in Broad-street, is a building of magnificent simplicity, erected in 1768, on the site of Gresham College. The East India House, in Leadenhall-street, was built in 1726. The original front was very confined, but a new front, much enlarged and improved, has been lately erected, richly furnished in respect to exterior decorations, architectural ornaments, stone sculpture, &c. it has great extent in depth, and contains all the offices necessary for the transacting the business of a commercial company. The South Sea House, in Threadneedle-street, is a handsome building; but the General Post Office, in Lombard-street, is rather convenient than splendid. Of the structures, which more particularly belong to the city, the most distinguished is the Mansion House, erected, in 1753, for the residence of the lord mayor; it is magnificent, but ponderous. The Monument is a grand fluted Doric column, 202 feet high, erected in commemoration of the great fire in 1666. The bridges are a great ornament to the metropolis. The most ancient, London Bridge, was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions, and deformed by the enormous sterlings, and by houses on each side, which overhung in a terrific manner. These were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge, assumed a modern appearance;

pearance; but the ſterlings remain, though they ſo contract the ſpace between the piers, as to occaſion, at the ebb of tide, a fall of 5 feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which have occaſioned the loſs of many lives. Weſtminſter Bridge, one of the fineſt in the world, was built by Labelye, a native of Switzerland. The firſt ſtone was laid in 1739, the laſt in 1747; but on account of the ſinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole is of Portland ſtone, except the ſpandrels of the arches, which are of Purbeck. It is 1223 feet in length. It has 13 large, and 2 ſmall ſemicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each ſide, decreaſing in width 4 feet. Blackfriars Bridge, built by Mr. Mylne, was begun in 1760, and completed in 1768. It's length is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage way 28, and of the footpaths 7 feet each. It conſiſts of 9 elliptical arches, the center one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this, and the arch on each ſide, are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice, but it's decay is already too viſible. This noble ſtructure is built of Portland ſtone. In London are ſeveral muſeums. The Britiſh Muſeum, which is open to the public gratis, was founded by parliament, in 1753, in purſuance of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who directed his executors to make an offer to the public of his collection of natural and artificial curioſities and books, for the ſum of 20,000l.; and the noble building called Montague Houſe, was purchaſed for their reception. At the ſame time were purchaſed the MSS. collected by Edward Harley, earl of Oxford. Here are likewiſe the collections made by Robert and John Cotton; and large ſums have ſince been voted to augment this noble repoſitory. George II. preſented to it the libraries of the kings of England, from the reign of Henry VII. His preſent majeſty gave it an intereſting collection of tracts publiſhed in the reigns of Charles I. and II. and a variety of antiquities, brought from Italy, were purchaſed by parliament, for 8,421l. in 1762. The Leverian Muſeum is ſituated in Great Surry-ſtreet, on the S. ſide of Blackfriars Bridge. This magnificent muſeum was collected by the late Sir Aſhton Lever, and contains the moſt aſtoniſhing collection in natural hiſtory that had ever been formed by an individual. Having obtained an act of parliament, empowering him to diſpoſe of this muſeum by a lottery, to conſiſt of 30,000 tickets, at a guinea each, he found ſo little avidity in the public to adventure, that he ſold no more than 8000 tickets; when the appointed time of drawing arrived; when this valuable treaſure was tranſlated from him to the preſent poſſeſſor, Mr. Parkinſon, who erected the building it now occupies for it's reception. Another muſeum, conſiſting of anatomical preparations, and natural curioſities, collected by the late Dr. William Hunter, who built a ſpacious edifice for their reception, in Windmill-ſtreet, Haymarket, is now open to the public, and is to continue ſo for 30 years from the time of his death in 1783. Of the inns of court, or ſocieties for the ſtudy of the law, the principal are the Middle and Inner Temples, Lincoln's-Inn, and Gray's Inn. Theſe are very ſpacious, and have large gardens, which are open to the public. The others are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeant's Inn, New Inn, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staple's Inn. The College of Phyſicians, unfortunately hidden in Warwick-lane, was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. Sion College, near London Wall, founded, in 1603, by the Rev. Thomas White, is governed by a preſident, 2 deans, and 4 aſſiſtants; and all the clergy within the Bills of Mortality are it's fellows. Here is a library for their uſe, and almſhouſes for 10 men and 10 women. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have a handſome houſe in the Adelphi. Of public ſeminaries, the moſt diſtinguiſhed are Weſtminſter School, St. Paul's School, the Charter Houſe, and Merchant Taylors School. The places of diverſion are numerous and magnificent. Of the halls of the city companies, the moſt diſtinguiſhed in point of architecture, are Surgeons Hall, in the Old Bailey, Goldſmiths Hall, Foſter lane; Ironmongers Hall, Fenchurch-ſtreet; and Fiſhmongers Hall, near London Bridge. The principal hoſpitals are Chriſt's Hoſpital, near Newgate-ſtreet, a royal foundation, for orphans and poor children; St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, Weſt Smithfield, another royal foundation for the ſick and lame; Bridewell, in Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a royal hoſpital, for the apprenticing of the induſtrious youth, and a priſon for the diſſolute; Bethlehem, in Moorfields, another royal hoſpital, for lunatics; St. Luke's, in Old-ſtreet, alſo for lunatics; St. Thomas's in the Borough, the fourth royal hoſpital for the ſick and lame; and for the ſame purpoſe are Guy's Hoſpital, adjoining; the London Hoſpital, in Whitechapel-road; the Middleſex Hoſpital, Berners-ſtreet;

he Westminster Infirmary, Petty France; nd St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. The Foundling Hospital, in Lamb's Conduit Fields; the Asylum, at Lambeth, for orphan girls; the Magdalen Hospital, in St. George's Fields, for penitent prostitutes; the Marine Society, in Bishopsgate street; the Smallpox Hospitals at Pancras; the Lock Hospital, near Grosvenor-place; the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and many others for the same purpose, are also excellent institutions; and there are many dispensaries for dispensing medicines to the sick, who keep to their houses, under the direction of a physician to each dispensary, and proper assistants. The prisons are numerous: the principal are Newgate, a stupendous structure; the New Compter, Giltspur street; the Fleet Prison, for debtors; the King's Bench, in St. George's Fields, for the same purpose; and a new county gaol (including a new sessions-house) in Southwark. Some of the squares and streets in the metropolis are magnificent; and many of those which cannot boast of grandeur, are long, spacious, and airy. Portland Place forms, perhaps, the most magnificent street in the world; Stratford Place is truly elegant; and the Adelphi Terrace is the admiration of foreigners, for the noble view which it affords of the river, the bridges, and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Lambeth and Southwark. The broad stream of the Thames flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current, or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country round, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance; whence, by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. The cleanliness of London, as well as it's supply of water, are greatly aided by it's situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. It's situation, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is equally well chosen; had it been placed lower on the Thames, it would have been annoyed by the marshes, and more liable to the insults of foreign foes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a sea-port, without it's dangers; and, at the same time, by means of it's noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with necessaries, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. With the great article of fuel, London is plentifully supplied by sea from the northern collieries. Corn and various other articles are with equal ease conveyed to it from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coasting vessels are continually employed for this purpose. London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is, at the same time, the mercantile and political head of these kingdoms. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, as ministering to the demands of studied splendor and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general; with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of it's peculiar manufactures is the silk weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments are likewise principally, or solely, executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To it's port art likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. Thus London has risen to it's present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. It is probable, that the residents in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out-parishes, do not fall short of 1,000,000. London is a bishop's see, and sends 4 members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration in 1666, by which 13,000 houses were destroyed. Lat. 51. 31. N.

London Eastcote, Linc. among the Fens, on Boston Dyke. *London, Little*, Essex, near Samford Magna. *London, Little*, Midd.

Midd. S. of Hillingdon Heath. *London Thorp*, Lincolnshire, NE. of Grantham.

LONDON, New, a sea port of N. America, in the state of Connecticut, and county of the same name. It's harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States, and is defended by 2 forts. It is situated on the W. side of the river Thames, near it's entrance into the Sound, about 75 miles SSW. of Boston, and 100 ENE. of New York. Lat. 41. 25. N. lon. 73. 20. W.

LONDONDERRY. See DERRY.

Longaston, Somers. 4 miles from Bristol. *Long Ball*, Dorsets. near Brandsey Island. *Longbeach*, Kent, near Charing. *Longborough*, Gloucesters. 3 miles E. of Stow. *Longbredy*, between Dorchester and Bridport, on the river Bride. *Longbridge*, Dorsets. NW. of Axminster. *Longbridge*, Glouc. near Ashworth. *Longbridge*, Glouc. N. of Berkeley. *Longbridge*, S. of Warwick.

Longbridge, a village in the county of Murray, 4 miles E. of Elgin.

Long Burton, Dorsets. 3 miles SE. of Sherborn. *Longchapel*, Shrops. NW. of Wellington. *Longcomb*, Oxf. near Woodstock Park. *Long Coppice*, Hants, in Warblington parish. *Longcot*, Berks, near Barrington. *Longditch*, Northamptons. a causey that runs by Oldhambridge, through W. Deeping, in Lincolnshire. *Longdon*, Staff. 4 miles from Lichfield, on the road to Chester, on a brook that runs into the Trent. It communicates with the Grand Trunk navigation. *Longdon*, Shrops. near Drayton. *Longdon*, S. of Shrewsbury. *Longdon*, Worc. S. of Upton. *Longdridge*, Cornwall, NW. of Kellington.

Longfield, in Leitrim, Connaught.

Longfield, Bucks, near Fenny Stratford. *Longfield*, Kent, between Dartford and Cobham. *Longfleet*, Dorsets. at the bottom of Poole Harbour.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 21 miles in length, and 14 in it's greatest breadth; bounded on the W. by the river Shannon, on the E. and S. by West Meath, and on the N. and NW. by Leitrim and Cavan. It contains 23 parishes, about 10,000 houses, and rather more than 50,000 inhabitants, and is a rich and pleasant country, in general flat, in some places apt to be overflown by the Shannon, and towards the N. mountainous. A considerable quantity of linen is manufactured in the county, and large quantities of flax are sent to other parts.

LONGFORD, the capital of the county of Longford, is seated on the river Cromlin, or Cammin, which falls into the Shannon a few miles below, 64 miles NW. by W. of Dublin.

Longford, W. of Derby. *Longford*, near Gloucester. *Longford*, Midd. SE. of Colnbrook. *Longford*, Shrops. near Drayton. *Longford*, Wilts, 3 miles from Salisbury; here is an elegant seat of Lord Radnor, furnished with taste and abounding with beauties; but the situation of the house is low, and the ground too flat. *Longford's Burley*, Glouc. in Hampton parish. *Longham*, Dorsets. E. of Winborn Minster. *Longham*, Norf. NW. of East Dereham. *Longham*, Somersetshire, NW. of Somerton.

LONGHOLM, a town of Dumfriesshire, 22 miles E. of Dumfries.

Longhope, Glouc. 3 miles NE. of Mitchel Dean. *Longhope*, Northumb. near Hexham. *Longhorsly*, Northumb. near Widrington Castle. *Longhurst*, Northumberland, NE. of Morpeth.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into 3 counties, King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. It extends NE. from the city of New York about 140 miles, but is not more than 28 broad on a medium. Hence are exported, to the West Indies, &c. whale oil, pitch, pine boards, horses, cattle, flaxseed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York. This island, in 1792, contained upward of 30,000 inhabitants.

LONG ISLAND, an island of N. America, on the coast of Main, about 4 miles long and 1½ wide. Lat. 44. 10. N.

LONG ISLAND, a narrow island, about 2 miles in length, on the coast of Cork, in Munster, in Roaring Water Bay. Lat. 51. 26. N. lon. 9. 27. W.

Longlane Mill, Dorsetshire, near Pen. *Longleat*, or *Longfleet*, Wilts, 3 miles E. of Warminster; here the marquis of Bath has a fine seat, containing a well chosen collection of paintings, &c. *Longlede*, Somers. SW. of Ilchester. *Longlether*, Dorsets. NE. of Bridport. *Long Meg and her Daughters*, see *Lethbold*. *Longmore*, Staff. near Water Eaton.

LONGNAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Setchuen. It is situated on the river Mouquay, 710 miles SW. of Pekin.

Longney, Glouc. 3 miles E. of Newnham. *Longnon*, Shrops. near the river Warren, W. of Wenlock. *Longnon*, Staff. NW. of Lichfield. *Longnor*, by the Severn, SE. of Shrewsbury. *Longnor*, Staffordshire,

forfhire, near the fource of the river Idle.

LONGNEY, a town in the dept. of the Orne, 9 miles E. of Mortagne.

Longparish, Hants, between Amlover and Burton. *Longridge*, *Chapel* and *Hill*, Lanc. NE. of Preston. *Longridge*, Cumb. in Bromfield parish. *Longrigg*, Yorkshire, in Hulderness, NE. of Beverley.

Longrock, in the harbour of Donaghdee, in Down, Ulster, is a dangerous ridge of rocks stretching out into the sea.

Longsdon, Staff. near Leek.

Longside, a village of Aberdeenshire, 4 miles W. of Peterhead.

Longsleddle, Westmorl. near Kendal.

Longstock, Hants, between Dunbury Hill and Stockbridge. *Longstone*, Derbysh. in the High Peak. *Longthorp*, York. near Bedale. *Longthorp*, Northampton, near Peterborough. *Longtoft*, and its *Drain*, Linc. near Market Deeping. *Longton*, Staff. near Ridgley, consists of scattered houses, extending for a gateway on each side of the road. *Longtown*, Hereford, near Old Court. Dovey.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, is seated on the river Esk, near it's confluence with the Kirkstop, on the borders of Scotland, 9 miles N. of Carlisle, and 310 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

LONGUEVILLE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 9 miles S. of Dieppe.

Longwood, E. of Hartford.

Longwood, in Meath, Leinster.

Longworth, Berks, W. of Abingdon.

Longworth, Kent, E. of Chatley.

Longworth, Ecton, near Hereford.

LONGWY, a town in the dept. of the Moselle, seated on an eminence, near the Chiers, 9 miles W. of Luxemburg, and 167 NE. of Paris. It was taken by the Austrians, under General Clairfayt, August, 1792, but retaken the same of October following.

Longside, Westmorland, a mile on the river Lon.

LONS LE SAUNIER, a town in the dept. of Jura, formerly celebrated for it's salt works, which are now entirely destroyed. It is seated on the river Solvans, 31 miles S. of Dole.

LOO, a town of Dutch Gueldreland, 8 miles W. of Deventer. The Prince of Orange lately had a fine palace here. Also a town of the Austrian Flanders, 6 miles SSE. of Dixmude.

LOOE EAST and WEST, two small, strong towns in Cornwall, separated from each other by a creek, or river, of the same name, over which there is a narrow, stone bridge, at low water. They are W. of Plymouth, and 240 W. by S. of London. Each of them has a market on Saturday. The river Looe is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burthen.

Looke, *Higher* and *Lower*, Derbyshire, near Ashbourn.

Loop Head, or *Cape Lean*, in Clare, Munster, at the mouth of the Shannon. Lat. 52. 30. N. lon. 9. 56. W.

LOOPOOL, Cornwall, a lake near Helston, about a mile long, parted from the sea by a ridge, over which the waves sometimes beat with a wonderful roaring. It abounds with excellent trout.

Lope, Kent, S. of Maidstone.

LOPEN, a town and county of Liege.

Lopham, *North* and *South*, or *Great* and *Little*, Norfolk, on the borders of Suffolk, W. of Diss. *Lophamford*, Staff. NW. of Rudge. Lophams is a tan colour'd earth, which gives rise to the rivers Lesser Ouse and Waveney.

Loppington, Shropshire, NW. of Wem.

LORA, a town of Seville.

LORCH, a town and lordship of Hohenstein, in Upper Saxony.

LORCA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, inhabited chiefly by descendants of the Moors, called New Christians. It is seated on an eminence near the river Guadalentin, 9 miles SW. of Murcia.

LORCHA, a town of Mexico.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Shuter, in 1792, who, from the mast head, could distinctly discern 40 of them. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa nut was very distinguishable. The natives were of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they seemed to have some method of taking off the beard, for they appeared as if clean shaved. They had an ornament, consisting of a number of strings, like an artificial beard, which they tied between the nose and mouth; and their ears, under the nose. For that beard hung across both, which gave them the appearance of having two mouths. Their mats were neatly worked, which are not usually carried on. They have holes run through the sides of the nose into the nostrils; into which as well as through the septum, they thrust pieces of reed, or bone. They arms and thighs are tattooed in the manner described by Captain Cook, of some of the natives of the islands he visited in these seas, called Tatowing; and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lat. 5. 30. S. lon. from 159. 14. to 159. 37. E.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, an iſland of the S. Pacific Ocean, about 140 leagues E. of New South Wales. On the W. ſide is good anchorage, but the bottom is a coral rock. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a ſandy beach; and the iſland abounds with a variety of birds, which, when our ſeamen landed here, were ſo unaccuſtomed to be diſturbed, that they came near enough to knock down as many as they wanted with a ſtick. This iſland was diſcovered, in 1788, by Lieutenant King, in his voyage from Port Jackſon to Norfolk Iſland. At the S end of it are two very high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the ſea, the ſouthernmoſt called Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S. is a very remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a ſteeple at a diſtance. Lord Howe's Iſland is about 3 miles and a half long, and very narrow acroſs. Lat. 31. 36. S. lon. 159. 0. N.

Lordings, Suffolk, between Stepham and Billinghurſt.

LOREDO, a town in the late Venetian Dogada, 20 miles S. of Venice.

LORETTO, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. They pretend to ſhew here the Santa Caſa, or Houſe of Nazareth, in which Jeſus was brought up; and ſay that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now ſtands. This houſe is nearly 32 feet long, 13 wide, and 18 feet 9 inches in height, incruſted with marble, with inſide walls of brick, and ſome pieces of ſtone intermixed. The inner part, or chapel, is very old, but is ſurrounded by a marble wall, and within is a church built of freeſtone. A ſtatue, to repreſent Mary, the mother of Jeſus, with the image of Chriſt, covered with diamonds, in her arms, ſtands upon the principal altar: it is of cedar-wood, 3 feet high, but the face can hardly be ſeen, on account of the ſmoke of the numerous lamps around it. She is clothed with cloth of gold, ſet off with jewels, with a triple crown on her head, and the infant is covered with a ſhirt, holding a globe in it's hand, adorned with rich jewels. The ſanctuary is perfectly crowded with 62 great lamps of gold and ſilver; one of the golden ones, which was preſented by the Republic of Venice, weighs 37 pounds; there are alſo angels waiting about the holy image, one of maſſive gold and two of ſilver; and the walls are covered with plates of ſilver. Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, gave a crown of gold, worth above 100,000 crowns; and Iſabella, infanta of Spain, ſent a garment, which coſt 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France, and his queen, ſent two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Beſide theſe crowns, they ſent an angel of maſſy ſilver, holding in it's hand the figure of the dauphin, of ſolid gold. The jewels of the Holy Houſe, however, are nothing in compariſon with the treaſure, where the number, variety, and richneſs of the veſtments, lamps, candleſticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, images, cameos, pearls, gems of all kinds, &c. is prodigious. As for the town itſelf, excluſive of the chapel, it is neither very conſiderable nor very agreeable, nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almoſt all ſhoemakers, taylors, or ſellers of chaplets. Loretto is ſeated on a mountain, about 3 miles from the Adriatic, 10 SE. of Ancona, and 111 NE. of Rome.

LORGUES, a populous town in the dept. of Var, ſeated on the river Argens, 5 miles W. by S. of Draguignan.

LORN, a diſtrict in the N. part of Argyleſhire, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

LORRAIN, a ci-devant province of France, abounding in all ſorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-ſeed, game, fiſh, and, in general, all the neceſſaries of life. The air is thick and cold, but healthy; and it's lakes abound in fiſh. Here are fine meadows, and large foreſts, with mines of iron, ſilver, and copper, and ſalt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maeſe, or Meuſe, the Moſelle, the Seille, the Meurthe, and the Saure. Separated from Bar, it is about 30 leagues in length, and 23 in breadth. It now forms, with the duchy of Bar, the depts. of the Meuſe, Meurthe, Moſelle, and Voſges.

LORRIS, a ſmall town in the dept. of Loiret; 12 miles W. by S. of Montargis.

Lorton, Cumberl. a village divided into *High* and *Low*. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Cocker, in Lorton Vale, 4 miles SE. of Cockermouth. *Loſcomb*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles and a half from Netherby. *Loſcby*, Leic. NE. of Bilſdon. *Loſely*, Surry, on the Wey river, between Guilford and Godalmin. *Lockſtock Graham*, Cheſh. E. of Northwich. *Loſome*, Yorkſ. NW. of Howden.

LOT, a river of France, which has it's riſe in the dept. of Lozere, paſſes by, or near, to Mende, Cahors, Villeneuve, &c. and falls into the Garonne at, or near, Arguillon, in the dept. of Lot and Garonne. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

LOT, a dept. of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Correze, and on the SE. by the Aveiron. It takes it's name from

from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Dordogne, on the E. by the Lot, and on the S. by the Gers; it is ſo called from the junction of the two rivers of that name. Agen is the capital.

Lothbury, Bucks, N. of Newport Pagnel.

LOTHIAN, EAST. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, MID. See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, WEST. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Lottackbell, Devonſ. near Collumpton.

LOUBANS, a ſmall town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, ſituated in a kind of iſland, between the rivers Seille, Salle, and Solaan, 15 miles SE. of Chalons. It has many manufactories and an hoſpital; and is pretty much reſorted to by the merchants of France and Switzerland, for the purpoſes of commerce.

Louard, Dorſetſ. in Piddleton pariſh.

LOUDOWN, a county of Virginia.

LOUDON, a town, in the dept. of Vienne, ſeated on a mountain, between the rivers Creuſe and Dive, 27 miles NNW. of Poitiers, and 135 SW. of Paris.

Louch, Dorſetſ. in W. Knighton pariſh. *Lovelace*, Kent, in Betherſden pariſh. *Lovell's Croſs*, and *Heath*, Suſſex, NE. of Horſham. *Lovelſtan*, Devonſ. in Hewiſh pariſh.

LOWENDEGEN, a fortreſs in the late Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, 5 miles W. of Ghent.

Lovenor, Devonſhire, in the pariſh of Berry Pomery.

LOUGH AGHREE, in Down, Ulſter, 3 miles ESE. of Dromore. It is in length near a mile, and in breadth about a quarter; and ſtored with excellent trout and eels.

LOUGH ALLEN, in Leitrim, Connaught, more than 30 miles in circuit, and encompaſſed by high mountains, forming a beautiful and picturesque ſcene. This diſtrict abounds with coal and iron mines; and iron works have lately been eſtabliſhed in it's vicinity.

LOUGH ALLUA, in Cork, Munſter, within a mile of Inchigeela, and heretofore remarkable for the hermitage of Finbar, ſituated on an iſland in this lake.

LOUGH ARROW, in Sligo, Connaught, about 2 miles from Ballinaſabad. It has in it a number of iſlands, romantically ſituated and well planted.

LOUGHS BALLYDOWGAN, BALLYKILBEG, BALLYKINLER, BALLYNAHINCH, BALLYRONEY, and BEG, all in Down, Ulſter, and generally abounding with eels, trout, pike, and roach.

*LOUGHBOROUGH, a conſiderable town of Leiceſterſhire, with a conſiderable manufacture of ſtockings, and a very extenſive buſineſs in the coal trade, produced by the new canals. It is pleaſantly ſeated among fertile meadows, on the river Soar, which runs here almoſt parallel with the Foſſe, near the Foreſt of Charnwood, 18 miles N. of Leiceſter, and 110 NW. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

*LONGBRICKLAND, a town in the county of Down, in Ulſter. The name ſignifies the lake of the ſpeckled trout, and it was ſo called from a lake near it, which abounds with that particular ſpecies of fiſh. It conſiſts chiefly of one broad ſtreet, and is a great thoroughfare, being ſituated on the great road from Belfaſt to Dublin, from which latter place it is diſtant 58 miles N.

LOUGH CONN, a lake in Mayo, Connaught.

LOUGH CORRIB, in Galway, Connaught, is upwards of 20 miles long, and, in ſome parts, 6 broad, having very many fine iſlands in it. It is remarkable for the Gillaroe trout, a very delicate fiſh, which weighs from 12 to 18 pounds.

LOUGH CURRANE. See LOUGH LEE.

LOUGH DERG, a lake of Donegal, in Ulſter, from which the river Derg iſſues, which falls into Lough Foyle. In it is the iſland containing the little, narrow cell, called St. Patrick's Purgatory.

LOUGH DERG, a large lake in the Shannon, between Tipperary and Galway.

LOUGH DIAN, in Down, Ulſter.

LOUGH DIREVREAGH, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

LOUGH DORN, in Down, Ulſter.

LOUGH DRINE, in Cork, Munſter.

LOUGH ENNEL, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter, about 2 miles S. of Mullingar.

LOUGH ERIN, in Down, Ulſter, in the pariſh of Anahilt. It is ſo deep, in ſome places, that a line of 16 fathoms has proved inſufficient to ſound it. It is remarkable for breeding pike, trout, and eels of a very large ſize.

LOUGH ERNE, in Fermanagh, Ulſter, is divided into the Upper and Lower Lakes. See ERNE, LOUGH.

LOUGH ESK, in Down, Ulſter, produces plenty of char fiſh.

LOUGH FALCON, in Down, Ulſter.

LOUGH FOYLE, in Derry, Ulſter. Before the mouth of this lake, or gulf, is a

great ſand, called the Touns, which, however, does not obſtruct the navigation, as there are at all times 14 or 15 fathoms water in the channel, which is broad as well as deep; and in that arm whereon Londonderry ſtands there are 10 or 12, ſo that it is eſteemed as good and commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom.

LOUGHS GARA and GILL, in Sligo, Connaught.

LOUGH GILL, in Antrim, Ulſter.

LOUGH GLEN, in Donegal, Ulſter, about 22 miles WNW. of Londonderry.

LOUGH GUIR, in Limerick, Munſter.

LOUGH GULE, in Antrim, Ulſter.

LOUGH HANCH, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

LOUGH HENNEY, in Down, Ulſter.

LOUGH HINE, in Cork, Munſter. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and abounds with ſalmon, white trout, lobſters, crabs, eſcalops, and ſmall deep oyſters.

LOUGH HOYLE, in W. Meath, Leinſter, about 2 miles NW. of Mullingar.

LOUGH INCHIQUIN, in Clare, Munſter, affords delicious fiſh and fine views.

LOUGH INNY, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

LOUGH IRON, in W. Meath, Leinſter, about 5 miles NW. of Mullingar.

LOUGH KAY, in Leitrim, Connaught. It is a beautiful piece of water, interſperſed with iſlands, ſome of which exhibit old caſtles and ruins; ſome lofty timber-trees; and ſome, highly improved, a perpetual verdure, without a ſingle tree.

LOUGH KERNAN, in Down, Ulſter.

LOUGH KEY, in Roſcommon, Connaught, about 6 miles NW. of Carrick.

LOUGH LANE, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

LOUGH LEAN. See KILLARNEY.

LOUGH LEE, or LOUGH CURRANE, in Cork, Munſter, near the Bay of Ballinaſkeligs. It is of an oval form, about 3 miles in length, and half as broad; contains 3 ſmall iſlands, and abounds with excellent white trout and ſalmon.

LOUGH LEIGHS, or HEALING LOUGH, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Loughlin, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

LOUGH LOUGHAIL, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad, having in it 5 ſmall iſlands, which are planted with trees, and pretty well cultivated.

LOUGH MACKNEAN, in Fermanagh, Ulſter. It communicates with the E. part of Lough Earne.

LOUGH MACHAN, in Down, Ulſter. It is in the barony of Kinelearty, covers about 23 acres, and is ſtored with pike, eels, roach, and bream.

LOUGH MASK, in Mayo, Connaught.

LOUGH MORE, in Limerick, Munſter.

LOUGH NEAGH, ſituated in or between the counties of Armagh, Down, Derry, and Antrim, in Ulſter. It is the largeſt lake in Europe, thoſe of Ladoga and Onega in Ruſſia, and that of Geneva in Switſerland excepted, being about 20 miles long and 15 broad. The area of it is computed to be 100,000 acres. It is remarkable for it's healing virtue in ſcrofulous caſes, by bathing; and, for it's petrifying quality, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent ſoil at a conſiderable depth.

LOUGH PALLIS, in King's County, Leinſter, about 12 miles WNW. of Portarlington.

LOUGH RAMOR, in Cavan, Ulſter. It is near Virginia, about 40 miles from Dublin, and contains ſeveral iſlands, on which there are ſome ruins of caſtles.

*LOUGHREA, a town of Galway, in Connaught. It is ſeated near a beautiful lake of the ſame name, which is more than a mile in length, and one in breadth, 10 miles SW. of Galway, and 86 W. of Dublin.

LOUGH REE, between the counties of Longford and W. Meath, in Leinſter, and Roſcommon, in Connaught, is a handſome, ſpacious lake, formed by the Shannon, and contains ſeveral ſmall iſlands.

Loughbrigg, Weſtmorl. near Rydal, to which it is joined by a bridge, making one village with it.

LOUGH SALT, in Donegal, Ulſter, between Kilmacrenan and Glenn Inn, on the top of a lofty mountain.

LOUGH SCUDY, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

LOUGH SHARK, in Down, Ulſter, covers about 80 acres.

LOUGH SHELLIN, in W. Meath, Leinſter, within a mile of Daly's Bridge. It contains ſome ſmall iſlands, and is of conſiderable magnitude, extending to Finae, where it communicates with Lough Inny. Between the loughs is a bridge, which joins the counties of Weſt Meath and Cavan.

LOUGH SHY, in Mayo, Connaught.

LOUGH STRANGFORD, in Down, Ulſter, takes it's preſent name from a ſmall port town, called Strangford, ſeated on the W. ſide of the narrow entrance from the ſea. It was formerly known by the name of Lough Cone, or Lough Coyne. It is a deep bay, or inlet of the ſea, about 17 miles long and 4 or 5 broad, and abounds with excellent fiſh, particularly ſmelts; and, off the bar, there is a periodical

odical herring fiſhery in autumn. It contains 54 iſlands, ſmall and great, known by particular names, and there are many others which are nameleſs. Four of them are called Swan Iſlands, from the number of ſwans which frequent them. The great and profitable manufacture carried on in theſe iſlands, is the burning of ſea-weed into kelp.

LOUGA SWILLY, in Louth, Leinſter.

Loughton, Bucks, between Fenny and Stony Stratford. *Loughton*, Eſſex, 10 miles from London. *Loughton*, Linc. W. of Kirton, in Lindſey. *Loughton*, Linc. E. of Sleaford. *Loughton*, Devonſhire, near Plympton. *Lowick Bridge*, Cumb. near Coinſton Water. *Lovington*, Hants, near Alresford. *Lovington*, Somerſ. between Bruton and Somerton.

LOUISA, at firſt called DEGERLEY, a ſea-port of Nyland, built in 1745, as a frontier town towards Ruſſia. The houſes are all of wood, two ſtories high, and painted red. It is ſituated on a bay on the N. coaſt of the Gulf of Finland, and defended towards the ſea by a ſmall fortreſs.

LOUISBURGH, a town of N. America, capital of the Iſland of Cape Breton, ſubject to the Engliſh. It has an excellent harbour, about 6 miles in length, from NE. to SW. and more than half a mile in breadth, from NW. to SE. It's entrance is not above 1800 feet wide, and is formed by 2 ſmall iſlands. In the NE. part is a fine, careening wharf, to heave down, very ſecure from all winds. On the oppoſite ſide are the fiſhing ſtages, with room for 2000 boats to cure their fiſh; the cod being remarkably plentiful here, and, at the ſame time, better than any about Newfoundland. The fiſhery may, in general, be continued from April to the cloſe of December, when the harbour becomes impracticable, being entirely frozen, ſo as to be walked over. The town is about half an Engliſh mile in length, and 2 in circuit, built, for the moſt part, of ſtone houſes, and laid out in broad and regular ſtreets. At a little diſtance from the fort, or citadel, is a large parade, the inſide of which is a fine ſquare, near 200 feet every way. This iſland was taken by Admiral Boſcawen and Lieutenant-general Amherſt, June 27, 1758, and it's fortifications ſince demoliſhed. Lat. 45. 54. N. lon. 59. 48. W.

LOUISIANA, a large country of North America, ſituated on both ſides of the Miſſiſſippi, and bounded on the E. by Florida and the United States; on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico; on the W. by New Mexico; and on the N. by Indian Nations. It is agreeably ſituated between the extremes of heat and cold; it's climate varying as it extends towards the N. The ſouthern parts, lying within the reach of the refreſhing breezes from the ſea, are not ſcorched like thoſe under the ſame latitude in Africa; and it's northern regions are colder than thoſe in Europe under the ſame parallels, with a wholeſome, ſerene air. From the favourableneſs of the climate, two annual crops of Indian corn, as well as rice, may be produced; and the ſoil, with little cultivation, would furniſh grain of every kind in the greateſt abundance. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of live oak, aſh, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypreſs, and cedar, are aſtoniſhing. The neighbourhood of the Miſſiſſippi, beſides, furniſhes the richeſt fruits in great variety; the ſoil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is at this time a ſtaple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. Whatever is rich and rare in the moſt deſirable climates in Europe ſeems to be the ſpontaneous production of this delightful country. It is interſected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adayes, or Mexicano. In 1763, Louiſiana was ceded to Spain.

LOUISVILLE, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, and county of Jefferſon. It is ſeated on the river Ohio, oppoſite Clarkſville, at the Falls, in a fertile country, and promiſes to be a place of great trade; but it's unhealthineſs, owing to ſtagnated waters at the back of the town, has hitherto retarded it's growth. It is 80 miles SW. of Lexington. Lat. 38. 3. N. lon. 86. 30. W.

Lound, Eaſt, Linc. in Axholm Iſle. *Lound Hall*, Nott. N. of Retford, on the river Idle.

LOUNG, LOCH, an arm of the ſea, in Argyleſhire, about 15 miles long and 1 wide, between Loch Fyne and Loch Lomond. Near it's NE. extremity is the dark, wild, and romantic Vale of Glencroy.

Lourbottle, Northumberl. S. of Whittingham.

LOURDE, a town in the dept. of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient caſtle, ſeated on a rock, 10 miles from Baigneres.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, about 22 miles in length, and from 9 to 14 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Monaghan and Meath; on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford Bay; on the E. by St. George's Channel; and on the S. by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is

is the ſmalleſt county in the kingdom, but very fertile and pleaſant, and contains 61 pariſhes, 11,500 houſes, and about 57,750 inhabitants. It's chief towns are Dundalk, Garlingford, Drogheda, Ardee, and Dunleer.

LOUTH, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, 6 miles SW. of Dundalk.

*LOUTH, a large and conſiderable town of Lincolnſhire, containing many handſome houſes, and about 4000 inhabitants. It has a large church, with a fine ſteeple, thought by ſome to be as high as the ſpire at Grantham, which is 288 feet high. From hence there is a canal to the ſea, at Tilney, about 8 miles. It is ſituated on the river Lud, from which it takes it's name, 28 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 148 N. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Louther ſtown, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

LOUVAIN, or LOEVEN, a large city of the late Auſtrian Brabant, with a celebrated univerſity. The walls of this place are nearly 7 miles in circumference, but within them are a great many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the univerſity conſiſts of 60 ſmall colleges, much admired for their ſituation and architecture, but not ſumptuous. They formerly made large quantities of cloth here, inſomuch that this city contained, at one time, 150,000 clothiers; but at preſent their trade is greatly decayed, and the place is chiefly remarkable for it's good beer, with which it ſerves the neighbouring towns. In it's caſtle, built originally by the Emperor Arnulph, to defend the country againſt the Normans, and called at firſt Loven and afterwards Cæſar's Caſtle, the emperor, Charles V. and his ſiſters were brought up to the year 1510; and formerly the aſſembly of the ſtates was held here. It is now in ruins. It is ſeated on the river Dyle, 12 miles NNE. of Bruſſels.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortreſs of S. Holland, ſituated on an iſland, called the Bommel Waert, formed by the junction of the rivers Waal and Maeſe, 6 miles SE. of Gorcum, and 16 E. of Dort. In this caſtle, the patriotic chiefs were impriſoned by Prince Maurice, whence that party has ever ſince been called the Louveſtein party. Their principles are ſtrongly republican, and, of courſe, in direct oppoſition to the ſtadtholder.

LOUVIERS, a handſome town in the dept. of Eure, with a conſiderable manufactory of fine cloths. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, on the river Eure, 10 miles N. of Evreux, and 55 NW. of Paris.

LOUVIGNY, a town in the dept. of the Ille and Vilaine, 24 miles E. of Dol.

LOUVIGNY EN BAIN, a town in the dept. of the Ille and Vilaine, 7 miles SW. of Vitre.

LOUVO, a conſiderable town in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace, where the king paſſes one part of the year. It is very populous, and is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, 50 miles N. of the city of Siam.

LOUVOIS, a town in the dept. of the Marne, 9 miles NE. of Epernay.

Lowbyer, Cumberl. near Kirkhaugh

Lowdham, Nottingh. between Nottingham and Southwell.

LOWDORE, a celebrated cataract in Cumberland, on the E ſide of the Lake of Derwent, in the Vale of Keſwick. It is formed by the ruſhing of the waters of Watanlath through an awful chaſm, made by the contiguity of two vaſt rocks; but entirely fails in a dry ſeaſon.

LOWENSTEIN, a town, capital of a county of Suabia, annexed as a fief to the duchy of Wirtemburg. It is 20 miles NE. of Stutgard.

Lowes Foreſt, Northumberland, in the SW. part of the county.

LOWES WATER, a lake of Cumberland, about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is a moſt romantic ſpot, the oppoſite ſhores being rivals in beauty of hanging woods, little groves, and waving incloſures, with farms ſeated in the ſweeteſt points of view. It is of no great depth, and without char but it abounds with pike and perch, and has ſome trout. It is near Dean, and about 6 miles S. of Cockermouth.

LOWESTOFF. See LESTOFF.

Low Green, Worceſ. near Lindridge

Lowick Chapel, Lancaſ. N. of Ulverſto

Lowick Chapel, Northumb. between Wooler and Berwick.

LOWICZ, a town of Rava, in Poland

Lowhworth, 7 miles NW. of Cambridge. *Lowyln*, Northumb. betwe Lowick and Berwick. *Lownd*, Linc. of Stamford. *Lownd*, Suff. near the coa between Yarmouth and Leſtoff. *Lowsborough*, Yorkſhire, N. of Market Wigton. *Lowworthy*, Devonſhire, near Hol worthy.

Lowran, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Lowther, Weſtmorl. on the river Lod 2 miles from Penrith. Not far from t river is a row of pyramidal ſtones, 8 or feet high, which extend about a mil *Lowthorp*, Yorkſ. near Kilham. *Lo*

to

re, Lanc. near Leigh. *Lowye*, Northumberl. near Woller.

LOXA, or LOJA, a town of Granada, containing 3 parish churches and 4 convents. It has royal salt works and a copper forge, and is situated on the river Xenil, in a country producing abundance of fruits, legumes, olives, and saffron, 26 miles W. of Granada.

LOXA, or LOJA, a town capital of a jurisdiction of Quito, in S. America, containing 2 churches, a convent, a college, and an hospital. It's territory is famous for producing the quinquina tree, or bark, a well-known specific for intermitting fevers, and also for producing the trees which breed the cochineal, reckoned of equal goodness with that of Oaxaca, in Mexico; although the inhabitants breed no more than what they imagine will be sufficient for the dyers of that and the neighbouring jurisdiction of Cuença.

Loxbear, Devonf. NW. of Tiverton. *Loxford*, Essex, near Barking. *Loxborn*, Devonf. near Barnstaple. *Loxley*, Staff. near Needwood Forest. *Loxley*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin. *Loxley*, Warw. SE. of Stratford upon Avon. *Loxwood*, *Chapel* and *Park*, Suffex, on the borders of Surry, towards Awfold. *Loynton*, Staff. SW. of Eccleshall. *Loyterton*, Glouces. in Boxwell parish.

LOYTZ, a town of Swedish Pomerania, 14 miles S. of Stralsund.

LOZERE, a department of France, having the depts. of Cantal and Upper Loire to the N. and Gard to the S It includes the range of mountains from which it takes it's name. Mende is the capital.

LUBAN, a town of Novogrodeck, in Lithuania.

LUBANSKEN SEA, or, the LAKE OF LUBAN, a lake in Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. It abounds with excellent fish.

LUBBECKE, or LUTHICKE, a town of Minden, in Westphalia, with some trade in yarn and linen; also in the breeding of cattle and brewing beer.

LUBBEN, a town and small circle of Lusatia, situated on the river Spree, 56 miles N. of Dresden. It contains four churches, with a noble hospital, and a land-house, or house where the diets assemble.

Lubbenham, Leices. near Harborough.

LUBECK, a celebrated sea-port of Holstein, in Lower Saxony. It is a free, imperial city, and was long the head of the famous Hanseatic League, which was formed here in 1264. It was likewise the most commercial city and powerful republic of the north. It's fleet set the northern powers at defiance, and rode triumphant in the Baltic. But Lubec retains scarcely a shadow of it's former power. It's trade, however, is still considerable, but will probably be still farther diminished, if the Canal of Kiel should answer the purpose for which it was planned; for, by that means, great part of the merchandise, which now passes through this town, will be conveyed along that canal, down the Eyder, to Tonningen, and thence by sea, and up the Elbe to Hamburg. The houses of Lubeck are built all of stone, in a very ancient style of architecture; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coach house. The walls of many houses bear the date of the 15th century, and, at that period, no doubt, the town was esteemed very beautiful. The streets are, for the most part, steep, as the city stands on the two sides of a large hill, the eastern part extending towards the Wackenitz, as the western does towards the Trave.—Here are 4 parochial churches, besides the cathedral. The town-house is a superb structure, and has several towers. In it is a large hall, called *Haanseſaal*, where the deputies of the Hanse Towns used formerly to meet. Here is also a fine exchange, built in the year 1683. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and there are 21 preachers, whose chief has the title of Superintendant. Here were formerly 4 convents; and in that of St. John there are still 22 Protestant girls, under the government of an abbess. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hospital; that of St. Anne is made a house of correction; and of the monastery of St. Catharine, they have made a handsome college. In the great hospital, there is always a considerable number of poor men and women. Besidē this, there are 14 other hospitals, 1 for lunatics, a pest-house, and 4 others for sick persons. Lubec is seated at the confluence of the rivers Trave, (which is the largest), the Steckenitz, another navigable stream, by which it communicates with the Elbe; and the Wackenitz, which issues from the Lake of Ratzeburg, and, after joining the Sewartau, falls into the Baltic, by means of which several streams, long and flat-bottomed vessels pass from the Baltic into the German Ocean, 14 miles SW. of the Baltic, and 40 NE. of Hamburg. Lat 53. 52. N. lon. 10. 44. E.

LUBECK, THE BISHOPRICK OF, a small territory in that part of the duchy of Holstein, which was anciently called Wagria. The bishop, who is always of

the houſe of Holſtein, is a prince of the empire, yet, in the college of princes, he ſits neither on the ſpiritual nor temporal bench, but on a particular one, placed croſswiſe, and laid there purpoſely for him and the biſhop of Oſnaburg, when a Lutheran. The chapter conſiſts of 30 perſons, who are all Lutherans, 4 Roman Catholics excepted. The cathedral ſtands in Lubec, where, however, it has no authority.

LUBEC, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, near Madura. Lat. 5. 50. S. lon. 112. 22. E.

LUBEN, a town of Lignitz, in Sileſia.

LUBLIN, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, part of which is annexed to the new kingdom of Galicia. It contains ſeveral churches and convents, has three annual fairs, which laſt a month each, and are frequented by great numbers of German, Greek, Armenian, Turkiſh, Ruſſian, Jewiſh, and even Arabian merchants, and is ſituated in a very pleaſant and fertile country, on the little river Byſtranza, with a caſtle built on a high rock, 85 miles SE. of Warſaw.

LUBOMLA, a town of Chelm, in Poland.

LUC, a town in the dept. of the Var; a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, 12 miles W. of Pau; a town in the dept. of Lozere; and a town in the dept. of the Drome. Alſo a town of Leuchtenberg, in Bavaria, ſituated on the Nab, 12 miles NNE. of Amberg.

Lucan, a pleaſant village on the river Liffey, 6 miles from Dublin. It is noted for a medical ſpring.

LUCANS, a town and fertile juriſdiction, abounding in ſilver mines, of Guamanga, in Peru, ſituated not far from the ſource of the river Apurinac. The juriſdiction begins about 80 miles SW. of Guamanga.

LUCAR DE BAREMEDA, ST. a town in Andaluſia. It has a fine harbour, well defended, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Guadalquiver, 44 miles S. by W. of Seville, and 270 S. by W. of Madrid.

LUCAR DE GUADIANA, a town of Andaluſia, with a ſmall harbour ſeated on the river Guadiana, 12 miles N. of Ayamonte.

LUCAYA ISLANDS. See BAHAMA.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the ſame name. It is about 3 Italian miles in circumference, and fortified with 11 baſtions. The inhabitants, who are above 40,000, are conſiderable manufacturers of ſilk, and gold and ſilver ſtuffs; for this reaſon it is called *Lucca the Induſtrious*. They oblige all travellers who have arms to leave them at the city gate, and will not ſuffer any one to wear a ſword within it. The ſtate palace is a large building, and includes the arſenal, which has arms for 20,000 men. The houſes are handſome, and the ſtreets broad and well paved, but moſt of them are irregular. It is ſeated in the middle of a fruitful plain, terminating in pleaſant eminences, near the river Serchio, 10 miles NNE. of Piſa, 37 W. of Florence, and 155 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 10. 35. E.

LUCCA, THE REPUBLIC OF, a ſmall territory of Italy, lying on the Tuſcan Sea; about 24 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. The ſoil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, ſilk, wool, and cheſnuts. Their oil, in particular, is in high eſteem, but the poorer people receive part of their ſupport from cheſnuts, lupins, and French beans. The induſtry of the people, in improving to the beſt advantage every ſpot of their ground, is equally ſurpriſing and commendable. This republic is under the protection of the emperor. The regency conſiſts of a gonfalonier, aſſiſted by a council of 9 members; all of theſe, however, are changed every two months, and are choſen out of the great council. This is compoſed of 240 nobles, of whom one half forms what are called the ordinary counſellors, and the others the extraordinary. Both are changed once in two years, by a new election. The gonfalonier, and nine regent counſellors, whilſt in the adminiſtration, live in the ſtate palace, and at the public expence. The republic maintains a regular body of 500 men, and 70 Swiſs, as a guard for the regency. The number of inhabitants in the city, and the 150 villages belonging to it, is computed at upwards of 120,000. The revenues amount to about 30,000l. per annum.

LUCE, a great bay of Wigtonſhire, lying to the E. of the Mull of Galloway.

LUCENA, a town of Cordova; and a town of Valencia, 18 miles NE. of Segorva; both in Spain.

LUCENA, a town of Capitanata, in Naples, with a manufacture of cloth. It is 60 miles NE. of Naples.

LUCERN, one of the 13 cantons of Swiſſerland, and the moſt conſiderable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. and SE. by the cantons of Zug, Schewitz, and Underwalden; and on all the other ſides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants, who are Romaniſts, are under the ſpiritual juriſdiction of the biſhop

ſhop of Conſtance. It is about 30 miles in length, and 20 in it's mean breadth. The ſoil is fertile, but unequal; the ſouthern parts are mountainous, but without glaciers, and there is a very conſiderable exportation of cheeſe. The ſovereign power of this republic reſides in the council of 100, comprifing the ſenate, or little council. The former is the nominal ſovereign; but the power reſides in the latter, conſiſting of 36 perſons, who are formed into two diviſions, which exerciſe the office by rotation. Although the government appears purely ariſtocratic, yet this ariſtocracy is reſtrained in divers reſpects; as in the matter of making war or peace, concluding new alliances, acquiring new territories, or impoſing new taxes, the conſent of all the citizens muſt be obtained. The chiefs of all the republic are two magiſtrates, called advoyers.

LUCERN, a very ancient and tolerably well built town, the capital of the canton of Lucern, in Swiſſerland. It is divided into two parts by one of the branches of the river Reuſs, which falls into the lake, on which the town is ſituated. The ſtreets are clean, the grand church is very handſome, and the arſenal is well furniſhed with new cannon; but the town ſcarcely contains 3000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of conſequence, and little commerce; and there are few places where learning meets with leſs encouragement, and, conſequently, is less cultivated.—The bridges, which ſkirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the faſhionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. Being covered at the top, and open at the ſides, they afford a conſtant view of the beautiful and romantic country. They are decorated with coarſe paintings, repreſenting the Hiſtories of the Hebrews, the Battles of the Swiſs, and the Dance of Death. Lucern is ſituated on the Waldſtaetter See, or Lake of Lucern, where the Reuſs iſſues from it, 30 miles SW. of Zurich, and 35 E. of Bern. Lat. 47. 5. N. lon. 8. 6. E.

LUCERN, LAKE OF. See WALDSTAETTER SEE.

LUCERNA, a town of the Four Valleys, in Piedmont, to one of which it gives name. It is 5 miles SW. of Pignerola.

LUCIA, ST. or ALOUSIE, an iſland of the W. Indies, about 22 miles in length and 15 in breadth, affording amongſt other tropical productions, plenty of cocoa and fuſtic. It is very healthy, and exhibits a variety of hills, yet partly conſiſts of very fertile plains, finely watered with rivulets, and furniſhed with timber, fit for building houſes and windmills, and often employed for that purpoſe by both the French and Engliſh planters. It is provided with ſeveral good bays and commodious harbours, the chief of which, called the *Little Carnage*, is reckoned the beſt in all the Caribbee Iſlands. In it are two remarkably round and high mountains, ſaid to be volcanos, by which this iſland may be known at a conſiderable diſtance. It was long conſidered as neutral, by the Engliſh and French, till it was ceded to France by the peace of 1763. In 1777, it was taken by the Engliſh, but reſtored to the French by the peace of 1783. It has been again taken by the Engliſh in the preſent war, (by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, in 1794,) and ſtill remains in their poſſeſſion. It is about 70 miles NNW. of Barbadoes, and 38 S. of Martinico. Lat. 13. 25. N. lon. 60. 58. W.

LUCIA, St. one of the ſmaller Cape de Verd Iſlands, about 24 miles in length, with a commodious harbour on the E. ſide, formed by two ſmall iſlands, and affording good ſhelter and anchorage. The iſland is high and mountainous. Lat. 17. 18. N. lon. 24. 8. W.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Tuſcany.

Luckford, Dorſetſ. W. of Holme, by the river Luckford, which empties itſelf into the Frome, and forms the W. boundaries of Purbec Iſle. *Luckham*, Devonſ. in Uffculumb pariſh. *Luckington*, Wilts, SW. of Malmſbury. *Lucknor*, Northumb. W. of Sunderland.

LUCKNOW, an ancient city of Hindooſtan, capital of Oude. It is an extenſive place, but poorly built: the houſes are chiefly of mud, covered with thatch; and many conſiſt entirely of mats and bamboos; and are thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-tree, and ſometimes with ſtraw. The houſes of the merchants are of brick, lofty, and ſtrong, and there are ſome, but not many, magnificent edifices, Sujah Dowlah having deſtroyed moſt of the ancient palaces, when he erected others. The others are moſtly built on eminences, here and there, whence the inequality of the ground makes it troubleſome to walk, continually aſcending or deſcending. The ſtreets, moreover, are crooked, narrow, and ſtinking, every kind of filth being thrown into them, and no care taken to keep them clean. In the dry ſeaſon, the duſt and heat are almoſt intolerable; in the rainy ſeaſon, the mire is ſo deep as to be ſcarcely paſſable; and there is a great number of elephants belonging to the nabob and the great men

of his court, which are continually paſſing the ſtreets, either to the palace or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot paſſengers and ſhopkeepers. The palace of the nabob is ſeated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extenſive view both of that river and the country on the eaſtern ſide. Lucknow is 650 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 26. 35. N. lon. 81. 25. E.

LUCKO, a town of Volhynia, in Poland, 176 miles SE. of Warſaw.

Luckcme, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

LUCKOR, Glamorganſ. an ancient borough, on the river Luckor, which is navigable here for veſſels of 200 tons burden, and over which it has a ferry. It is 7 miles W. by N. of Swanſea.

Luckor, a river of Glamorganſhire, which paſſes by Llanetty or Llanelly, Luckor, &c. and empties itſelf into the Briſtol Channel at the Worms Head.

Luckton, Heref. near Croft Caſtle.

LUCO, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

Lucomb, Dorſetſ. 2 miles N. of Weſt Chelburgh.

LUÇON, or LUZON, a town in the dept. of Vendee, ſeated in an unwholeſome moraſs, on a canal, about 6 miles long, which communicates with the ſea, 17 miles N. of Rochelle.

LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the chief of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, about 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is not ſo hot as might be expected, becauſe it is watered by a vaſt abundance of large and ſmall lakes, ſprings, rivulets, and great rivers, and by the periodical rains, which inundate all the plains. There are ſeveral volcanos in the mountains, which occaſion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this very fertile and healthy iſland is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, ſulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, which is found in every part; horſes, buffaloes, game, 40 different ſorts of palm-trees, and all ſorts of fruits, both of the E. and W. Indies, with ſome that are to be found no where elſe. The inhabitants are compoſed of ſeveral nations, beſides Spaniards, and they all produce a mixed breed, diſtinct from any of the reſt. The blacks have long hair and good features; and there is one tribe who tattoo themſelves, drawing curious figures on their bodies. To this iſland the Spaniards bring all ſorts of commodities; ſuch as ſilver from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds from Golconda; ſilks, tea, Japan and China ware, and gold duſt, from China and Japan. The Spaniards ſend hence two large ſhips every year to Acapulco in Mexico, with merchandiſe, and return back with ſilver. There is an inquiſition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. This iſland is divided into ſeveral provinces, moſtly under the juriſdiction of the Spaniards. The principal are Illocos, the richeſt and moſt populous, the coaſt of which extends upwards of 30 leagues; Balagan, which contains about 2500 tributary Indians; Camarinas, in which is the city of New Caceres, the ſee of a biſhop; Paracale, which contains about 7000 tributary Indians, and abounds in mines of gold and other metals, and of valuable loadſtones; and Cagayan, in which are about 9000 tributaries. Manilla is the capital.

Ludbrook, Devonſ. in the pariſhes of Ermington and Modbury. *Ludburgh*, Lincolnſ. W. of Saltfleet. *Luddenham*, Kent, two miles from Feverſham. *Ludderton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Saerborn. *Luddeſton*, Kent, SE. of Halſted. *Luddington*, Huntingd. NW. of the Giddings. *Ludeington*, Linc. in Axholm Iſle. *Luddington*, Northamptonſ. NE. of Thrapſton. *Luddington*, Warw. SW. of Stratford upon Avon. *Luddington*, Wilts. S. of Highworth. *Luddington*, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax.

LUDER, a town of Fulda, circle of Upper Rhine.

Ludford, Heref. near Ludlow. *Ludford*, Linc. near Market Raiſin, where Roman coins have often been dug up.

LUDGERSHALL, a ſmall town in Wiltſhire, formerly the reſidence of ſeveral kings. It is ſeated near the Foreſt of Chute, in a delightful country, 15 miles N. of Saliſbury, and 64 S. by W. of London. Market diſuſed.

Ludgraves, Middl. near Hadley. *Ludham*, Norfolk, between Accle and Hickling. *Ludley*, Suſſex, W. of Pevenſey Marſh or Level.

*LUDLOW, a large, neat, flouriſhing and well-built town of Shropſhire, ſeated on the river Temd, near it's conflux with the Corve, in a pleaſant, fruitful, and populous country, 29 miles S. of Shrewſbury, and 138 NW. of London. Arthur prince of Wales, ſon of Henry VII. held a court, and died here; and here Henry VIII. eſtabliſhed the council of the Marches, whoſe lord lieutenant uſed to keep his court here, till they were diſuſed in the reign of William III. who appointed two lord lieutenants of N. and S. Wales. It is a great thoroughfare to Wales, and is much reſorted to by the Welch youth of both ſexes for education. Market on Monday.

Ludſham, Suſſex, near Marſhfield and Cuckfield.

Cuckfield. *Ludſton*, Shropſ. 5 miles from Bridgenorth. *Ludwell*, Herts, N. of Hitchin. *Ludwell*, Wilts, near Wardour Caſtle. *Ludwick Hall*, Herts, NE. of Hatfield. *Ludworth*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Ludworth*, E. of Durham. *Luffencot*, Devonſ. near Houlſworthy. *Luffenhall*, Herts, NE. of Stevenage. *Luffenham*, *N.* and *S.* Rutland, 4 miles from Uppingham. *Lufield*, part in Bucks, and part in Northamptonſh. in Stow pariſh. *Luff-wick*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Thrapſton. *Lug*, a river in Hereſ. which runs into the Wye near Hereford. *Lug*, a river which riſes in Radnorſhire, and running S. through Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, and Monmouthſhire, paſſes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at or near Chepſtow.

LUGANO, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, which is the principal of the 4 tranſalpine bailiwicks, about 20 miles in length and 13 in breadth. It is built round a gentle curve on the NW. coaſt of the Lake of Lugano, and is the emporium of the greateſt part of the merchandiſe, which paſſes from Italy over St. Gothard or Bernardin. It contains about 8000 inhabitants. Moſt of the houſes are built of tufſtone. The bailiwick contains 106 towns and villages, and about 53,000 inhabitants, who are all Romaniſts. The ſoil is fertile in paſture, corn, fruit, and ſilk, and olives are produced in great abundance. It is governed by a bailiff, ſent every 2 years by each canton in it's turn. Lugano is 17 miles NW. of Como. Lat. 45. 54. N. lon. 8. 48. E.

LUGANO, a lake of Swiſſerland, on the Italian ſide of the Alps, and in nearly the centre of the bailiwick of Lugano. It is about 20 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth; it's form very irregular, bending into continual ſinuoſities. It is about 190 feet perpendicular higher than the Lakes of Como and Locarno.

Lugban, Cornw. near Mount's Bay. *Lughan*, or *Luggan*, Cornw. among hills, N. of Redruth.

LUGO, a city of Galicia, chiefly celebrated for it's warm medicinal ſprings. It contains 3 pariſh churches, 4 convents, 2 hoſpitals, and a ſeminary, and is ſituated on the river Minho, 40 miles N. of Orenſe.

Lugwardine, near Hereford. *Luke's*, *St.* Suſſex, NW. of Midhurſt.

LULA, a ſea-port of W. Bothnia, ſituated at the NW. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, on a river of the ſame name, with a good harbour, 110 miles ENE. of Umea. Lat. 65. 36. N.

Luland Iſle, Cornw. at the mouth of Padſtow Haven. *Lulleſley*, Worceſ. 2 miles E. of Sukeley. *Lullington*, Kent, on the Derwent. *Lullington*, Derbyſ. SW. of Greſley Caſtle. *Lullington*, Somerſ. near Philip's Norton. *Lully*, Herts, SW. of Hitchin. *Lulſey*, SW. of Worceſter. *Lulworth*, *E.* and *W.* Dorſetſ. between Weymouth and Corfe Caſtle, The church of E. Lulworth, the whole of which is very ancient, has a tower of an uncommon form, reaching from the baſe to the top, like a cone. *Lulworth St. Andrews*, Dorſetſ. a mile SE. of Lulworth. *Lulworth Cove*, Dorſetſ. is 1380 feet in diameter, and 21 feet in depth at law water, and will admit veſſels of 80 tons burden. *Lumley Caſtle* and *Park*, Durham, on the Wear, oppoſite to Cheſter-le-Street.

LUNCARTY, a town of Perthſhire, about 5 miles N. of Perth. It is noted, at preſent, for one of the moſt extenſive bleaching grounds in Scotland, and is ſignaliſed in Scottiſh hiſtory, for being the place where, in the year 970, the gallant Hay turned the tide of conqueſt in favour of his countrymen, the Scots, in a victory obtained over the Danes.

Lund, Yorkſhire, NW. of Beverley. *Lund*, Yorkſ. N. of New Malton.

LUND, a town, the capital of Scania, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is accounted the moſt ancient in Sweden, according to an old proverb, that when our Saviour, Jeſus Chriſt, was born, Lund was in it's glory. Here is a univerſity, founded by Charles XI. for 21 profeſſors, and furniſhed with a good library. The number of ſtudents is about 300, and of other inhabitants about 800, who have but little trade. Here likewiſe a Royal Phyſiographical Society was inſtituted in 1776, and incorporated by the king in 1778. The ſubjects treated of in it's Acts relate only to natural hiſtory, chemiſtry, and agriculture. The cathedral is an ancient, irregular building. It is 20 miles SSE. of Landſcrona, and 225 SW. of Stockholm. Lat. 55. 33. N. lon. 13. 26. E.

LUNDEN, a town of Daniſh Holſtein, ſeated near the river Eyder, 24 miles W. of Renſburg, and 57 NNW. of Hamburgh.

LUNDY, an iſland in the mouth of the Briſtol Channel, near the middle, between Devonſ. and Pembrokeſ. It is about 5 miles long and 2 broad, and encompaſſed with inacceſſible rocks, ſo that it has but one entrance, and there ſcarcely two perſons

ſons can go abreaſt. In the N. part of it is a high, pyramidical rock, called the Conſtable. Here are horſes, kine, hogs, and goats, with great ſtore of ſheep and rabbits; but the chief commodity is fowl, with which it abounds much, their eggs being very thick upon the ground, at their ſeaſon of breeding. It had once a fort and a chapel; at preſent, the only inhabitants are a man and his family.

Lune, a river of Weſtmorland and Durham, which runs into the Tees below Longton, about 6 miles above Barnard Caſtle. *Lune*; ſee *Lon*. *Lune Foreſt*, Yorkſ. near Richmond.

LUNEBURG, a town of Natangen, in Pruſſia.

LUNEL, a town in the dept. of Gard, producing excellent muſcadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpellier.

LUNEN, a town of Mark, in Weſtphalia, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Zeſick and Lippe, 20 miles SSW. of Munich.

LUNENBURG, a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is ſeparated from Holſtein and Lawenburg on the N. by the river Elbe; and is bounded on the E. by the duchies of Brunſwick and Mecklenburgh. It is about 100 miles in length and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, Ilmenau, Jetze, the Old Mark, the Lahe, the Seeve, and other rivers; and part of it is full of heaths and foreſts; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars, which the German nobility come to hunt here for their diverſion, at certain ſeaſons. It is ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital.

LUNENBURG, a large, fortified town of Germany, containing about 1300 houſes and 9000 inhabitants. The chief public edifices are 3 pariſh churches, the ducal palace, 3 hoſpitals, the town houſe, the ſalt magazine, formerly a church belonging to the abbey of Heiligenthal, the anatomical theatre, and the academy. The Sulze conſtitutes a diſtinct part of the town, is walled in, and has a ſeparate magiſtracy. It conſiſts of ſmall houſes, built deep in the ground, with four large, leaden pans in each, which are new caſt every month, and wherein the ſalt is daily boiled. Every ſalt houſe is eſtimated at 40,000 rix dollars, ſo that the capital of the whole Sulze greatly exceeds the ſum of two millions of rix dollars. Of theſe ſalt-works, one-fifth part is the ſovereign's due. The ſalt trade, however, is much reduced ſince the commencement of the laſt century, yet it ſtill chiefly employs the inhabitants. Lunenburg is ſeated on the river Ilmenau, 36 miles SE. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 16. N. lon. 10. 31. E.

LUNENBURG, a town of Virginia, 50 miles SW. of Richmond; a county of Virginia; a town of New York; and a town of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, ſituated on the SE. coaſt, 40 miles SW. of Halifax.

LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of ſulphur and alum, and the ſprings that riſe from it are accounted excellent for curing various wounds.

LUNEVILLE, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, ſeated in a marſhy country, which has been drained, on the river Meurthe, near it's confluence with the Veſouze, 12 miles SE. of Nanci. In the 6th century, it was a county of itſelf, but in the 12th it was united to Lorrain. It's magnificent caſtle, where the dukes of Lorrain formerly kept their court, as did afterwards King Staniſlaus, is now converted into barracks. Staniſlaus founded here a military ſchool, a large library, and a fine hoſpital.

Lungdridge, Northumb. near Tweedmouth. *Lungford*, Hants, S. of Winchester.

LUNGRO, a town of Calabria Citra, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. It is 10 miles SSW. of Caſſano.

LUNGSARP, a town of W. Gothland, 57 miles from Gotheborg.

LUNGSUND, a town of Wermeland, in Sweden, 25 miles NE. of Carlſtadt.

LUNTENBURG, a town of Brunn, in Moravia, 36 miles SE. of Brunn. It was taken and burnt by the Pruſſian army, in 1742.

Luntley, Heref. S. of Pembridge. *Lunton*, Yorkſ. on the Tees, NW. of Rumbaldkirk.

LUNTZ, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria.

LUNZENAU, a town of Schonburg, Upper Saxony.

LUPANNA, an iſland in the Adriatic, ſituated near the territory of Raguſa, with a good and ſafe harbour. The ſoil is ſtony, but rendered fertile by the induſtry of the inhabitants, and the coaſts abound with fiſh.

LUPARA, a town of Moliſo, in Italy, 17 miles NE. of Moliſo.

LUPO GLAVO, a town of Iſtria.

Luppiat, Upper and *Nether*, Glouceſ. near Stroud. *Luppit*, or *Lovepit*, Devonſ

on

on the river that comes from Upper Ottery.

LUPPURG, a town of Neuburg, in Bavaria, 16 miles NW. of Ratiſbon.

Lupton, Devonſ. in Brixham pariſh. *Luſton*, Weſtmorl. near Kirby Lonſdale. *Luroſtle*, Northumberland, SW. of Alnwick.

LURCY, a town in the dept. of the Allier, 8 miles ENE. of Donjon.

LURCY LEVY, a town in the dept. of the Allier, 9 miles NNE. of Cerilly.

LURE, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone, chiefly remarkable for an abbey of Benedictines, converted, in 1764, into a chapter of noble canons. It is ſituated near the Ougnon, 30 miles NE. of Beſançon. Alſo a town in the dept. of the Allier, 18 miles NW. of Moulins.

*LURGAN, a town in Armagh, Ulſter, ſituated about two miles from Lough Neagh, of which it commands a beautiful and extenſive proſpect. The linen manufacture is carried on here very extenſively, and the country around it is much improved. It is 14 miles NE. of Armagh, and 67 N. of Dublin.

Lurganbuy, Leitrim, Connaught.

*LURGAN GREEN, a town in Louth, Leinſter, 37 miles N. of Dublin.

Lurgerſhall, Suſſex, near Blackdown Beacon.

LURI, a town of Corſica, 12 miles N. of Baſtia.

LURIN, a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Lima

LURS, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, 17 miles SW. of Digne.

LURY, a town in the dept. of the Cher, ſituated on the river Arnon, 14 miles W. of Bourges.

LUS, a town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, 3 miles SW. of Bareges.

LUS LA CROIX-HAUTE, a town in the dept. of the Drome, 15 miles ESE. of Die.

LUSATIA, a territory of Germany, about 80 miles long and 40 wide, bounded on the N. by the Mark of Brandenburg; on the E. by Sileſia; on the S. by Bohemia; and on the W. by Meiſſen. It is about 28 leagues long and 15 wide, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Upper Luſatia abounds in mountains and hills, in which are found many boggy and mooriſh tracts. The latter, on the contrary, has a great number of fine woods; the very great heaths themſelves being provided with it, even to exuberance. In each of theſe marquiſates, rye, wheat, barley, and oats, are cultivated; as alſo much buckwheat, together with peas, lentils, beans, and millet. The culture of flax is pretty conſiderable, and they make ſome white and red wine. The inhabitants of Luſatia enjoy an important means of ſubſiſtence, in the numerous and good manufactures of linen and woollen ſtuffs. Theſe flouriſh principally in Upper Luſatia. The cloth manufactures are the oldeſt, having been in vogue, in ſeveral towns, ſo early as the 13th century. There are alſo good manufactures of hats, leather, paper, gun-powder, iron, glaſs, wax bleaching, black and fine dyings, &c. &c. The moſt ancient inhabitants of this country were the Semnones, or Senones, a Suabian nation, who inhabited Upper Luſatia, but by their cuſtom of wandering, gave place to the Wandalers; and theſe laſt again, by a like expedition, in the 7th century, to the Sorber Wends, a Sclavonian people. At preſent, the towns are almoſt wholly peopled with German inhabitants, but, in the villages, a greater number of Wendiſthan Germans is to be met with. The principal rivers are the Spree, the Black Elſter, and the Pulſnitz. Upper Luſatia formerly belonged to Bohemia. Lower Luſatia, which alone, till the 15th century, was called Luſatia, was erected into a marquiſate, in the year 931, by Henry I. king of Germany. In the middle of the 16th century, they were both ceded to the Elector of Saxony, in conſideration of a large ſum of money, which the elector had advanced to the emperor, in his war with the Bohemians, with the ſingle condition, that the kings of Bohemia ſhould retain the armorial bearings. The whole country is now divided between the King of Pruſſia and the Elector of Saxony.

Luſby, Linc. NW. of Spilſby. *Luſhcomb*, Devonſhire, in Rattery pariſh.

LUSIGNAN, a town in the dept. of Vienne, ſeated on the river Vonne, 12 miles SW. of Poitiers.

Luſk, in Dublin, Leinſter.

LUSITZ, or MUNCHBACH, a river of Erzeburg, in Upper Saxony, which paſſes through the town of Friburg.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the duchy of Urbino, and croſſing part of Romagna, falls into the Adriatic, about 10 miles W. of Rimini.

LUSSAC, a town in the dept. of the Gironde, 6 miles ENE. of Libourne.

LUSSAC LES CHATEAUX, a town in the dept. of the Vienne, 18 miles SE. of Poitiers.

LUSSAC LE EGLISES, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 33 miles N. of Limoges.

LUSSAN, a town in the dept. of the Gard, 9 miles N. of Uſez.

Luſſe, a village of Dumbartonſhire, in Scotland, ſituated on the W. ſide of Loch Lomond, 10 miles NNW. of Dumbarton.

LUSSINGE, a town in the duchy of Savoy, 3 miles WNW. of Bonne.

Luſtleigh, Devonſ. near the river Bovy, not far from Bovy Tracey.

LUSTENFELDEN, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria, 2 miles E. of Lintz.

Luſton, Herefordſhire, NW. of Leominſter. *Luſton*, Somerſetſhire, 2 miles from Yeovil.

LUTANGE, a town in the dept. of the Moſelle, 8 miles SE. of Thionville.

LUTAYA, one of the ſmaller Manilla Iſlands, ſituated near the Iſland of Panay.

LUTENBURG, or LUTTENBERG, a town of Stiria, ſituated on the river Stantz, 22 miles E. of Pettau, and 100 nearly S. of Vienna.

LUTENBERG OBER, a town of Stiria, 3 miles SSW. of Lutenberg.

Luthingland, Suffolk, by the Lake Luthing, near Leoſtoff.

LUTKENBURG, a town of Holſtein, ſituated near the Baltic, 30 miles N. of Lubeck.

LUTKEN DORTMUND, a town of Mark, in Weſtphalia.

*LUTTON, a ſmall, dirty town, of Bedfordſhire, noted for it's manufacture of ſtraw hats. In it's church is a remarkable Gothic font, in form of a hexagon, open at the ſides, and terminating in elegant tabernacle work. It is pleaſantly ſeated among hills, on the river Lea, 20 miles S. of Bedford, and 31 N. by W. of London. A corn market on Monday.

LUTRI, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Pays de Vaud, ſituated on the N. coaſt of the Lake of Geneva, 2½ miles E. of Lauſanne.

LUTSCHINEN, a river of the bailiwick of Interlacken, and canton of Bern, in Swiſſerland, formed by the junction of two ſtreams, the one called the Weiſs Lutſchinen, flowing through the Valley of Lauterbrunnen, and the other called the Schwartz Lutſchinen, which comes from the Valley of Grindelwalde. After having left the fertile plains of Gifteig, and paſſed the village of Wilderſwyl, the breadth of the valley leſſens, and continues to grow ſo narrow, that the ſtream of the Lutſchinen can hardly force a paſſage. In a rainy ſeaſon, the river forms a torrent, which ruſhes impetuouſly through the great maſſes of rock, that obſtruct it's courſe, and, with inconceivable violence, forces from their beds the moſt enormous fragments. The road to Zwey Lutſchinen and Lauterbrunnen is over this river, by a kind of bridge, which, to a ſtranger to the country, preſents the moſt terrific appearance. It is ſuſpended over a roaring torrent, and fixed againſt the ſides of rocks; while a huge, vertical ſtone, raiſed in the middle of the river, ſupports ſome thick planks, ſo badly joined, as to be neither ſteady nor ſolid; and theſe form a wretched, inſecure bridge, over which the inhabitants of the country daily paſs, with a firm ſtep and undaunted eye; a paſſage, which the traveller, unaccuſtomed to ſuch ſtrange communications, would tremble to attempt.

LUTTER, a town of Brunſwick, in Lower Saxony, near which Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, was defeated by the Imperialiſts, under Count Tilly, in the year 1626; it is 11 miles NW. of Goſſlar. Alſo a river of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Aa 2 miles S. of Hervorden; and a river of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Lachte 12 miles NE. of Zell.

LUTTERBURG, a town of Hanover, formerly a county, and long governed by it's own lords. It is 15 miles S. of Goſſlar.

LUTTERHAUSEN, a town of Holſtein, in Lower Saxony, 2 miles from Hamburgh.

LUTTERINGHAUSER, a town of Berg, in Weſtphalia, 2 miles NE. of Lennep.

*LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, containing about 360 houſes and 1620 inhabitants. It's rector, the famous reformer, John Wickliff, died and was buried here, in the year 1385: but his bones were taken out of his grave, and burnt, 40 years after, by order of the council of Conſtance. The pulpit, in which he preached, is ſtill preſerved in it's church. The Roman Watling-ſtreet runs on the W. ſide of the town. It is ſituated on the little river Swift, (into which the bones of Wickliff were thrown, after being burnt) in a fertile ſoil, and pleaſant, open country, 14 miles S. of Leiceſter, and 88 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Lutton, Dorſetſ. in Steeple pariſh, Purbeck Iſle. *Lutton*, Northamptonſ. SE. of Oundle. *Lutton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. E. of Malton. *Luttonbory*, Lincolnſhire, near Holbeach.

Luttrell's Town, in Dublin, Leinſter, a romantic ſpot near Lucan.

LUTZELSTEIN, or PETITE PIERRE, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, formerly the capital of a county, which comprehended

comprehended a few villages, and ſubject to the elector palatine. It is ſituated on a mountain, defended by a caſtle, 24 miles NW. of Straſburg.

LUTZEN, a town of Merſburg, in Upper Saxony, 10 miles WSW. of Leipſic. Near this place, in the year 1632, was fought the famous battle between the Swedes and Imperialiſts, in which the former remained maſters of the field, but loſt their great king, Guſtavus Adolphus, in the very moment of victory. On the ſpot on which he was found dead, nothing but a bare ſtone has been erected, and which is ſtill to be ſeen there.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, ſeated on a mountain, with a caſtle, 30 miles NW. of Straſburg.

Luxborough, Somerſetſ. near Dunſter.

Luxborough, Eſſex, in Chigwell pariſh, near Woodford Bridge, is a ſuperb and elegant villa, built by Lord Luxborough, about 60 years ago.

LUXEMBURG, (anciently called LUCIS BURGUM, becauſe the ſun was adored here, as the moon was at Arlon, Jupiter at Carignan, and Mars at Marche-en-Famine) a city of the Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. The city of Luxemburg is ſmall, but ſtrong, as well from it's ſituation as it's fortifications. Sigefroy I. count of Luxemburg, built a wall round it in the 10th century. In 1543, Luxemburg was taken and pillaged by the French, commanded by Charles, duke of Orleans, ſecond ſon of Francis I. but in the year 1544, Ferdinand de Gonſagne, retook it for Charles V. after 15 days ſiege. It was again beſieged by the duke of Guiſe, in 1559, but he was obliged to retire when the French were defeated at St. Quintin. In 1597, the marquis de Biron attempted to take it by a coup-de-main, it having only a ſmall garriſon, but meeting a very obſtinate reſiſtance from the citizens, he was obliged to abandon his enterpriſe. The city continued under the dominion of Spain till 1684, when the French, under the marechal de Crequy, came to aſſault it, after having bombarded it in December the preceding year; the trenches were opened the 8th of May, and on the 4th of June the city ſurrendered. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Ratiſbon, concluded the ſame year, who very much extended the fortifications; but by the peace of Ryſwick, in 1697, it was reſtored to Spain. It was again taken by the French, in 1701, who ceded it, by the barrier treaty, to the States General; but in 1715, it was reſtored to the emperor. In the 16th century, when Philip II. eſtabliſhed ſo many new dioceſes in the Netherlands, it was in agitation to erect Luxemburg into a biſhopric, and to annex the abbey of Orval to it's revenues; but at the earneſt ſolicitation of the archbiſhop of Treves, whoſe ſpiritual juriſdiction extended over the city, and part of the province of Luxemburg, the deſign was laid aſide. The river Allitz runs through it, and divides it into the Upper and Lower Towns; the former almoſt ſurrounded with rocks, but the Lower ſeated on a plain. It is 25 miles SW. of Treves. Lat. 49. 37. N. lon. 6. 17. E.

LUXEMBURG, THE DUCHY OF, one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, lies in the centre of the Foreſt of Ardennes, W. of the electorate of Treves, and S. of the territories of Liege, Limburg, and Juliers. In ſome places it is covered with mountains and woods, but it is, in general, fertile in corn and wine, and has a good breed of cattle, and all ſorts of game; here are alſo a great number of iron mines and founderies for cannon, which laſt conſtitute it's greateſt riches. It is watered by many ſmall rivers, the principal of which are the Ourt, the Semois, the Laſs, and the Chiers, which diſcharge themſelves into the Meuſe, with ſeveral others which flow into the Moſelle. In the whole duchy, excluſive of the principal town (Luxemburg) are twenty-three other ſmaller ones. Charles IV. emperor of the Romans, raiſed the county of Luxemburg, in 1354, to a duchy, but dying without heirs, it came by his will to Wenzel, ſon to the emperor Charles IV. king of the Romans and Bohemia, who, by way of mortgage, ceded to the princeſs Elizabeth, daughter to his brother John, duke of Gorlitz, (who firſt married Anthony, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards John of Bavaria) this duchy, in lieu of a dowery of 120,000 Rheniſh florins, which he had promiſed to give her. In 1444, this princeſs ceded all her right in the duchy of Luxemburg to Philip, duke of Burgundy. By the peace of the Pyrenees, France obtained the diſtricts and towns of Thionville, Montmedy, Marville, Chevancy, Carignan, and Damvilliers; and, during the preſent war, the whole (with it's capital, which ſurrendered by capitulation, June 7, 1795) has ſubmitted to the French republic.

LUXEUIL, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone, remarkable for it's chalybeate ſprings and warm baths. A great number of urns, medals, and inſcriptions having been found here, it is ſuppoſed to have been a conſiderable place in the time of

of the Romans. It was deſtroyed by Attila in 540. Near the town was a late celebrated abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Iriſhman. It is ſeated at the foot of the Voſges, 15 miles W. of Veſoul.

Luxford Lake, Dorſetſ. the arm of the ſea, which encompaſſes Pool. *Luxton*, Somerſetſhire, between Axbridge and Uphill. *Luxulian*, Cornwall, W. of Leſtwithiel.

LUZ, LA, a ſea-port town of the Iſland of Canary.

LUBA, a river of Ruſſia, which empties itſelf into the Dwina at Uſting.

LUZARCHES, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oiſe, 15 miles N. of Paris.

LUZEBURG, a town in the circle of Weſtphalia, 2 miles NE. of Norden.

LUZECH, a town in the dept. of Lot, 8 miles WNW. of Cahors.

LUZERNE, a county of Pennſylvania, 80 miles long and 61 broad. In 1790, it contained 4904 inhabitants. Wilkeſborough is the capital.

LUZILLE, a town in the dept. of Indre, 9 miles S. of Amboiſe.

LUZY, a town in the dept. of Nievre, 17 miles SW. of Autun.

LUZZANA, a town in the duchy of Mantua, 22 miles S. of Mantua.

LUZZARA, a town of Mantua, ſituated near the confluence of the rivers Po and Croſtolo, 16 miles S. of Mantua. It is remarkable for a long and bloody battle fought here, in 1702, between the Imperialiſts, under Prince Eugene, and the French and Spaniards, commanded by the Duke of Anjou. Both ſides claimed the victory.

LUZZI, a town of Calabria Citra. It is ſituated near the river Crate, 3 miles S. of Biſignano.

LYBD. See LIDD.

Lyddam, Shropſ. N. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Lydden*, Kent, SE. of Barham Downs. *Lydiate*, Lanc. SW. of Ormſkirk. *Lyddington*, and it's *Park*, Rutland, between Uppingham and Rockingham. *Lyddon*, a river in Dorſetſhire, which runs into the Stour near Sturminſter Newton. *Lydſing*, Kent, near Graveſend. In this village 600 young Normans, who came over with Alfred and Edward, the ſons of Ethelred, after the death of Canute, to take poſſeſſion of their father's throne, were maſſacred by Godwin earl of Kent. *Lye*, Glouc. NW. of Cheltenham. *Lye*, near Worceſter, S. of the Teme. *Lye*, Surry, near Ryegate. *Lye, N.* and *S.* Oxfordſ. near Witney. *Lyehouſe*, Suſſex, near Bolney.

LYESSE, a town in the department of the North, 15 miles E. of Landrecy.

Lyſden, Northamptonſ. SW. of Oundle. *Lyford*, Berks, near Wantage.

LYGE, a town of Norway, ſituated near a lake of the ſame name, 16 miles NW. of Chriſtianſand.

Lygh, Hants, on the borders of Suſſex.

LYGUM, a town in the duchy of Sleswick, 14 miles W. of Apenrade.

Lyham, Northumberl. NE. of Woller. *Lylborn*, Northamp. NE. of Hilmerton, near Dow Bridge. *Lyleſhill*, Shropſhire, S. of Newport. *Lymbergh*, *Great* and *Little*, Lincolnſ. W. of Great Grimſby. *Lyme*, Cheſhire, E. of Warrington.

*LYME REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhire, ſeated in a cavity between two rocky hills, on the river Lyme, which runs through it, at the head of a little inlet, and from which it takes it's name. It's harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb, behind which ſhips lie in ſafety; and it has a Newfoundland and coaſting trade, but greatly on the decline. It is a place of reſort for ſea-bathing, and is remarkable for the landing of the duke of Monmouth, in 1685, for the execution of his ill-judged deſign againſt James II. Lyme is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, and 143 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

LYMFIORD, or LYMFURT, a gulf, or large bay near the W. coaſt of N. Jutland, which communicates with the Scaggerac, and runs 80 miles inland, widening gradually, and forming ſeveral iſlands. It is ſeparated from the North Sea only by a narrow bank.

Lyming, Kent, 2 miles S. of Elham.

*LYMINGTON, a town of Hampſhire, about a mile from the channel that runs between the main land and the Iſle of Wight, has a harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burden. The chief trade is making ſalt. It is ſeated on a high hill, 97 miles SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Lymiſter, Suſſex, near Arundel. *Lymbridge*, Northumberl. on the Coquet, near Harbottle Caſtle.

LYNCH, a town of S. Carolina, 11 miles S. of George Town.

LYNDALS, a river of Norway, which runs into the Baltic, about 10 miles NNW. of Chriſtianſand.

Lyndel, Lancaſ. near Cartmel. *Lyndholm*, or *Linham*, Yorkſ. in a moraſs, below Hatfield. *Lyndhurſt*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. Here is a ſeat, which belongs to the duke of Glouceſter, as lord warden

warden of the New Foreſt. It is 7 miles N. of Lymington. *Lyndhurſt, Wood*, Nott. E. of Mansfield. *Lynaen*, Rutland, 4 miles from Stamford. *Lyndridge*, Kent, between Tunbridge and Rye. *Lyndſel*, Eſſex, SE. of Thaxted. *Lyne*, rivers in Staffordſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Northumberland.

Lyne, a village of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Lyne and Tweed, 3 miles W. of Peebles.

Lynemouthſtock, Northumberl. in Woller lordſhip. *Lynford, Great* and *Little*, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Lynther*, a river in Cornwall. *Lyniel*, Shropſhire, NW. of Wem. *Lynley*, Shropſhire, N. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Lynn*, a river of Norfolk, which runs into the Ouſe at Lynn Regis.

LYNN, a town of Maſſachuſets, 5 miles NE. of Boſton.

Lynn, North, Norf. at the mouth of the Ouſe. It had formerly a church, called St. Edmond's, which has long ſince been entirely ſwallowed up by the ſea. On the oppoſite ſide of the river is *Lynn, Old*, or *Weſt*.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a populous and flouriſhing town of Norfolk. The ſituation of this town, near the fall of the Ouſe into the ſea, after having received ſeveral other rivers, of which ſome are navigable, gives it an opportunity of extending it's trade into 8 different counties, by which many conſiderable cities and towns, viz. Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St. Ive's, Huntingdon, St. Neot's, Northampton, Cambridge, St. Edmundſbury, and the N. part of Bucks, as well as the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are ſupplied with heavy goods, not only of home produce, as coals and ſalt from Newcaſtle, but alſo of merchandiſe imported from abroad, eſpecially wine, of which two articles, viz. coals and wine, this is the greateſt port for importation of any place on all the eaſtern coaſt of England; and thoſe wherein the Lynn merchants deal more largely than any town in England, except London, Briſtol, and Newcaſtle. In return for this, Lynn receives back all the corn which the counties juſt mentioned produce, for exportation; and therefore ſends more of it abroad than any port, except Hull. The foreign trade of the merchants here is very conſiderable, eſpecially to Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, and alſo to Spain and Portugal, and formerly they drove a good trade to France, till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. The harbour is ſafe when ſhips are in it, but difficult to enter by reaſon of the many flats and ſhoals in the paſſage; but they are well buoyed, and good pilots are always ready. It's air is unwholeſome, on account of it's vicinity to the ſeas. The ſtreets are narrow, but well paved, and it has a good market-place, and a noble old town-houſe and exchange. It is 106 miles N. by E. of London. Lat. 52. 45. N. lon. 0. 28. E. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

Lynſtock Caſtle, Cumberl. on the river Eden, NE. of Carliſle. *Lynthorp*, Yorkſ. W. of Bradford. *Lynton*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, N. of York Woulds. *Lynton*, Yorkſ. on the Ouſe, SE. of Boroughbridge. *Lynton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on the Wherfe, between Bardon Chace and Kettledale. *Lynton*, Northumberl. NE. of Morpeth. *Lynton, Weſt*, Cumb. on the Leven, W. of Brampton. *Lynwood*, Hants, in the New Foreſt.

LYOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, near the S. coaſt of Funen.

LYOENA, a town of Algiers, in Africa, 106 miles S. of Conſtantina.

Lyom, Northumb. NE. of Woller.

LYON, a town of N. Carolina.

Lyon, a river of Scotland, which iſſues from Loch Lyon, on the SW. part of Perthſhire, and runs into the Tay about 2 miles ENE. of Kenmore.

Lyonneſs, Cornwall, part of the promontory overflowed at the Land's End.

LYONNOIS, a ci-devant province of France, W. of the rivers Saone and Loire, about 30 miles in length and 17 in breadth. It now forms, including the diſtricts of Beaujelois and Forez, the department of the Rhone and Loire. Lyons is the capital.

LYONS, a large, ancient, and famous city, in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, the moſt conſiderable in the kingdom next to Paris, for beauty, commerce, and opulence, and is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Saone, by the ſide of two high mountains. It was founded, about the year 42 B.C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally deſtroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are ſtill obſerved, that evince it's Roman origin. Lyons was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and before it's recent calamities, contained about 160,000 inhabitants, upward of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich ſtuffs of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip,

workmanſhip, in ſilk, gold, ſilver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent ſtructures. The Hotel de Ville vied with that of Amſterdam; and the theatre was not ſurpaſſed by any in France. The other principal public buildings are the Hotel de Dieu, the hoſpital of charity, the exchange, the cuſtom-houſe, the palace of juſtice, the public library, and a well ſupplied arſenal. The town-houſe, cathedral, and many other buildings, are alſo magnificent. The bridge, which unites the city with the ſuburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long. The houſes, in general, are high and well built; it has 6 gates and 4 ſuburbs, and had, before the revolution, 4 abbeys, 50 convents, 3 public ſchools, a college of phyſic, an academy of arts and ſciences and belles lettres, a ſociety of agriculture, and a veterinary ſchool. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when the miſchiefs of the revolution were poured upon this devoted city in all their horrors. In June, 1793, the Lyoneſe revolted againſt the national convention, and ſuſtained, with great bravery, an active ſiege of two months. General Kellerman, who commanded the army of the Alps, was ordered to beſiege the city; but not anſwering to the impatience of the convention, he was removed, and general Doppet appointed to ſucceed him, to whom the inhabitants, who were not only unuſed to arms, but very ill provided with the means of defence, as well as the neceſſaries of life, were obliged to ſurrender on the 8th of October following. Conſiderable loſſes were ſuſtained by the beſiegers, as well as the beſieged, in their various actions; a great part of the city was reduced to aſhes, by an inceſſant bombardment; and, when taken, it became a prey to the mercileſs victors, who ſatiated their rage by barbarities for which language has no name. The miſerable victims, who were too numerous for the individual operation of the guillotine, were driven in great numbers, with the moſt ſavage and blaſphemous ceremonies, into the Rhine, or hurried in crowds to the ſquares, to be maſſacred by the more painful operation of fire-arms and artillery. It is ſuppoſed that not leſs than 70,000 perſons in this unfortunate city alone were either put to death or forced into exile. It was alſo decreed by the convention, that the walls and public buildings of Lyons ſhould be deſtroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of VILLE AFFRANCHIE. In 1794, however, on the deſtruction of the faction of the Jacobins, the convention decreed, that the city ſhould reſume it's ancient name, and that meaſures ſhould be taken to reſtore it's manufactures and commerce. Lyons is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Swiſſerland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year. It derives vaſt advantages from the rivers it ſtands upon; and is 70 miles S. by W. of Geneva, and 220 SE. of Paris. Lat. 45. 46. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

Lyonſhall Caſtle, Cumberl. near Carliſle.

LYPEZE, or LIPCH, a town of Hungary, capital of the county of Lypeze.

Lypiat, Upper and *Lower*, Glouceſterſhire, hamlets in the pariſh of Stroud.

LYSE, a town of Norway, 8 miles SSW of Bergen.

LYSEKIL, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 16 miles W. of Uddevalla.

LYSKO, a town of Novogrodeck, in Lithuania, 52 miles SW. of Novogrodeck.

LYSOBYKI, a town of Lublin, in Poland, 20 miles NNW. of Lublin.

LYSTON, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Lyd, 4 miles from Newport. Market on Saturday.

Lyſton Hall, Eſſex, SW. of Melford, in Suffolk.

LYSWIK, a town of Warmeland, in Sweden, 34 miles N. of Carlſtadt.

Lytborrow, Northamp. between Towcester and Daventry.

LYTCHAM, a ſmall town of Norfolk, between E. Dereham and Caſtle Riſing. It is 24 miles W. of Norwich, and 92 NNE. of London. Market diſuſed.

Lythe, Yorkſ. 3 miles from Whitby.

Lythe, Weſtmorl. near Croſthwate. *Lythe Chapel*, Suſſex, NW. of Stedham. *Lytham*, Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Lytham*, Yorkſ. near N. and S. Cave. *Lytton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Langſterdale Chace.

MABERIA, a lake of Africa, whoſe waters run into the Senegal, in Lat. 14. 40. N. lon. 7. 40. E.

Mabin, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford.

Mablethorp, or *Mallerthorp*, Linc. near the coaſt, SE. of Saltfleet.

MABRA, a town on the coaſt of Algiers, 10 miles W. of Bona.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, ſeated in an iſland at the mouth of the river Tae. The Portugueſe have been in poſſeſſion of the town and harbour ſince the early part of the 17th century. The houſes are low, but built after the ſame manner as in Europe. The Portugueſe on this iſland are properly a mixed breed; having taken Aſiatic women to their wives. Here is a Portugueſe governor, as well as a Chineſe mandarin. The former nation pays a tribute of 100,000 ducats, for the liberty of chuſing their own magiſtrates, &c. The city is defended by 3 forts, built upon eminences; the works are good, and well planted with artillery. Lat. 22. 33. N. lon. 113. 51. E.

MACAO, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

MACAS, a town and juriſdiction of Quito, S. America, 40 miles E. of Quito.

MACASSAR, or BONY, a conſiderable kingdom of Aſia, in the ſouthern part of the iſland of Celebes. In the mountains there are quarries of very fine ſtone, as well as mines of gold and copper. The ſoil is extremely fertile, and there are ripe fruits at all times of the year. The Macaſſars are ſtout, robuſt, courageous, and addicted to war. They are Mahometans by profeſſion, and the flatteſt-noſed women are accounted the greateſt beauties.

MACASSAR, a town and harbour on the SW. coaſt of the iſland of Celebes, capital of the kingdom of the ſame name. The houſes are all of wood, and ſupported by thick poſts, to preſerve them from inundations; and they have ladders to aſcend into them, which they draw up when they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, ſo that the rain cannot penetrate. It is ſeated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. The king is in alliance with the Dutch. Lat. 5. 0. S. lon. 119. 54. E.

MACASSAR, STRAITS OF, the ſea, or narrow channel, between the iſlands of Celebes and Borneo.

MACARSCA, a ſea-port of Dalmatia 36 miles E. SE. of Spalatro.

* MACCLESFIELD, a large handſome town of Cheſhire, with manufactures of cotton, mohair, twiſt, hatbands, buttons, and thread. Here are ſeveral mills, for the winding of ſilk, and a conſiderable manufactory of mohair buttons. It is ſeated at the edge of a foreſt, of the ſame name, near the river Bollin, 36 miles E. of Cheſter, and 171 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey, bounded by Romania and Bulgaria on the E. the Archipelago and Theſſaly on the S. Servia and Bulgaria on the N. and Albania on the W. The air is clear, ſharp, and wholeſome, and the ſoil is for the moſt part fertile. In the inland part are ſeveral uninhabited waſtes. Salonichi is the moſt conſiderable town.

MACER. See MACRES.

MACERATA, a town of Ancona, Italy, with a univerſity; generally conſidered as the capital of the province; and a town of Lavora, Naples, about 3 miles from Capua, in the road to Naples.

MACHALA, a town of Guaquil, in Quito, S. America.

Mac Gilly Cuddy's Reeks, a range of high mountains in Kerry, Munſter, in the parish of Knockane.

MACHECOUL, at town in the depart. of Lower Loire, 18 miles SW. of Nantes.

MACHIA, a town of Moliſe, and a town of Capitanata; both in Naples.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, near the W. coaſt of Gilolo. It is about 20 miles in circumference, and the moſt fertile of them all. It is populous, and produces the beſt cloves and ſago. The Dutch have three forts, with companies of ſoldiers to guard the iſland. Lat. 0. 26. N. lon. 126. 55. E.

MACHINLETH, a town of Montgomeryſhire, ſeated on the river Douay, over which is a large ſtone bridge which leads into Merionethſhire. Here Owen Glendour, in 1402, accepted the crown of Wales, and aſſembled a parliament: the houſe wherein they met is now ſtanding, divided into tenements. It is 30 miles W. of Montgomery, and 198 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

MACKERAN, or MACKRAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by Segeſtan and Candahar, on the E. by Hindooſtan, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by Kerman. The ſouthern

part is little more than a deſart for 60 leagues together. In the northern parts water is ſcarce, and deep and moving ſands often ſtop and ſometimes overwhelm travellers in their journey. It is the Gedroſia of the ancients. Kidge is the capital.

Mackworth, near Derby.

Maclony, in Cork, Munſter.

MACOCO. See ANRICO.

MAÇON, or MASCONS, a trading town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, formerly capital of the Maconnors. It is ſeated near the Saone, 35 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 SE. of Paris.

Macreddin, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

MACRES, a river of Africa, which runs acroſs the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, 20 miles E. of Lebida.

MACRI, an ancient town of Samos.

MACRONISI, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Livadia, anciently very populous, but now deſerted. It affords a habitation for lizards and other reptiles, and in the internal parts are found a number of rare plants. It is 20 miles E. of Setines.

MACROOMP, a town of Cork, in Munſter, where many perſons are employed in combing wool and ſpinning yarn. Some ſalt works have been erected here. Half a mile from the town there is a mild chalybeate ſpa. It is ſituated in the barony of Muſkerry, 142 miles SW. of Dublin.

MACUNA, one of the Navigators Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, where M. de la Peyrouſe met with his firſt fatal accident, M. de Langle, his captain of the Aſtrolabe, with 8 officers and 5 ſeamen, being maſſacred by the natives. Lat. 14. 19. S. lon. 169. W.

MACZUA, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea.

MADAGASCAR, an iſland lying on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, about 800 miles in length, and from 120 to 200 in breadth. The inhabitants in the interior are black. Their hair is long and curled, at leaſt on the coaſts; and there are ſome likewiſe of a yellowiſh complexion, who have neater features than the reſt. The iſland is uneven and hilly, but the face of the country is one of the moſt agreeable in the world. It is extremely populous; yet they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages, a ſmall diſtance from each other. Their houſes are huts, with doors ſo low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without ſtooping. They have neither windows nor chimneys, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture conſiſts of a few baſkets, to put their neceſſaries in, and they can change their habitations when they pleaſe. There are a great many petty kings, whoſe riches conſiſt in cattle and ſlaves, and they are often at war with each other. Great quantities of iron and ſteel are found throughout the iſland; as alſo three ſorts of gold. The rivers and brooks are rich in various kinds of precious ſtones. The productions of the iſland, are the *ravens*, a kind of palm-tree known only in Madagaſcar, the top of which is prepared and eaten like the cabbage palm, and of the ribs of its leaves they form the walls of their houſes; rice, barley, ſugar-canes, white pepper, ginger, cocoa-nuts, grapes, ſaffron, ſeveral kinds of gums, five different kinds of honey, and a variety of plants unknown to Europeans. Buffaloes run in herds and there are great numbers of ſheep whoſe mutton is finely taſted, as well as goats, kids, and other kinds of uſeful quadruped animals, but neither elephants tigers, lions, nor horſes. Large crocodiles, monkeys, wild boars, cameleons lizards, locuſts, inſects, birds, and fiſh, are numerous. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in building, in gold and iron works, making of earthenware, ſpinning, weaving, cordage, fiſhing, hunting and moſtly in agriculture. The language has a great affinity with the Arabic, the Arabs having made a conqueſt of the iſland about 300 years ago. The French have frequently attempted to ſettle here but have always been driven hence. Lat. from 12. 0. to 25. 30. S.

Madam's Court Hill, in Kent, 19 miles from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. It commands a beautiful proſpect of Kent and Suſſex. *Madam's Court*, Kent, a hill near Maidſtone. *Maddern*, Wilts, 9 miles from Saliſbury.

MADEIRA, an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, principal of a group called the Madeiras, and ſubject to the Portugueſe. The climate is more temperate than in the Canaries, and the ſoil more fertile, for wine, ſugar, fruits, &c. but leſs ſo in corn, though infinitely better watered with ſprings and rivers. Spring and autumn reign here together, and produce flowers and fruit throughout the year. It abounds in every kind of tropical and European fruits; as oranges of all ſorts and dimenſions, lemons of a prodigious ſize, bananas, citrons, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, plums, melons, apples, and ſtrawberries, that grow wild in the mountains with aſtoniſhing profuſion; grapes which are as large as our common plums, and remarkable for their peculiar flavour. The

oranges are of a ſanguine red: this ſpecies is produced from the common orange-bud, ingrafted on the pomegranate ſtock. There is likewiſe a kind of pear found here, not bigger than a walnut, and very criſp. The ſugar-cane alſo is cultivated with ſucceſs, though not in any conſiderable quantity. The cedar tree is found in great abundance: it is extremely beautiful: moſt of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant ſmell. The dragon tree is a native of this iſland, as are alſo maſtic and other gums. Flowers nurſed in the Engliſh greenhouſes grow wild here, in the fields; the hedges are moſtly formed of myrtles, roſes, jeſſamine, and honeyſuckle in everlaſting bloſſom, while the larkſpur, the fleur-de-lis, the lupine, &c. ſpring up ſpontaneouſly in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be ſeen in the iſland; the lizard is the moſt common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former, numbers are ſent every year to England. But Madeira is principally celebrated for its excellent wine, which, moreover, keeps beſt in the hotteſt climate under the torrid zone. For this reaſon the inhabitants of the W. India Iſlands, that can afford it, drink little elſe; and the Madeira wine that is brought to England, is thought to be worth little, unleſs it has firſt been a voyage to the E. or W. Indies. Theſe wines are of different kinds, different both in taſte, colour, and ſtrength. The exports of this article, and the profits on it are immenſe, and bring a large revenue to the king of Portugal. In Madeira are made the fineſt ſweetmeats in the world; all kinds of fruits being here candied in the moſt exquiſite perfection. Madeira is well watered and peopled; the inhabitants are good-natured, ſober, frugal, and indolent. Funchal is the capital of this iſland, which is about 150 miles in circumference, and lies in 16 deg. W. long. and 33 deg. N. lat.

MADELEY, a town of Shropſhire, ſituated near the iron bridge in Colebrook Dale, 8 miles NNW. of Bridgnorth, and 147 NW. of London.

Madeley, Staff. SW. of Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Madeley Alphorn*, Staff. near Uttoxeter. *Madeley Houſe*, Linc. NW. of Stamford. *Madeley Lead*, Camb. in the Iſle of Ely, between Welney and Helgey. *Madern*, Cornwall, N of Penzance. *Madersfield*, Worceſterſhire, near Great Malvern. *Mad Fens*, Northumberland, between the Picts Wall and Kirkheaton.

MADIA, MAGGIA, or MEYNTHAL, a long and narrow valley of Swiſſerland, on the confines of the Milaneſe and the Upper Valais, containing 22 pariſhes, and about 24,000 inhabitants. It is watered throughout its whole length by a river of the ſame name, which runs into Lake Major at Locarno, and is the fourth bailiwick of the Swiſs in Italy. There is a town of the ſame name, ſeated on the river.

Madingley, 3 miles from Cambridge. *Madley*, SW. of Hereford.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE, called by the natives CHINA-PATAM, a fort and town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, built in the reign of Charles II. by order of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, under the ſuperintendance of Sir William Langhorne; ſome writers, however, aſſert, that it was firſt ſettled in 1640, and afterwards enlarged in the reign of Charles II. It is the principal ſettlement of the Engliſh on the E. ſide of the peninſula, and is a fortreſs of very great extent, including within it a regular well-built city. It is cloſe on the margin of the ſea, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houſes being covered with a ſtucco called chunam, which in itſelf is nearly as compact as the fineſt marble, and, as it bears as high a poliſh, is equally ſplendid with that elegant material. They conſiſt of long colonnades, with open porticoes, and flat roofs; and they may be conſidered as elegant, particularly ſo, from being finiſhed with ſuch a beautiful material as the chunam; and the city contains many handſome and ſpacious ſtreets. But the inner apartments of the houſes are not highly decorated, preſenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the ſtucco, give a freſhneſs grateful in ſo hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms. Indeed it is impoſſible to find any which will reſiſt the ravages of that deſtructive inſect, the white ant. Theſe animals are chiefly formidable from the immenſity of their numbers, which are ſuch as to deſtroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimenſions. It is the wood work which ſerves for the baſis of the ceilings, ſuch as the laths, beams, &c. that theſe inſects attack. "The approach to Madras, from the ſea," ſays Mr. Hodges, "offers to the eye an appearance ſimilar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudleſs ſky, the poliſhed, white buildings, the bright

ſandy beach, and the dark green ſea, preſent a combination totally new to the eye of an Engliſhman, juſt arrived from London, who, accuſtomed to the ſight of rolling maſſes of clouds floating in a damp atmoſphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight: and the eye being thus gratified, the mind aſſumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleaſing objects with which it is ſurrounded. Some time before the ſhip arrives at her anchoring ground, ſhe is hailed by the boats of the country, filled with people of buſineſs, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which a European feels the great diſtinction between Aſia and his own country. The ruſtling of fine linen, and the general hum of unuſual converſation, preſent to his mind for a moment the idea of an aſſembly of females. When he aſcends upon the deck, he is ſtruck with the long muſlin dreſſes, and black faces adorned with very large gold ear-rings and white turbans. The firſt ſalutation he receives from theſe ſtrangers is, by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives firſt ſeen in India by a European voyager, are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninſula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular, are more like thoſe of tender females; and do not appear to be, what is conſidered a proper proportion to the reſt of the perſon, which is uſually above the middle ſize. Correſpondent to this delicacy of appearance are their manners; mild, tranquil, and ſeduloufly attentive; in this laſt reſpect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any perſon who is ſpeaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded: and then anſwer with the moſt perfect reſpect and compoſure. From the ſhip a ſtranger is conveyed on ſhore in a boat of the country, called a Maſſoolah boat; a work of curious conſtruction, and well calculated to elude the violent ſhocks of the ſurf, that breaks here with great violence: they are formed without a keel, flat-bottomed, with the ſides raiſed high, and ſewed together with the fibres of the cocoa-nut tree, and caulked with the ſame material: they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are uſually attended by two kattamarans, (rafts) paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that, ſhould the boat be overſet by the violence of the ſurf, the perſons in it may be preſerved. The boat is driven, as the ſailors ſay, high and dry; and the paſſengers are landed on a fine ſandy beach, and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; ſome are wholly naked, and others ſo clothed, that nothing but the face and neck are to be diſcovered: beſide this, the European is ſtruck with many other objects, ſuch as women carried on men's ſhoulders on palankeens, and men riding on horſeback, clothed in linen dreſſes like women; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever ſeen, or conceived, excite the ſtrangeſt emotions of ſurpriſe." There is a ſecond city, called the Black Town, nearly four miles in circuit, ſeparated from Madras by the breadth of a proper eſplanade only. Madras, in common with all the European ſettlements on this coaſt, has no port for ſhipping; the coaſt forming nearly a ſtraight line; and it is incommoded alſo with a high and dangerous ſurf. The citadel here, which was planned by Mr. Robins, and is ſituated in the middle of the White, or Engliſh Town, is one of the beſt fortreſſes in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh nation. The town is alſo encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall, of the ſame ſtone with which the citadel is built, defended by batteries, baſtions, half-moons, and flankers; the whole mounted with upwards of 200 pieces of cannon and mortars. Oppoſite the weſt gate of the citadel are barracks, and a convenient hoſpital for the company's ſoldiers, and at the other end of the barracks is a mint, where the company coin gold and ſilver. Madras was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh, in 1640, and greatly enlarged in the reign of Charles II. it was taken by the French in 1746, but reſtored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lat. 13. 5. N. lon. 80. 25. E.

MADRE DE DIOS, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Patagonia, 60 leagues in circumference. Lat. 51. S. lon. 77. W.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and celebrated convent of S. America, in Terra Firma, ſeated on the river Grande, 50 miles E. of Carthagena. It is almoſt as much reſorted to by pilgrims of America, as the Santa Caſa, or Holy Houſe of Loretto, is in Europe; and they pretend that the image of Mary, the mother of Jeſus, has done a great many miracles in favour of the fleets and ſeafaring people.

Madreſfield, Worceſterſhire, N. of Malvern-Chace.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated on the Manzanares, the banks

banks of which, in the environs, afford an agreeable ſhade, coolneſs, and verdure. It was formerly an obſcure place, belonging to the archbiſhop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged Charles V. and his ſucceſſors, to chuſe it for their reſidence. It is ſeated in a large plain, ſurrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The houſes are all built with brick, and the ſtreets are long, broad, and ſtraight, and adorned at proper diſtances with handſome fountains. There are above 100 towers, or ſteeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embelliſhment of the city. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city. The fineſt ſquare in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, which is ſpacious and regular, ſurrounded with 136 houſes, five ſtories high, and of an equal height. Every ſtage is adorned with a handſome balcony, and the fronts are ſupported by columns, forming a piazza round the ſquare. Here the market is held, and here they had their famous bull-fights. However, it is obſervable, that the very fineſt houſes have no glaſs-windows, they being only lattices. The Prado, which is the public airing place, is ſhaded with regular rows of poplar trees, and is watered with 23 fountains. Here the ſtately Spaniards make the moſt brilliant diſplay of their finery. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceedindly ſmall, has occaſioned a great many jokes. The city of Madrid contains 15 gates, 18 pariſhes, 35 convents of monks, and 31 of nuns, 30 colleges, hoſpitals, or houſes of charity, 7398 dwelling houſes, and about 160,000 inhabitants. There are four academies in Madrid: the Academy of Belles Lettres; the Academy of Spaniſh Hiſtorical Monuments; the Academy of the fine Arts, painting, ſculpture, and architecture; and the Academy of Médicine; which laſt is held in no great eſteem. Lat. 40. 25. N. lon. 3. 30. W.

MADRID NEW, a town of N. America, in Louiſiana, intended as the capital of a new ſettlement. It is likely to become the great emporium of the weſtern country, as the immenſe quantities of produce that will be borne down the Illinois, the Miſſiſſippi, the Ohio, and their various branches will naturally centre here. It is ſituated on the weſtern ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, 1040 miles from the mouth, and oppoſite the mouth of the river Ohio. Lat. 30. 36. N. lon. 89. 50. W.

MADRIGAL, two towns in Old Caſtile; the latter is 90 miles S. of Valladolid.

MADRIGAL, a town of Popayan.

MADROGAM, or BANANATAPA, a large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a ſpacious palace, where the king reſides. The upper part of the houſes are in the ſhape of bells. Lat. 18. 0. S. lon. 31. 40. E.

MADURA, a town of Hindooſtan, capital of a province of the ſame name, about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is fortified with ſquare towers and parapets, well furniſhed with cannon, and is ſituated on the coaſt of Coromandel, 90 miles SSW. of Tanjore. Lat. 9. 55. N. lon. 78. 12. E.

MADURA, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, about 75 miles in length, and from 9 to 15 in breadth. Two provinces are under the Dutch; the third is governed by a native king. It is exceedingly fertile in rice, for which article it is one of the granaries of India. Madura, the capital, is ſituated on the S. coaſt, in lat. 7. 5. S. lon. 112. 49. E.

MAELER, a beautiful lake of Sweden, ſituated between the provinces of Weſtmanland and Sudermanland, and communicating with Stockholm. It is ſaid to contain 120 iſlands, great and ſmall. Its length is about 80 miles from E. to W. the breadth is various.

MAELLA, a ſmall town of Arragon.

MAELSTRAND. See MARSTRAND.

MAELSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool on the coaſt of Norway, in lat. 68 deg. N. Of the ſituation of this whirlpool we have the following account from Jonas Ramus: "The mountain of Helfeggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the Iſland Ver, and betwixt theſe two runs that large and dreadful ſtream, called Moſkoeſtrom, from the iſland Moſkoe, which is in the middle of it, together with ſeveral circumjacent iſles, as Ambaaren, half a quarter of a league northward, Ifleſen, Hoeholm, Kieldholm, Suarven, and Buckholm. Moſkoe lies about half a quarter of a mile ſouth of the Iſland of Ver, and betwixt them, theſe ſmall iſlands, Otterholm, Flimem, Sandfleſen, and Stockholm. Betwixt Lofoden and Moſkoe, the depth of the water is between 36 and 40 fathoms; but on the other ſide, toward Ver, the depth decreaſes ſo as not to afford a convenient paſſage for a veſſel, without the riſk of ſplitting on the rocks, which happens even in the calmeſt weather. When it is flood, the ſtream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moſkoe with a boiſterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the ſea is ſcarce equalled by the loudeſt and

and moſt dreadful cataracts; the noiſe being heard ſeveral leagues off, and the vortices or pits are of ſuch extent and depth, that if a ſhip comes within its attraction, it is inevitably abſorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces againſt the rocks; and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But theſe intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather, and laſt but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the ſtream is moſt boiſterous, and its fury heightened by a ſtorm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it; boats, ſhips, and yachts having been carried away, by not guarding againſt it before they were within its reach. It likewiſe happens frequently, that whales come too near the ſtream, and are overpowered by its violence; and then it is impoſſible to deſcribe their howlings and bellowings in their fruitleſs ſtruggles to diſengage themſelves. A bear once, attempting to ſwim from Loſoden to Moſkoe, with a deſign of preying upon the ſheep at paſture in the iſland, afforded the like ſpectacle to the people; the ſtream caught him, and bore him down, while he roared terribly, ſo as to be heard on ſhore. Large ſtocks of firs and pine trees, after being abſorbed by the current, riſe again, broken and torn to ſuch a degree as if briſtles grew on them. This plainly ſhows the bottom to conſiſt of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro. This ſtream is regulated by the flux and reflux of the ſea; it being conſtantly high and low water every 6 hours. In the year 1645, early in the morning of Sexageſima Sunday, it raged with ſo much noiſe and impetuoſity, that on the Iſland of Moſkoe, the very ſtones of the houſes fell to the ground."

Maenclochog, Pembrokeſhire, S. Wales.

Maer, Staffordſhire, between Drayton in Shropſhire and Whitmore.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a large river which riſes in France, near the village of Meuſe, in the dept. of Upper Marne. It waters Verdun, Sedan, &c. and entering the Netherlands at Givet, it flows to Charlemont, Namur, Liege, Maeſtricht, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, and Voorn, where it is joined by the Waal. At Dort, it receives the Merwe, and enters the German Ocean by ſeveral channels, through the iſlands of Holland and Zealand.

MAESLAND-SLUYS, a town in S. Holland, the inhabitants of which are principally engaged in the herring and whale fiſheries. It is ſituated on a canal which forms a communication between Delft and the Maeſe, 17 miles S. of Delft, and 10 W. of Rotterdam.

MAESTRICHT, a large, ancient town of the Netherlands, formerly belonging to the duchy of Lorrain. It is now united to the duchy of Brabant, although inſulated in the biſhoprick of Liege. The town-houſe and other public buildings are handſome, and the place is ſo well defended by detached baſtions, horn-works, intrenchments, numerous redoubts, ravelins, a good covered way, &c. that it is juſtly reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Europe. Near it are large ſtone quarries, in which are ſubterraneous paſſages of great extent. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, which ſeparates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates by a handſome bridge, 15 miles N. of Liege, and 46 E. of Bruſſels.

MAESYEK, a town of Liege, ſituated on the Meuſe, 30 miles NNE. of Liege.

MAFFRA, a town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, famous for a convent of extraordinary magnificence, founded, in purſuance of a vow, by king John V. on the ſpot where formerly ſtood the pooreſt friary in the kingdom. This, on enquiry, was found to be at Maffra, where 18 Franciſcans lived together in a poor hut. The draught of this building was procured from Rome. It is 5 miles NW. of Liſbon.

MAGADOXA, or MOLDOSCHO, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Africa, on the coaſt of the Indian Sea; ſeated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, with a good harbour. The country of Magadoxa extends from the river Juboo, near the equator, to beyond the fifth degree of N. lat. how far it extends to the weſtward is but little known. The inhabitants are moſtly Mahometans, who came and ſettled here in the time of the caliphs. Mixed with them are the Bedwin Arabs, who ſtill follow their old pagan ſuperſtitions, and a ſtill greater number of Abyſſinian Chriſtians. All ſpeak the Arabic tongue. The inhabitants are warlike, and uſe poiſoned arrows and lances. The city of Magadoxa is a place of great commerce, foreign merchants from Aden, and other parts, exchanging cotton, ſilk, cloth, ſpices, drugs, &c. for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. Lat. 2. 30. N. lon. 44. 0. E.

Magdalen, Hants, N. of Winchester.

Magdalen-Chapel, Cornw. N. of Penryn.

Magdalen-Hill, Hants, near Winton.

Magdalen's, St. Somerſetſ. near Briſtol.

MAGDALENE's-CAVE, a cave in Carinthia, 10 miles E. of Gortz. It appears like

like a chaſm in a rock, and at the entrance, torches are lighted to conduct travellers. It is divided into ſeveral apartments, with a vaſt number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as ſnow, and almoſt tranſparent. The bottom is of the ſame ſubſtance, inſomuch that a perſon may fancy himſelf to be walking among the ruins of an enchanted caſtle, ſurrounded by magnificent pillars, ſome entire, and others broken.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. The largeſt, which gives name to the reſt, is ſituated in lat. 47. 25. N. and lon. 61. 20. W.

MAGDEBURG, a large, well-built and trading town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. Among the public buildings are the king's palace, anciently the reſidence of the biſhops, the armoury, the governor's houſe, and the guild-hall, where the regency and conſiſtory are held. In the cathedral is a ſuperb mauſoleum of Otho the Great. The cathedral ſquare is ornamented with large elegant houſes, and its area is well paved. Here are different manufactories of cotton and linen goods, ſtockings, hats, beautiful leather gloves, tobacco, and ſnuff; but the principal are thoſe of woollen and ſilk. It is happily ſituated for trade, having an eaſy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe, and lying on the road between Upper and Lower Germany. It was taken by ſtorm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town and maſſacred the inhabitants, of whom only 800 eſcaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe to eſcape violation. It is ſtrongly fortified, having among other works, a citadel ſeated on an iſland in the river Elbe, and is 52 miles WSW. of Potſdam. Lat. 52. 11. N. lon. 11. 45. E.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy in Lower Saxony, about 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. In 1703, it contained 35 towns and 431 villages. The States conſiſt of the prelates, the nobility, and the cities. It produces fine cattle, and a conſiderable quantity of corn; thoſe parts, which are not marſhy and overgrown with wood, being very fertile. The country affords ſeveral mines of pit-coal; and the ſalt ſprings are ſo rich, that they are able to ſupply all Germany with that commodity.

MAGDELAINE, a ſmall iſland near the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Corſica.

MAGDELANA, a large river of S. America, which riſes under the equator, and running N. through Terra-Firma, unites with the Cance, is then called Rio Grande, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Madre de Popa, 20 leagues W. of St. Martha.

MAGEE, an iſland on the coaſt of Antrim, Ulſter, 6 miles long and 2 broad, ſituated N. of Carrickfergus-Bay.

MAGELLAN, a famous ſtrait of South America, diſcovered in 1520 by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portugueſe, in the ſervice of Spain. It has many ſafe harbours in it, with narrow entrances, and vaſt large bays ſheltered ſo cloſely on all ſides by high mountains, that ſhips may ride ſafely in them without the leaſt anchor. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of the ſtrait, Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili. They had a fort and garriſon upon this ſtrait, but the men all periſhed through cold and want of proviſions.

MAGGEROE, a large iſland near the coaſt of Norway. Lat. 71. N.

Mageſtan, Dorſetſ. near Gillingham.

MAGGIA. See MADIA.

MAGGIORE, or LOCARNO, a lake in Italy, about 46 miles long and 6 or 8 broad, lying between the Swiſs bailiwicks and the Milaneſe. The lake abounds with trout, perch, and other fiſh, and the water is clear, but greeniſh.

Magben, Monmouthſ. W. of Newport.

Maghera, in Derry, Ulſter, 92 miles from Dublin. *Maghera*, in Down, Ulſter, *Magheracreegan*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, *Magherafell*, in Londonderry, Ulſter, with a conſiderable linen manufacture; 30 miles SE. of Londonderry. *Magheralin*, in Armagh, Ulſter, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Lagan; there are ſeveral bleachyards and manufactories about it. *Magheredroll* i. e. *The Field of Difficulties*; a name given to the country about Ballinehinch, in Down, Ulſter, on account of its being full of rocks and mountains.

Magharee, or *Seven Hogs*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands on the W. coaſt of Ireland, at the S. ſide of the entrance into Tralee Bay.

MAGHARIES BAY, in Kerry, Munſter, between Brandon-Head and the Magheries Iſlands. It is a dangerous place for mariners, being full of ſunken rocks, and expoſed to frequent ſqualls from the mountains.

Maghereliu, or *Maralin*, in Down, Ulſter. The linen manufacture is carried on extenſively here. *Magherevoly*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter. *Maghery*, in Armagh, Ulſter, *Magheryboy*, in Kerry, Munſter,

Maghremore,

Magbremore, in Donegal, Ulſter; alſo a bay on the coaſt of Wicklow, Munſter, 5 miles S. of Wicklow Head. *Magilla*, in Cork, Munſter. *Magillagan-Point*, a cape in Derry, Ulſter.

MAGLIANO, a town of the pope's territories, in Sabina, 28 miles N. of Rome.

MAGNAVACCA, a fort in the Ferrareſe, ſituated on a canal which runs from the Adriatic to Comachio.

MAGNISA, anciently MAGNESIA, a town of Natolia, once the ſeat of the Ottoman empire, and ſtill large, populous, and rich. It is ſeated on the Sarabat, 60 miles N. of Smyrna. Lat. 38. 50. N. lon. 27. 25. E.

MAGNY, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, 12 miles N. of Mantes; and a town in the depart. of Nievre, 8 miles S. of Nevers.

Magor, Monm. SW. of Caldicot.

MAGRA, or MAGORA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Appenine Mountains, on the borders of Modena, Tuſcany and Genoa, and paſſing through the Valley of Magra, falls into the Mediterranean, 5 miles S. of Sarzana, in the territory of Genoa.

MAGUELONE, a lake in the dept. of Herault, near a town of the ſame name, ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean.

Maguniby, in Kerry, Monſter. *Maguire's Bridge*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Mahallagh, in Cork, Munſter, on the Lee, 5 miles E. of Macroomp.

MAHANADA, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Berar, croſſes the country of Oriſſa, and falls, by ſeveral mouths, into the Bay of Bengal, 40 miles ESE. of Cattack.

Mahon, a river in Waterford, Munſter, which runs into the ſea, 11 miles E. of Dungarvan.

MAHRATTAS, the name of two large ſtates of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Weſtern Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eaſtern. Collectively, they occupy all the ſouthern part of Hindooſtan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Candeiſh, Viſiapour, and part of Oriſſa; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a ſmall part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are compriſed within their extenſive empire, which extends nearly from ſea to ſea, acroſs the wideſt part of the peninſula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kiſtna ſouthward; forming a tract of about 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The weſtern ſtate, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whoſe obedience to the paiſhwah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and, in ſome caſes, an oppoſition of intereſts begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themſelves, but alſo between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the eaſtern Mahrattas. Both theſe ſtates, with the Nizam of the Deccan, were in alliance with the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, in the late war againſt Tippoo Sultan, from whoſe territories, on the termination of the war, they gained ſome conſiderable acquiſitions.

Maiden Bower, Bedfordſ. a very large Daniſh camp of a circular form, ſurrounded with a great rampart and ditch; near Dunſtable.

Maiden-Bradley, Wilts, 5 miles from Frome and Warminſter. *Maiden Caſtle*, Dorſ. a Roman encampment in the pariſh of Winterborn, St. Martin, the largeſt and moſt complete of any in the W. of England, and the ſummer ſtation of the Durotriges garriſon. It conſiſts of a treble ditch and rampart, the inner ones very deep and high. The form is oval, with two entrances, the one on the E. the other on the W. The ends of the ramparts lap over each other, ſo as to make the entrances winding and intricate. The whole area is 30 acres, and, including all the ramparts and ditches, makes 120 acres. Near the S. entrance is the mouth of a cave, formed by art, the W. diviſion of which could contain 1800 men; its uſe is unknown. *Maiden-Croſs*, Herts. near Hitchin.

MAIDENHEAD, anciently, SOUTH EALINGTON, a town in Birkſhire, ſeated on the river Thames, on the great weſtern road, carrying on a great trade in malt, meal, and timber, in their barges to London. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 26 W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Maiden-Heath, Lanc. near Blackburn.

MAIDEN NEWTON a town of Dorſetſ. 3 miles NW. of Frampton. Market diſuſed.

Maiden Oak, Suſſex, near the road from Petersfield to London.

Maiden-Way, extends from Maiden Caſtle, on Stainmore, York, N. Riding, by Kirby Thore, in Weſtmoreland, and Whitley, to Caer Voran in Northumberland, paſſing by a chain of ſtations of the Romans. It is near ſix yards wide; the ſides are formed by lines of very large pebbles, and where the road lies down

ſtero

eep deſcents, the pavement is formed f flat, thin ſtones, placed on their edges, nd laid tranſverſely.

Maidens, or *Whillans*, rocks ſo called etween the mouths of Larne and Glearm Bays, in Down, Ulſter.

Maidford, Northamp. NW. of Towcſter. *Maidhurſt*, Suſſex, NW. of Arundel. *Maidſmerton*, N. of Buckingham.

MAIDSTONE, a conſiderable borough f Kent, which contains above 6000 inabitants. It is a large place, conſiſting f 4 principal ſtreets, which interſect ach other at the market croſs, with a ill and county-hall. In the ancient Britons' time, it was reckoned their third hief city, having been a ſtation of the Romans. By means of the Medway, it njoys a briſk trade in exporting timber, lour, apples, nuts, and other commodiies of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations round it, as well as orchards of cherries. Here are likewiſe ſome capital paper-mills, nd a manufactory of linen thread, originally introduced by the Flemings. The ide flows quite up to the town, and brings up barges of 50 or 60 tons. It is ſeated on the river Medway, a branch of which runs through the town, in a very plentiful county, 9 miles S. of Rocheſter, 20 W. of Canterbury, and 35 SE. by E. of London. Market on Thurſday, and another market on the ſecond Tueſday in every month.

Maidwell, Linc. near Burwell. *Maidwell*, Northamptonſh. near Harborough *Maies*, Suſſex, near Selmſton.

MAILLEZAIS, a town in the dept. of Vendee, 6 miles S. of Fontenay.

Maimbead, Devonſ. W. of Exmouth.

MAIN, a province of North America, which belongs to the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. It is about 180 miles in length, and 110 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. and NW. by Canada; on the NE. by New Brunſwick; on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Vermont and New Hampſhire. It is divided into three counties. Lincoln, which is the eaſternmoſt, Cumberland, and York. Portland is the county town of Cumberland, and capital of the whole territory. The heat in ſummer is intenſe, and the cold in winter equally extreme: all the freſh water lakes, ponds, and rivers are uſually paſſable on ice for near three months in the winter. The climate is very healthful; many of the inhabitants living 90 years, their preſent number is about 100,000.

MAINA, a country in the Morea, lying between two chains of mountains, which advance into the ſea. The inhabitants were never yet ſubdued by the Turks. They maintain their independence in the faſtneſſes of their mountains, and traffick in ſlaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Chriſtians. They have a harbour and a town of the ſame name, 30 miles SW. of Miſtra.

Main Broad, Dorſetſhire, 3 miles N. of Owen Main.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the marquiſate of Culmbach, on the confines of Bohemia, and running weſtward, falls into the Rhine, a little above Mentz. It runs by Bamberg, Wirtzberg, Aſchaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort.

MAINE, a ci-devant diviſion of France, now principally forming the departments of the Mayenne and Sarte.

MAINLAND, ORKNEY, or POMONA, the principal of the Orkney Iſlands, is 24 miles long and 9 broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland. The ſoil, however, is more fertile, and, in ſome parts, better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See ORCADES.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Shetland iſles, is 60 miles long from N. to S. its breadth, which varies greatly, ſeldom exceeds 6 miles. The face of the country exhibits a proſpect of black, craggy mountains, and marſhy plains, interſperſed with ſome verdant ſpots, which appear ſmooth and fertile. Neither tree nor ſhrub is to be ſeen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath ſhelter ſeals and otters; and to the winding bays reſort the ſwans, geeſe, ſcarfs, and other aquatic birds. The ſeas abound with fiſh, ſuch as the cod, turbot, and haddock; but, particularly, at certain ſeaſons, with ſhoals of herrings of incredible extent; and they are viſited, at the ſame time, by whales and other voracious fiſhes. Lobſters, oyſters, muſcles, &c. are alſo plentiful. The hills are covered with ſheep of a ſmall breed, and of a ſhaggy appearance; but their fleece is commonly very ſoft, and often extremely fine. From their wool, ſtockings of ſuch a fine texture have been made, that, although of a large ſize, a pair was capable of paſſing through a common gold ring. Their horſes are

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of a diminutive ſize, but remarkably ſtrong and handſome, and are well known by the name of Shelties, from the name of the country. Many rivulets, and conſiderable lakes, abound with ſalmon, trout, &c. A mine of copper, and another of iron, have lately been opened near the S. extremity of this iſland. They are in the hands of the Angleſey Company, and are ſaid to be extremely productive. There is an inexhauſtible ſtore of peat, but no coal. Lerwick is the capital.

Mainlaw, Northumb. in the barony of Wark. *Main Little*, or *Frier*, Dorſetſh. *Mains*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs.

MAINTENON, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loire, ſeated on the river Eure, 9 miles N. of Chartres.

MAINUNGEN, a town of Henneburg, Franconia.

MAJORCA, an iſland belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, the largeſt of thoſe anciently called *Baleares*, about 50 miles in length and 35 in breadth. It is mountainous in the N. and W. parts, but fertile, producing corn, oil, honey, ſaffron, cattle, fiſh, rabbits, partridges, deer, wild fowl, horſes, &c. The whole iſland is encompaſſed with watch towers. It is temperate and wholeſome, but the exceſſive heat frequently occaſions a ſcarcity. It has no conſiderable rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells, and ſeveral good harbours. The inhabitants are robuſt, lively, and good ſailors. The capital,

MAJORCA, anciently PALMA, is a large and rich town, ſituated in a bay on the SW. coaſt of the iſland, with a good harbour. It has large and broad ſtreets, ſpacious ſquares, ſtately ſtone houſes, built in the antique manner, a large and magnificent cathedral, and 22 churches, beſides chapels and oratories. The inhabitants are computed at 10,000. The univerſity is more ancient than celebrated. Lat. 39. 34. N. lon. 2. 25. E.

MAIRE, LE, a ſtrait of S. America, lying between Staten Land and Terra del Fuego, ſo called from the navigator, who diſcovered it, in 1616. Lat. 55. 0. S.

Maize Hill, Kent, in Eaſt Greenwich. *Maismore* near Glouceſter.

MAIXENT, ST. a town in the department of the Two Sevres, trading in corn, ſtockings, and woollen ſtuffs, 26 miles SW. of Poictiers; and a town in the department of the Sarte, ſeated on the Seure.

Makely, Derb. E. of Uttoxeter. *Makeney*, N. of Derby. *Maker*. Devonſ. above Hamoaze, on a hill between Mount Edgecomb and Ram-Head. *Makeſtick-Caſtle*, Warw. E. of Coleſhill.

MAKRAN. See MACKERAN.

MALABAR, the name of the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, extending from Cape Comorin to about 100 miles S. of Goa.

MALAÇCA, called by the ancients the GOLDEN CHERSONNESUS, a large peninſula in Aſia, bounded on the N. by Siam; and on all other ſides by the ocean; about 500 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, which yield good refreſhment for ſtrangers that call here. The pine-apple is the beſt in the world, and the manjoſtain is a delicious fruit, in the ſhape of an apple, whoſe ſkin is thick and red. The ramboſtan is of the ſize of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp; and the durian, though it has not a pleaſant ſmell, yet has a very delicious taſte. They have plenty of cocoa nuts, whoſe ſhells will hold an Engliſh quart; beſide lemons, oranges limes, ſugar-canes, and mangoes. There is but little corn, and ſheep and bullocks are ſcarce; but pork, poultry, and fiſh are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometaniſm. Their language is peculiarly ſoft, and is as common in the Indies as the French is in Europe, being very eaſily acquired, becauſe it has no inflections either in nouns or verbs. The interior inhabitants, who are, for the moſt part, ſavages, have abandoned themſelves, with deſperation, to the moſt ferocious habits, taking delight in doing miſchief to their neighbours. The Dutch have been maſters of the town of Malacca, ſituated on the SW. coaſt, ſince 1640, when they took it from the Portugueſe, after a ſix months ſiege. While in poſſeſſion of the latter, it was famous all over India and Europe, being, after Goa and Ormuz, by far the richeſt city in the Indies, and a great market for all the different commodities produced in Japan, China, Formoſa, Tonquin, Cochin-China, Siam, Lucon, Amboyna, &c. During the preſent war, it has been attacked and taken by the Engliſh, and is now in their poſſeſſion. Lat. 2. 11. N. lon. 101. 11. E.

MALACCA, STRAIT OF, the narrow ſea between the Iſland of Sumatra and the SW. coaſt of Malacca.

Maladar, Cornwall, N. of Grampound.

MALAGA, a conſiderable ſea port of Granada,

Granada, with a good harbour, built by the Phenicians, who called it *Malacha*, ſeveral centuries before Chriſt. Strabo ſpeaks of it as a Carthaginian colony, very commercial, and famous for its ſalted proviſions. The inhabitants export to the amount of two millions and a half of piaſtres, in wines, brandy, fruits, ſhumach, pickled anchovies, oil, &c. and only import to about one million and a half; Malaga, however, has little navigation of its own, the ſhips which arrive there being chiefly Engliſh and Dutch. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of Cordova, and 235 S. of Madrid. Lat. 36. 44. N. lon. 4. 25. W.

MALAHIDE, a town and bay of Dublin, 6 miles from the metropolis. A cotton manufacture is eſtabliſhed here, the works of which are carried on by water.

MALAMOCO, a ſmall iſland and ſeaport of Italy, in the Lagunes of Venice, 4 miles S. of that city.

MALATIAH, a town of Aladulla, in Turkey and Aſia, the reſidence of a Jacobite and Neſtorian biſhop. It is ſituated on the W. ſide of the Euphrates, 90 miles WNW. of Diarbekir.

Malbay, a conſiderable bay on the coaſt of Clare, in Ulſter, extending from Hog's Head to Ballard's Point. *Malborough*, Devonſ. on the coaſt, between Salcomb and Hope Key. *Malchaager*, SE. of Kingſclere.

MALCHIN, a town of Mecklenburg, Lower Saxony, ſituated on the Cummer Lake, where it receives the river Peene, 20 miles E. of Guſtrow.

Malchway, a river in Rednorſ. which runs into the Wye, near Llanſtevan.

Malden, Kent, in Sheppey Iſle. *Malden*, Surry, 5 miles from Kingſton.

MALDEN, anciently CAMELODUNUM, a populous town of Eſſex, the firſt Roman colony in Britain, and the ſeat of ſome of the old Britiſh kings, ſituated near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Veſſels of 400 tons burden come up to the haven to unload; the colliers, however, lie in deep water below the town, and the coals are fetched up in lighters. Malden carries on a conſiderable trade in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, rum, deals, and chalk rubbiſh. The cuſtom of Borough Engliſh is kept up here. It is ſituated near the confluence of the river Blackwater, called alſo Malden Water and the Chelmer, 10 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 37 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Malden-Jenkins, Eſſex, two miles from Malden.

MALDIVE ISLANDS, a cluſter of Iſlands ſaid to be 1000 in number, SW. of Cape Comorin, in the Indian Sea. The northernmoſt is in lat. 7. 6. N. lon. 73. 4. E. The principal of them, called MALE, about a league and a half in circumference, is the moſt fertile, and the reſidence of the prince. It is ſituated nearly in the centre. Theſe iſlands are moſtly ſmall, and uninhabited. The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs and Indians of Malabar. They ſupply veſſels with ſails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, dry fiſh, tortoiſe ſhell, and eſpecially cowries.

MALESHERBES, a town in the department of the Loiret.

MALESTROIT, a town in the department of Morbihan, 16 miles. ENE. of Vannes.

Malewry, Yorkſ. S. of Boroughbridge.

Malham, Yorkſhire.

Malin, in Donegal, Ulſter.

MALINES. See MECHLIN.

MALIO, or St. Angelo, a cape of the Morea, 50 miles SE. of Miſitra.

Mallerſtang-Foreſt, Weſtmoreland.

MALLICOLLO, an iſland, one of the largeſt of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea, about 18 leagues long, and from 5 to 7 wide. Its inland mountains are moderately high, and clad with foreſts. The ſoil is a rich and fertile mould, in general, however, inferior to that of the Friendly Iſlands. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bananas, ſugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges.—Hogs, and common poultry, are their domeſtic animals. They had no dogs, for which reaſon, Captain Cook, who viſited the iſland in 1774, left them a dog and a bitch. The inhabitants, in their form, language, and manners, are widely different from thoſe of the Friendly and Society Iſlands. They correſpond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea and Papua, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. Both men and women are very dark coloured, ill-proportioned, and ugly, with long heads, flat faces, and monkey countenances; and the latter paint their heads, faces, and ſhoulders red. They are of a ſlender make, and tie a rope ſo faſt round their belly, that the ſhape of their bodies reſembles that of an overgrown piſmire. The climate of Mallicollo is very warm, and the inhabitants feel little inconvenience in going almoſt naked, either from heat or cold. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures, is one particular.

particular, that remarkably diſtinguiſhes them from the other tribes of the S. Sea. Lat. 16. 15. S. lon. 167. 45. E

MALLING, WEST, a town of Kent, ſeated near Compherſt Wood, on a brook, that runs into the Medway, 6 miles W. of Maidſtone, and 30 E. by S. of London. This pariſh was anciently taxed to contribute towards the repair of the third arch, or pier, of Rocheſter-bridge. Market on Saturday.

MALLOW, a conſiderable town of Cork, in Munſter. Here is a fine ſpring, of moderately tepid water, reſembling in its qualities the hot-well waters of Briſtol. It is ſeated on the river Blackwater, 14 miles N. of Cork.

Mallocks, or *Mattocks*, Herts, on the river Aſh, near Hunſdon.

MALMEDY, a town of Liege, which, however, in ſpiritualities, is under the Archbiſhop of Cologne. The principal trade is making of cloth and dreſſing leather.

MALMO, a ſea-port of Schonen, ſeated on the Sound, 9 miles SW. of Lund.

MALMSBURY, originally MAIDULPHSBURG, and, by corruption, Malmsbury; in an ancient manuſcript, however, called *Adhelmſbirig*, an ancient town in Wiltſhire, which drives a conſiderable trade in the woollen manufacture. It was long famous for its abbey, which flouriſhed in great wealth, exceeding all in the county in bigneſs, revenues, and honour. Its Abbot was mitred, and ſat in parliament. The memory of Aldhelm, its firſt Abbot, the favourite of the great Saxon King Athelſtan, and whom he procured to be canonized after his death, is ſtill kept up by a meadow near this town, called *Aldhelm's Mead*. King Athelſtan amply endowed the abbey, granted the town large immunities, and choſe it for his burying place: he was buried accordingly under the high altar of the church, and his monument ſtill remains in the nave of it. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Avon, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and over which it has 6 bridges, 26 miles E. by N. of Briſtol, and 95 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Malmeton, Linc. N. of Kirton, in Lindſey. *Malmſborn*, Weſtm. SW. of Appleby.

MALO, ST. a ſea-port in the department of Ille and Vilaine, on a ſmall iſland, united to the main land by a narrow mole or cauſeway, 6 or 700 yards in length: it has a large, well-frequented harbour, but difficult of acceſs, on account of the rocks that ſurround it; and is a rich trading place, ſtrong by nature and art towards the ſea, and defended by a citadel. It is 206 miles NW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 39. N. lon. 1. 57. W.

MALORA, a town of Genoa.

MALPARTIDA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, 14 miles SSW. of Placentia.

MALPAS, a town of Cheſhire, called in Latin *Mala Platea*, and by the Normans *Mal Pas*, according to Camden, from its narrow, ſteep, intricate way. It contains three ſtreets, an hoſpital, and a grammar-ſchool, and the benefice is rich enough to ſupport two rectors, who officiate alternately. It is ſeated on a high eminence, near the river Dee, 15 miles SE. of Cheſter, and 166 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Malperton, Dorſetſ. near Charborough.

MALPLAQUET, a village of the late Auſtrian Hainault, famous for a dearly-purchaſed victory, gained Sept. 11, 1709, by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French, commanded by the Marſhals Villars and Boufflers. The confederates took 40 colours and ſtandards, 16 pieces of artillery, and a good number of priſoners. It is 8 miles SE. of Mons.

MALTA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 90 miles in length, and 12 in its greateſt breadth. It was anciently little elſe than a barren rock; but ſuch quantities of ſoil have been brought from Africa and Sicily, that it is now become fertile. It has excellent vines, lemons, fruits, cotton, plenty of honey, good paſtures, conſiderable fiſheries, ſea ſalt, and a profitable coral fiſhery. However, they ſow but little corn, becauſe they can purchaſe it cheap in Sicily, and the iſland is deficient in wood. The number of inhabitants is variouſly eſtimated at from 60 to 90,000, who ſpeak a corrupt Arabic, and, in the towns, Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this iſland to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. It was attacked by the Turks in 1566, who, after many dreadful aſſaults, were obliged to abandon the enterpriſe, with the loſs of 30,000 men. The whole iſland is extremely well fortified. The knights of Malta formerly conſiſted of 8 nations; but they have long been only 7, becauſe the Engliſh have forſaken them. They are obliged to ſuppreſs all pirates, are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans, and are all under a vow of celibacy and chaſtity. It is about 60 miles SSW. of Cape Paſſaro, in Sicily.

MALTA, ſee CIVITA VECCHIA; Valetta is the capital.

Maltby, Linc. NW. of Burwell. *Maltby*, Linc. N. of Alford. *Maltby*, Norf. NW. of Yarmouth. *Maltby*, Norf. NW. of Stokeſley. *Maltby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Rotherham. *Malthan-Cragg*, Yorkſhire, E. of Settle.

* MALTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Derwent, which was made navigable to the Ouſe, by an act in the 1ſt of Queen Anne. It is compoſed of two towns, the New and the Old, and is well inhabited. It is 18 miles NE. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday, and fairs on Saturday before Palm Sunday, the Saturday before Whitſunday, and October 10 and 11.

Maltravil, near Montgomery, North Wales, a poor village, but formerly a large place, and the reſidence of the princes of Powyſland.

MALVASIA, anciently EPIDAURUS, a ſmall promontory of Turkey in Europe, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, on the eaſtern coaſt of the Morea. The rich wine, formerly ſo much valued under the title of Malmſey, is brought hence. It is 40 miles ESE. of Miſitra. Lat. 36. 57. N. lon. 23. 22. E.

Malvern Hills, hills in the SW. part of Worceſterſhire, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance. They extend about 10 miles in length, in a direction N. and S. the N. extremity about 7 miles SSW. of Worceſter. In theſe hills is a ſpring of uncommon purity, much reſorted to in ſcrofulous and ſcorbutic caſes.

MALWA, a province of Hindooſtan, bounded on the W. by Guzerat; on the N. by Agimere and Agra; on the E. by Allahabad and Oriſſa; and on the S. by Candeiſh. It is ſituated nearly under the tropic of Cancer, and is one of the moſt extenſive, elevated, and diverſified tracts in Hindooſtan, and is divided between the paiſhwah of the weſtern Mahrattas, and two of the inferior chiefs, Sindia and Holkar. Ougein is the capital of Sindia, and Indore of Holkar.

Malwater, Yorkſhire, NE. of Settle. *Malwood Caſtle*, and *Lodge*, Hampſhire, near Beaulieu. *Manarabby*, mountains of Mayo, in Connaught, 18 miles WNW. of Caſtlebar.

MAMERS, a town in the department of Sarte, 12 miles SE. of Alençon.

Mamble, Worceſterſhire, near Lindridge. *Mambiled*, Monmouthſhire, W. of Uſk. *Mamhead*, Devonſhire. Here is one of the fineſt ſeats in the county, commanding, full, various, and beautiful proſpects of the river Ex, the ſea, and the country, ſtretching away beyond Exmouth, Lympſtone, &c. to the Dorſetſhire and Somerſetſhire hills. *Mam Tor*, a mountain of Derbyſhire, with lead mines in it, in the Peak, near Caſtleton.

* MAN, an iſland in the Iriſh Sea, W. of the coaſt of Cumberland, about 30 miles in length, and from 8 to 15 in breadth. It contains 17 pariſhes, called kirks, and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The ſoil varies in different tracts, yet produces more corn than is ſufficient to maintain the natives. The air, which is ſharp and cold in winter, is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very great age. The commodities of this iſland are black cattle, wool, fine and coarſe linen, hides, ſkins, honey, tallow, and herrings. The froſts here are ſhort, and the ſnow, eſpecially in lands near the ſea, lies not long on the ground. Their cattle and horſes are ſmall, and they have badgers, foxes, eagles, and mottled hawks. Here are ſeveral quarries of ſtone and thin blue ſlate, and ſome mines of lead, copper, and iron. Thin oat cakes are the common bread of the inhabitants. About the rocks of the iſland breed an incredible number of all ſorts of ſea-fowl, and eſpecially on the Calf of Man, an iſland 3 miles in circuit, before the S. promontory of Man, and ſeparated from it by a channel 2 furlongs broad. On this little iſland 5000 young puffins are generally taken every year. The biſhop is nominated by the Duke of Athol, as heir of the eldeſt branch of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby; but the ſovereignty of the iſland was purchaſed by the Engliſh government in 1765, whereby a free trade was permitted with England, and an entire ſtop put to the clandeſtine trade which they carried on, with prodigious ſucceſs, with England and Ireland. He was formerly reckoned a baron, but does not ſit in the houſe of Peers, although he is allowed the higheſt ſeat in the lower houſe of convocation. The language is a dialect of the Erſe. In its civil government, the iſland is divided into 6 ſheedings, each having its proper coroner, who is intruſted with the peace of his diſtrict, and acts in the nature of a ſheriff. Of their laws, the Lord Chief Juſtice Coke obſerves, "that they are ſuch as are ſcarce to be found any where elſe."

Man or *Mann*, a river in Nottinghamſhire, which falls into the Meden at Maughton. *Manacha*, Cornw. SE. of Helſton,

Helſton. *Manacles*, Cornwall, rocky points in the Engliſh Channel, E. of the Lizard Point.

MANAR, an iſland of Aſia, on the NW. coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon. It gives the name of Gulf to the Sea which lies to the S. The Portugueſe got poſſeſſion of it in 1560; but the Dutch took it from them in 1658. Lat. 9. 0. N. lon. 79. 58. E.

MANATEE BAY, on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, in lon. 76. 45. W.

MANATOULIN, a chain of iſlands in Lake Huron, N. America, extending 30 leagues in length, and about 2 in breadth. The name ſignifies "a place of ſpirits;" and they are conſidered as ſacred by the Indians.

Manby, Linc. W. of Glanford-Brigg. *Manby*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Louth. *Manby*, Yorkſ. on the Wherfe, NW. of Thirſk. *Manceſter*, Warwickſ. near Atherſtone.

MANCHA, LA, a mountainous territory in New Caſtile, having Murcia on the E. and Murcia and Jaen to the S. This is the moſt cheerful country of Spain. The inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of muſic and dancing. Their ſongs, or ſeguidillas, are peculiar to that part of the kingdom. The women are tall, well-made, and have handſome features; while ſeeing a pretty woman dance the meneo, a certain rapid movement, with voluptuous poſtures, and ſteps languiſhing, graceful, varied and juſt, even a philoſopher would find his wiſdom troubleſome. A late traveller ſays, "There is no labourer or young female peaſant, who is not well acquainted with Don Quixote and Sancho."

MANCHA, a town of Jaen in Spain, 7 miles E. of Jaen.

MANCHE LA, or THE CHANNEL, a department in the weſtern part of the ci-devant Normandy, forming nearly a peninſula, on the N. coaſt. Manchi La coaſt. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Engliſh channel, and on the S. by the departments of Ille and Vilaine, and the Mayenne. Coutances is the capital.

* MANCHESTER, anciently a Roman ſtation called MANCUPIUM, a large, populous, and flouriſhing town in Lancaſhire, and a place of great antiquity. It was famous for its population, market, and manufactures of ſtuffs in Camden's time, but it is now principally conſpicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, an immenſe buſineſs, extending, in ſome or other of its operations, from Furneſs (where great cotton ſpinning-mills have been eſtabliſhed) to Derby N. and S. and from Halifax to Liverpool E. and W. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are recollected at Mancheſter, whence they are ſent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. Theſe conſiſt of a great variety of cotton, ſilk, linen, and mixed goods, fitted for all ſorts of markets, both at home and abroad, ſpreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coaſt of Guinea, and bringing back vaſt profits to this country. The manufacture of ticking, tapes, filleting and other ſmall wares, of ſilk goods, and of hats, is alſo carried on at Mancheſter; from which various ſources of wealth, it has attained greater opulence than almoſt any of the trading towns in England. Its buildings, eſpecially the more modern ones, are on a proportional ſcale of ſize and elegance. Its chief ornaments are the college, the market-place, the exchange, the collegiate church, and the infirmary. Mancheſter contains 600 ſtreets and 14 churches, beſides other places of worſhip; the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 70,000. By the river Irwell, over which it has an ancient and lofty ſtone bridge, it has a communication with the Merley, and all the late various extenſions of inland navigation. It is ſituated at the confluence of the above river and the Irk, 67 miles WSW. of York, and 182 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

MANCHESTER, a town of Virginia, ſituated on James River, and a town in the State of Vermont.

MANDERSCHEIDT, a town of Treves.

Mandevilles, Dorſetſhire, in Whitchurch pariſh. *Mandevilthorp*, Northamptonſhire, near Chipping-Warden.

MANDINGO, a country of Africa, ſituated about 200 miles from the Atlantic, near the river Gambia.

MANDRIA, a ſmall deſert iſland, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It is ſurrounded by rocks, and gives name to the ſea near it.

Manenden, Eſſex, S. of Berden. *Manesgate*. Lincolnſh. S. of Burwell. *Maney*, Cambridgeſhire, in the Fens. *Maney-Manor*, Warwickſhire, S. of Stretton. *Manfield*, Yorkſhire, on the Tees.

MANFREDONIA, a ſea-port of Capitanata, Naples, built in the year 1256, by King Manfroi, on the ruins of the ancient Sipontium. It is ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, in the Adriatic, in lat. 41. 35. N. and lon. 16. 12. E.

MANGALORE, a ſea-port in Hindooſtan, in the Canary country, on the coaſt of Malabar. It has an excellent road for ſhips

ſips to anchor in, while the rainy ſeaſon laſts. On their feſtival days, the Hindoo inhabitants carry their idols in triumph, being placed in a waggon, adorned on all ſides with flowers. There are ſeveral ſharp, crooked, iron hoops faſtened to the wheels, upon which the mad devotees throw themſelves, and are cruſhed to pieces. It is the greateſt place for trade of any in the kingdom; and the Portugueſe have a factory here for rice, and a pretty large church, frequented by black converts. The houſes are meanly built along the ſides of the rivers. Lat. 2. 50. N. lon. 74. 44. E.

MANGERA, an iſland in the S. Sea, about 4 leagues in circumference. The coaſt is guarded by a reef of coral rocks, againſt which a heavy ſurf is continually breaking. In the interior parts it riſes into ſmall hills, whence there is an eaſy deſcent to the ſhore. They have neither hogs nor dogs; but they have plaintains, taro, and bread-fruit. Captain Cook repreſents this as a very fine iſland; but the hoſtile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it (in the year 1777) without making any ſtay. Lat. 21. 27. S. lon. 158. 13. W.

Mangerſbury, Glouceſterſhire, near Stow-on-the-Would.

Mang-River, in Kerry, Munſter, *Mangerton Mountain*, in Kerry Munſter, near the lake of Killarney, accounted the higheſt in Ireland.

Mangotsfield, Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles NE. of Briſtol.

MANGISCHLAK, a town on the E. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, 180 miles SE. of Aſtracan. It is a place of conſiderable trade between the Ruſſians and Tartars, the latter bringing hither the produce of their own country, and even of Bucharia, ſuch as cotton, yarn, and ſtuffs, furs, and ſkins, and rhubarb.

Mangwell, Oxfordſ. near Wallingford.

MANHARTZBURG, a quarter or diviſion of the archduchy of Auſtria, lying between the Danube, and Bohemia, and Moravia.

MANHEIM, one of the moſt beautiful cities in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine. The ſtreets are all ſtraight, and interſect each other at right angles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. The town has three grand gates, adorned with baſſo-relievos, very beautifully executed. It is almoſt entirely ſurrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine, and the country about it is flat. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent ſtructure, containing a gallery for paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural hiſtory, a library, treaſury, and menage. The number of the inhabitants, in 1784, excluſive of the garriſon, was 21,858. Manheim is ſix miles NE. of Spire, and 10 W. of Heidelberg.

Manhood, Suſſex, near Thorney. *Manie*, Lincolnſhire, W. of Spilſby.

MANIANA, or MALIANA, a town of Algiers, much frequented by pilgrims.

Maning, Cornwall, near Stow. *Maningham*, Yorkſhire, N. of Bradford.

MANILLA, town or city, capital of the Iſland of Luconia, as well as the Philippine Iſlands, ſituated on a bay on the SW. coaſt. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, excluſive of as many Chineſe, who live in the ſuburbs, and about as many more throughout the iſlands. There are 15 other ſuburbs, inhabited by Japaneſe and nations of various mixtures. The ſtreets are broad, but frequent earthquakes have ſpoiled their uniformity. The citadel is in the ſhape of a triangle, having one baſtion towards the ſea, another towards the river, and a third at the W. point, to cover the port, which is only fit for ſmall veſſels, and there are good out-works. In 1762, Manilla was taken by the Engliſh under Rear Admiral Corniſh, and Colonel Sir William Drapier, and, to ſave it from deſtruction, it was agreed to pay a million ſterling for its ranſom; but this agreement was ungenerouſly diſowned by the Spaniſh court.

* MANINGTREE, a dirty town of Eſſex, ſeated on the river Stour, 9 miles ENE. of Colcheſter, and 60 ENE. of London. A good market on Tueſday.

Maniton, Cornwall, SW. of Launceſton. *Manlefs*, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet in Brimpsfield. *Manley*, Cheſhire, in Delamere-Foreſt. *Maningford*, *Abbott's* and *Crucis*, Wilts. NW. of Everley Warren, *Mannington*, Dorſetſhire, near Holt Foreſt. *Mannington*, Norfolk, NW. of Aleſham. *Manor*, Durham, near Lanchester. *Manner*, Nottinghamſhire, W. of Worksop.

Man of War, in Dublin, Leinſter, a ſmall village, 13 miles N. of the metropolis. *Manor Cunningham*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Manor Hamilton*, in Leitrim, Connaught.

MANOSQUE, a town in the department of the Lower Alps, before the revolution, a commandery of Malta. It is 10 miles S. of Forcalquier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris.

MANRESA, or MANXES, a town of Catalonia, 25 miles NNW. of Barcelona.

MANS, LE, a large town, capital of the

the dept. of Sarte. The inhabitants amount to about 14,000. It has excellent poultry, known at Paris by the name of pullets of Mans; and its wax and ſtuffs are very famous. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Sarte and the Huiſne, and is 75 miles W. by N. of Orleans.

MANSAROAR, a large lake of Thibet, from which the ſouthernmoſt head of the Ganges is ſuppoſed to iſſue. It is about 100 miles in circumference.

Manſel Gamage, between Hereford and Stanton. *Manſel Hope*, Herefordſhire, SE. of Roſs. *Manſel-Lacy*, Herefordſhire, SE. of Weobly. *Manſergh*, Weſtmoreland, NW. of Kirby-Lonſdale.

MANSFELDT, a town of Upper Saxony, with a caſtle, ſituated on a high rock, 26 miles SSE. of Halberſtadt, capital of a county of the ſame name, about 28 miles in its greateſt length, and 16 in its greateſt breadth. It is ſurrounded by the electorate of Saxony, and the diſtricts of Querfurt, Merſeburg, Magdeburg, Anhalt, Halberſtadt, and Stolberg.

*MANSFIELD, a well built town in Nottinghamſhire, ſeated near the edge of the foreſt of Sherwood, is pretty large, has a great trade in corn and malt, and a conſiderable manufacture of ſtockings. It is 12 miles N. of Nottingham, and 140 N. by W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

MANSFIELD, a town of Connecticut.

Manſfield Woodhouſe, Nottinghamſhire, N. of Manſfield. *Manſforth*, Durham, E. of Biſhop Auckland.

MANSILLA EL BURGO, a town in the province of Leon, 10 miles SE. of Leon.

Manſton, Devonſhire, S. of Morton.

MANTES, a town in the department of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated on the river Seine, over which it has a bridge of 36 arches, 27 miles NW. of Paris.

Manton, Dorſetſ. NE. of Sturminſter. *Manton*, Nottinghamſh. near Worksop. *Manton*, Wiltſhire, near Marlborough. *Manton*, Rutlandſhire, between Martinſthorp and Normanton.

MANTUA, THE DUCHY OF, a country of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into parts, having the Veroneſe and Breſſan to the N. and the Cremoneſe to the W. It is about 50 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; is fruitful in corn, paſture, flax, leguminous plants, fruits, and excellent wine, and abounds with good horſes. The houſe of Auſtria has been in poſſeſſion of this duchy ſince the death of the laſt duke, Charles IV. in 1708, having annexed it to the government of Milan. It now, however, maintains a French garriſon, and forms a part of the new Cisalpine Republic. The principal rivers are the Po, Oglio, Mincio, and Secchia; and the principal town is of the ſame name.

MANTUA, the capital city of the duchy of the ſame name, in Italy, is ſeated on an iſland in the midſt of a lake, and is very ſtrong by ſituation as well as art, as there is no coming at it, except by two cauſeways which croſs the lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 4 collegiate churches, 21 parochial, 14 other churches and alms-houſes, 11 oratories, 40 convents and nunneries, and without the city, 3 parish churches, 2 other churches, and 7 convents; alſo a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, and the houſes well built. It was greatly noted for its ſilk, and other manufactures; but they are now inconſiderable, and the air in the ſummer-time is unwholeſome. It is ſeated on the river Mincio, and has a univerſity; 35 miles NE. of Parma, 28 SW. of Verona, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 10. N. Lon. 10. 50. E.

Manuden, Eſſex. Manworthy, Devonſ. in Houlſworthy pariſh. *Manyan*, a river in Denbighſ. *Manyfold*, a river in Staff. *Maperley*, N. of Nottingham. *Maperton*, Dorſetſhire, near Bridport. *Maperton*, N. and S. Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Maperton*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Wincaunton. *Mapes*, Middleſex, near Kilburn. *Mapleback*, Nottingh. N. of Southwell. *Mapleborough*, Warw. near Studley. *Maplesirwell*, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Mapledurham*, Hants, near Petersfield. *Mapledurham*, Oxfordſ. 4 miles from Reading. *Mapleſdown*, Kent, NW. of Wrotham. *Mapleſted, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, near Caſtle-Heningham. *Mapleton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Frodlingham. *Mapowder*, Dorſetſ. 5 miles NE. of Buckland-Abbas. *Mappleton*, Derb. near Aſhborn.

MAR FOREST, a woody, mountainous diſtrict in the W. angle of Aberdeenſhire.

MARACAIBO, a rich and conſiderable town of S. America, capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in ſkins, chocolate, which is the beſt in America, and very fine tobacco. It is ſeated towards the middle of a lake of the ſame name, where it becomes narrower. In lat. 10. 0. N. lon. 70. 45. W.

MARACAIBO, a large lake in Terra Firma,

Firma about 200 miles long, and 50 broad, emptying itſelf into the Gulf of Venezuela.

MARAGNAN, or MARANHAO, a province of Brazil, which comprehends a fertile, well inhabited iſland, upwards of 30 miles in circumference, and ſituated at the mouth of 3 rivers. The French ſettled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were ſoon driven from it by the Portugueſe, who have poſſeſſed it ever ſince. The climate is agreeable and wholeſome, and the land fertile and rich, producing every thing in perfection without labour or manure. Lat. 2. 30. S. lon. 45. 55. W.

MARANO, a town of Friuli, Venice; the capital, St. Felipe de Maranhas, is now very ſtrong, and has a ſtout caſtle built on a rock towards the ſea, which commands a very convenient harbour: and a town of Lavora, Naples.

MARASCH, a town of Aladulia; and a town of Caramania.

MARANT, or AMARANT, a town of Aderbeitzan, Perſia, 50 miles N. of Tauris.

MARATHONA, a village of Livadia, the ancient Marathon, 12 miles NE. of Athens.

MARAZION. See MERAZION.

MARBACH, a town and river of Suabia, which runs into the Fils, in the duchy of Wurtemburg: alſo three towns in the archduchy of Auſtria, and a town of Ergzeburg, Upper Saxony.

MARBELLA, a ſeaport, a town of Granada, ſeated at the mouth of the Rio-Verde 26 miles SW. of Malaga.

Marbrook, N. of Stafford. *Marbrook*, a river in Shropſhire. *Marbury*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Marbury*, Cheſhire, E. of Malpas.

MARCEL, ST. a town in the reſpective departments of Ardeche, Saone, and Loire, Mouths of the Rhone and Indre.

MACELLIN, ST. a town in the dept. of Iſere, ſeated in a country that produces excellent wine. It is 5 miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S. by E. of Paris, and a town in the department of Rhone and Loire.

MARCELLINO, a town of Calabria Citra.

MARCH, or MERCH, a town of Cambridgeſhire, in the Iſle of Ely, 26 miles N. of Cambridge, and 79 N. of London. Market on Friday.

Marcham, Berkſhire, near Abingdon.

MARCHE, a ci-devant province of France, about 55 miles in length and 20 in breadth, not very fertile in corn and wine, but feeding a great number of cattle. It now principally forms the department of Creuſe, and part of that of Vienne.

MARCHE, LA, a town in the dept. of the Volges, ſituated near the ſource of the Mouſon, 20 miles S. of Neufchateau: alſo a town of Luxemburg, ſituated on the river Marſette.

MARCHENA, a town of Seville, Andaluſia, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water.

MARCHIENNES, a town of Liege, ſituated on the Sambre, 2 miles W. of Charleroy.

MARCHIENNES, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated in a moraſs, on the river Searpe, 7 miles ENE. of Douay.

Marchington, Staffordſhire, 2 miles below Uttoxeter. *Marchomley*, Shropſhire, SE. of Prees.

MARCHPURG, a town of Stiria.

MARCIGLIANO, a town of Lavora, 9 miles NE. of Naples.

MARCIGNY, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, ſeated near the river Loire.

Marcleeve, Warwickſ. near Bidford.

MARCK, a territory in Weſtphalia, pretty fertile in wheat, rye, peas, flax, barley, &c. and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Ham is the capital. It has the duchy of Berg on the S. and the duchies of Berg and Cleves on the W.

Marcley, Great and *Little*, Herefordſhire, SW. of Ledbury. Near it is a hill, which in 1575, according to Dr. Fuller, moved from its place, carrying along with it the trees that grew on it, together with the ſheepfolds and flocks of ſheep grazing on it, till it ſettled on a place 12 fathoms higher. In its progreſs it overthrew Kinnaſton Chapel, together with the cauſeways, trees, houſes, &c. that ſtood in its way.

MARCO, ST. a town of Otranto, a town of Principato Ultra, two towns of Capitanata, a town of Calabria Citra, and a town of Galicia in Spain.

Mardale, Weſtmoreland, in the pariſh of Shap. *Marden*, Herefordſhire, on the river Lug. *Marden*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Marden*, Surry near Godſtone.

MARDIKE, a ſea-port in the department of the North, 4 miles SW. of Dunkirk.

MAREE, LOCH, a great freſh-water lake of Roſsſhire, 11 miles long, and in ſome parts, 4 broad. Many ſmall iſlands are ſcattered over it; and it abounds with ſalmon, char, and trout.

Mare End, Glouc. near Aſhelworth.

MARENNES, a town in the department of Lower Charente, remarkable for its ſalt-works, and the green-finned oyſters

found near the coaſt. It is 8 miles SSW. of Rochfort, and 270 SW. of Paris.

Mareſfield, Suſſex. *Mare-Street*, Middleſex, in Hackney.

MARETIMO, an iſland near the W. coaſt of Sicily, about 10 miles in circumference: it contains only a few farm-houſes, with a chateau, but produces a great deal of honey. Lat. 38. 5. N. lon. 12. 35. E.

Margam, Glamorg. *Margaret's, St.* Wilts, near Marlborough. *Margaret's, St.* Northumberland, SE. of Alnwick. *Margaret's, St.* Kent, between St. Mary Cray and Graveſend. *Margaret's, St.* Suffolk, near Bungay. *Margaret's, St.* Suffolk, SE. of St. Margaret's, near Bungay. *Margaret's, St.* Heref. near Morehampton. *Margaret's-at-Cliff, St.* has a bay NE. of Dover. *Margaret's, St.* Kent, adjoining Rocheſter. *Margaret's, St.* Herts, near Amwell. *Margaret Marſh*, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Melbury.

MARGARETTA, an iſland of S. America, near Terra Firma, about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it very pleaſant; and it is fertile in maize and fruits; but the Spaniards have moſtly retired thence to Terra Firma, and the inhabitants now are Mulattoes, and the original natives. Lat. 11. 7. N. lon. N. 63. 12. W.

*MARGATE, a ſea-port of Kent, on the N. ſide of the Iſle of Thanet, within a ſmall bay in the breach of the cliff; it has rapidly increaſed of late years, by the great reſort to it for ſea-bathing, the ſhore being level and covered with fine ſand, well adapted for that purpoſe. Here is a ſalt-water bath, which has performed great cures in nervous and paralytic caſes, and numbneſs in the limbs. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and veſſels are frequently paſſing to and from the coaſt of Flanders. There are, moreover, regular packet-boats, of 80 or 100 tons burthen, to and from London, ſome of which are elegantly fitted up. It is built on an eaſy aſcent, (the principal ſtreet being near a mile in length) 14 miles N. of Deal, and 72 E. by S. of London.

Marget-End, Eſſex, by Ingateſtone, *Marham*, Lincolnſhire, near Scrivelby and Tatterſhall. *Marham*, Northamptonſhire, near Peterborough. *Marham*, Norfolk. W. of Swaffham.

MARIAN ISLANDS. See LADRONES.

MARIA, or ST. MARIA, an iſland of the Indian Ocean, about 5 miles E. of Madagaſcar, in lat. 17. 0. S. It is 45 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; well watered, fertile in rice, ſugar-canes, legumes, pine-apples, tobacco, &c. and ſurrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moiſt, as it rains almoſt every day, and ſometimes for a fortnight together. It is inhabited by about 600 negroes, but ſeldom viſited by ſhips paſſing that way.

MARIA, ST. a conſiderable town of S. America, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had diſcovered the gold mines that are near it. It is ſeated at the bottom of the Gulph of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. The Spaniards come here every year in the dry ſeaſon, which continues three months, to gather the gold-duſt out of the ſands of the neighbouring ſtreams, and carry away great quantities. Lat. 7. 43. N. lon. 78. 48. W.

MARIA, ST. one of the Azores, or Weſtern iſlands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

MARIA, ST. a town of Andaluſia, 18 miles N. of Cadiz, and ſeveral towns in Italy.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town in the department of Upper Rhine, famous for its mines of ſilver and lead, 12 miles NW. of Colmar.

MARIENBURG, a town of Erzeburg, Upper Saxony, near which are mines of ſilver, cobalt, iron, vitriol, and ſulphur; alſo a town and palatinate of Pruſſia, on the Viſtula; a town in the dept. of the North, 10 miles W. of Charlemont; and a town in the dept of the Ardennes.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Oberland, Pruſſia, ſeated near the Viſtula, 31 miles S. of Dantzick.

MARIENSTADT, in W. Gothland, ſituated on the Wenner Lake.

MARIGALANTE, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, ſubject to the French. It is of a circular form, and about 14 leagues in circumference. Along the E. ſhore are lofty, perpendicular rocks, that ſhelter vaſt numbers of tropical birds. The weſtern ſhore is flat, and the ground, in general, is proper for cultivation. It has ſeveral large caverns, where crabs are found, with many little ſtreams, and ponds of freſh water. It is covered with trees, and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon-tree. It is 30 miles NE. of Dominica, and 40 E. of Guadaloupe. Lat. 16 N. lon. 61. 11 W.

MARIGNANO, a town of Milan.

Maring-on-the-Hill, Lincolnſhire, near Horncaſtle. *Maringtus*, Shropſhire, E. of Montgomery.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, capital of a ſmall independent republic, ſeated on a mountain, to which its territory is confined.

ſined, and ſurrounded by the duchy of Urbino. The inhabitants are about 6000; without heroes, without conquerors, without parade; they have enjoined repoſe, and liberty near 14 centuries.

MARINO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna, 10 miles SE. of Rome.

Maris, Glouc. in Winruſh. *Mariſton*, Devonſ. near Liſton. *Mark, Eaſt*, Somerſetſ. in Wedmore pariſh. *Markham*, Cornw. S. of Stratton. *Markby*, Linc. near Alford. *Markfield*, Leic. near Bagworth Park. *Markſfield, South*, NE. of Biſſdon. *Markendale Chapel*, Weſtmorland, by Ull's Water. *Markes*, Eſſex, near Rumford. *Market-End*, Oxfordſhire, near Amerſden.

Market Hill, in Armagh, Ulſter.

MARKET JEW. See MERAZION.

MARKET OVERTON, a town in Rutland, 3 miles from Okeham. Market on Tueſday, if not diſuſed.

Market Street, in Herts, and Beſordſ. 3 miles from Dunſtable. *Mark Hall*, Eſſex, near Harlow. *Markham, E.* and *W.* or *Great* and *Little*, Notting. near Tuxford. *Markingfield*, Yorkſhire, W. of Boroughbridge. *Markinton*, Yorkſhire, between Ripley and Rippon. *Marks, St.* Somerſ. near Briſtol. *Markſbury*, Somerſ. near Fenneford. *Mark's-Hall*, Eſſex, near Coggeſhall. *Mark's-Hall*, in Margaret Roding pariſh. *Mark's-Hall*, Eſſex, in the pariſhes of Leighton and Walthamſtow. *Mark, Weſt*, Somerſetſhire, near Brent Marſh. *Marlais*, a river in Pembrokeſhire. *Marland*, Lanc. near Rochdale.

*MARLBOROUGH, an ancient borough of Wiltſhire, containing two pariſh churches, ſeveral commodious inns, and about 500 houſes, with broad and paved ſtreets. Mr. Camden mentions an ancient cuſtom here, viz. that every freeman, at his admiſſion, gave to the mayor a couple of greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. It is ſeated on the river Kennet, 40 miles E. of Briſtol, and 74 W. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturdays.

MARLBOROUGH, two towns of Maryland, a town of Maſſachuſett's, a town of Penſylvania, and a county of South Carolina.

MARBOROUGH, FORT, an Engliſh factory, on the SW. coaſt of Sumatra, 3 miles eaſt of Bencoolen.

Marldon, Devonſhire, in a marley ſoil; whence a brook runs to Torbay. *Marles*, Eſſex, near Epping. *Marlees*, Suſſex, near Weſt Grinſted. *Marleigh*, Devonſhire, near King's and Biſhop's Nemet. *Marliford*, Suffolk, SE. of Framlingham. *Marlewood*, Glouceſ. in Thornbury pariſh. *Marling ford*, Norfolk, W. of Norwich. *Marloe*, Shropſhire, near Purſlow.

MARLOW, GREAT, a town of Buckinghamſ. ſeated on the river Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkſhire. Its manufactures are making bone lace, paper, and thimbles, and there are ſeveral corn mills on the Loddon, between this town and High Wycombe. It is 17 miles S. of Ayleſbury, and 31. W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Marlow, Little, Bucks, near Marlow. *Marlow*, Heref. beyond Kinton, towards Shropſhire. *Marlſton*, near Cheſter.

MARLY, a ci-devant royal palace in France, and foreſt of the ſame name, noted for its fine gardens and water-works. It is ſituated near the Seine, 3 miles N. of Verſailles.

MARMANDE, a town in the department of Lot and Garonne, which carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is ſituated on the Garonne, 40 miles SE. of Bourdeaux.

MARMORA, an iſland in the ſea of Marmora, 10 miles long, and 8 wide; with a town of the ſame name, and a few villages.

MARMORA, or THE WHITE SEA, between Europe and Aſia, which communicates with the Straits of Gallipoli, and the Strait of Conſtantinople. It is 90 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

MARNE, a department of France, W. of the department of the Meuſe. It takes its name from a river which riſes 3 miles E. of Langres, paſſing by Chaumont, Vitry, Epernay, Meux, &c. joins the Seine at Charenton. Chalons is the capital.

MARNE, UPPER, a dept. of France, bounded on the NW. by the dept. of Marne, and divided into nearly two equal parts by the river Marne, which has its riſe here. Chaumont is the capital.

Marnhams, Nottinghamſhire, two hamlets by the Trent, near Normanton. *Marnhull*, Dorſetſhire, a village on the Stour, 5 miles SW. of Shaftſbury.

MARO, a town of Oneglia.

MAROGNA, a town of Romania.

MAROLLES, a town in the reſpective dept. of the North, the Aube, Loir, and Sarte.

Marple, Cheſhire, near Stockport.

MARPURG, a conſiderable town, capital of Upper Heſſe, with an univerſity, academy for claſſical learning, caſtle, palace, handſome ſquare, and magnificent town-houſe. It is 56 miles N. of Frankfort on the Maine.

MARQUESAS, a group of iſlands in the South Sea, firſt diſcovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, in 1595. They are 6 in number, and named St. Chriſtina, Magdalena, Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. Captain Cook lay ſome time at the firſt of theſe, in 1774. The natives are of a tawny complexion, but look almoſt black, from being punctured over the whole body. They go almoſt naked, having only a ſmall piece of cloth, perfectly reſembling that made by the people of Otaheite round their waiſt and loins. Their beard and hair are of a fine jet black, like thoſe of the other natives of the torrid zone. The iſland, though high and ſteep, has many valleys, which widen toward the ſea, and are covered with fine foreſts to the ſummits of the interior mountains. The products of theſe iſlands are bread fruit, bannas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, ſcarlet beans, paper-mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, caſuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. They have alſo plenty of fiſh. Capt. Foſter ſays, he never ſaw a ſingle man deformed, or even ill proportioned among the natives: all were ſtrong, tall, well-limbed, and active in the higheſt degree. Their arms were clubs and ſpears, and their government, like that of the Society Iſlands, monarchical. But they were not quite ſo cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Iſles, who, in that reſpect, ſurpaſs, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marqueſans is purely water, cocoa nuts being rather ſcarce. Their muſic, muſical inſtruments, dances, and canoes, reſemble thoſe of Otaheite. Indeed, the inhabitants of the Marqueſas, Society, and Friendly Iſlands, Eaſter Iſland, and New Zealand, ſeem to have all the ſame origin; their language, manners, cuſtoms, &c. bearing a great affinity in many reſpects. Lat. 9. 55. S. lon. 139. 9. W.

Marr, Yorkſhire, 3 miles weſt of Doncaſter. *Marrick*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Richmond Moor.

MARSAL, a town in the department of Meurthe, remarkable for its ſalt-works. It is 17 miles ENE. of Nanci.

MARSALA, a town and river of Sicily.

MARSAN, a ci-devant diſtrict in the department of Landes, fertile in wine. Mont Marſan was the capital.

MARSAQUIVER, or MARSALQUIVER, a ſea-port of Tremeſen, Algiers, one of the beſt harbours in Africa, 3 miles from Oran. It is ſubject to the Spaniards.

Marſcough, with its *Chace*, Lancaſhire, near Garſtang. *Marſden Chapel*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Almondbury. *Marſden Rocks*, Northumberland, a little way from the ſhore, are ſometimes viſited by parties on pleaſure from Tinmouth. They have ſome large caverns in them, and are ſo perforated, in ſeveral places, as to give a free paſſage to boats.

MARSEILLES, a flouriſhing ſea-port in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, lately an epiſcopal ſee. It was ſo celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero ſtyled it the Athens of Gaul, and Pliny called it the Miſtreſs of Education. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulph, covered and defended by many ſmall iſlands, and is divided into the Old Town or the City, and the New Town. The firſt appears like an amphitheatre to the veſſels which enter the port; but the houſes are mean, and the ſtreets dirty, narrow, and ſteep. In the latter the ſtreets are ſtraight and broad, and adorned with handſome edifices. In this part is the principal church built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. This place was conſidered as endowed with an invaluable privilege confirmed by different popes; namely, that it ſhould be for ever exempt from an interdict. The armoury is the fineſt in the kingdom, and contains arms for 40,000 men. Here is alſo a large arſenal, well ſtored with all the implements for building and fitting out the galleys. The harbour is not deep enough for men of war. Gold and ſilver ſtuffs are made here. The inhabitants are eſtimated at 90,000. With reſpect to commerce, Marſeilles has been eminent ſince the days of antiquity, and it is now ſometimes called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dreſſes and languages. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence in Marſeilles, and with ſtill greater in 1720, 1721, and 1722, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. During this laſt dreadful viſitation, M. de Belſunce, (the "Marſeilles good Biſhop," celebrated by Pope) the cannon Bourgeret, the magiſtrate Mouſtier, and the commandant Langeron, by their intrepid and indefatigable humanity, did the moſt ſignal honour to themſelves and to human nature. Marſeilles is 18 miles NW. of Toulon, and 362 S. by E. of Paris, Lat. 43. 18. N. lon. 5. 27. E.

Marſhbrook, in King's County Leinſter.

Marſfield, Suſſex, N. of Cuckfield.

Marſh, Buckinghamſhire by Newport-Pagnel.

Paguel. *Marſh*, Dorſetſhire, near Beminſter. *Marſh*, Shropſ. N. of Cauſe Caſtle. * *Marſh*, in Somerſetſhire, near E. and W. Coker. *Marſhall*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Marſhall*, Suſſex, in Fletching pariſh. *Marſhall*, Eſſex, near the N. Weald. *Marſham*, Kent, near Aſhford. *Marſham*, Norfolk, near Aleſham. *Marſhden Chapel*, Lancaſ. S. of Colne. *Marſhden Chapel*, Yorkſ. S. of Halifax. *Marſh Ditch*, Yorkſhire, a fenny tract between the Dun and Ouſe. *Marſh-Farm*, Dorſetſ. near Verminſter. *Marſton Bigot*, Somerſ. near Frome.

MARSHFIELD, a town of Glouceſ. with a manufacture of broad-cloth, and a conſiderable trade in malt. It is ſeated on the Cotſwold-Hills, 12 miles E. of Briſtol, and 102 W. of London, Market on Tueſday.

Marſhland, Norfolk, a marſhy peninſula, oppoſite to Lynn. It ſeems to have been gained from the water, and has at different times been inundated both by the ocean, and by the rivers which nearly ſurround it, to the great damage of the inhabitants. *Marſhland*, Yorkſ. E. R. between the rivers Are, Dun, Ouſe, and Trent, which with Marſh Ditch, make a river iſland ſeveral miles in length and breadth. *Marſh Salt*, Glouceſ. by the Severn ſide. *Marſh ſide*, Middl. N. E. of Edmunton. *Marſh, N.* and *S.* Devonſh. near Modbury. *Marſh Street*, Eſſex, between Walthamſtow and the river Lee. *Marſh-Street*, N. W. of Sandwich. *Marſh-wood*, with its *Vale* and *Park*, Dorſetſh. 4 miles NW. of Whitchurch. *Marſh-Wood*, Huntingdonſhire near Redbridge.

MARSICO NUOVO, a town of Principato Citro, Naples.

MARSICO VETERE, a town of Baſilicata Naples.

Marſk, a river of Yorkſhire, falling into the Swale, near Marſk. *Marſton*, Berks, near Bucklebury. *Marſton*, Linc. between Grantham and Clay Pool. *Marſton*, SW. of Derby, near the Dove. *Marſton*, Herefordſhire, near the Grendons, Warren, and Biſhops. *Marſton*, Heref. near Pembridge. *Marſton*, Herefordſ. between Roſs and Monmouthſhire. *Marſton*, near Oxford. *Marſton*, N. of Stafford. *Marſton*, Staff. NW. of Lapley. *Marſton Sicca*, Glouc. SW. of Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warw. *Marſton St. Laurence*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Brackley. *Marſton, Long*, Glouceſ. in Tring Pariſh. *Marſton, Long*, alias *Hutton Wanely*, near York. *Marſton Montgomery*, Derbyſhire, near the Dove, SW. of Aſhborn. *Marſton-Moor*, Yorkſ. between Wetherby and York. *Marſton Mortain*, 5 miles from Bedford. *Marſton Potters*, Leic. E. of Hinckley. *Marſton, South*, Wilts, near Highworth. *Marſton Truſſel*, Northamp. by Harborough. *Marſton Wood-End*, Bedfordſhire, near Houghton-Conqueſt.

MARSTRAND, a rocky iſland of W. Gothland, in the Cattegate, about 2 miles in circumference. The town, which lies on the eaſtern ſide, conſiſts of about 200 ruinous and almoſt uninhabited houſes. The harbour is ſpacious, deep, ſecure, and commodious, but of difficult entrance The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by the herring fiſhery; by the number of ſhips which in rough weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 18 miles NW. of Gotheborg.

MARTABAN, a town and province of Pegu, on the Gulf of Bengal, a long time an independent kingdom. The ſoil is fertile in rice, fruits and wines of all kinds. Its capital was a rich trading place before ſhips were ſunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up, (by the king of Ava) which it has done effectually. The chief trade is now in earthen ware and fiſh. The whole country, moreover, is now ſubject to the king of Ava, who in 1754, ſubdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependent province. The town of Martaban is ſituated on a bog or large river, 80 miles, SE. of Pegu. Lat. 16. 38. N. lon. 97. 3. E.

MARTANO, a town of Otranto, Naples

MARTEL, a town in the department of Lot, ſituated near the Dordogne, 28 miles NNE. of Cahors.

MARTHA, ST. a province of S. America, on the coaſt of Terra Firma. It is about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, and is moſtly a mountainous country, having Venezuela on the E. and Carthagena on the W. It is extremely hot and ſultry on the ſea-coaſt, but within cold, on account of the mountains. It abounds with fruit proper to the climates, and there are mines of gold and precious ſtones, and ſalt-works. The Spaniards poſſeſs but one part of this province, in which they have built St. Martha, the capital. The air about the town is wholeſome, and it is ſeated near the ſea, at the mouth of the River Guayra, having a harbour ſurrounded by high mountains. It was formerly very conſiderable, when the Spaniſh galleons were ſent thither, but is now come almoſt to nothing. Lat. 11. 27. N. lon. 74. 0. W.

MARTHA ST. or SIERRA NEVADA, a high mountain in Mexico, ſaid to be 100 miles in circumference at the bottom, and 5 high; the top being always

covered with ſnow in the hotteſt weather.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an iſland of N. America, near the coaſt of Maſſachuſett's, 80 miles S. of Boſton. The inhabitants apply themſelves chiefly to the fiſheries, in which they have great ſucceſs. Lat. 41. 16. N. Lon. 70. 22. W.

Martball, Cheſhire, E. of Knottesford. *Martham*, Norf. near Winterton. *Marthelly Chapel*, Monmouthſhire, S. of Uſk. *Marthom*, Lancaſh. near Shuttleworth.

MARTIGUES, LES, a ſea-port in the departments of the Mouths of the Rhone, ſeated near a lake, 12 miles long, and 5 broad, which is much leſs conſiderable than it was formerly, but whence they get very fine fiſh and excellent ſalt. It is 20 miles NW. of Marſeilles.

Martin, Kent, near Canterbury. *Martin*, Lincolnſhire, near Horncaſtle. *Martin*, Somerſetſh. in Stanton Drew pariſh. *Martin*, Wilts, 6 miles from Saliſbury. *Martin*, Worceſterſh. S. of Droitwich. *Martin*, Surry, ſee *Merton*.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia; and a river of Arragon.

MARTIN, ST. a ſmall town in the Iſle of Ree, with a harbour and citadel.

MARTIN, ST. an iſland in the Weſt-Indies, lying between St. Bartholomew, and Anguilla. It is about 5 leagues in length and 4 in its greateſt breadth, has neither harbour nor river, but ſeveral valuable ſalt pits and ſalt-water lakes. It has been jointly held by the Dutch and Engliſh ſince the year 1744. Lat. 18. 20. lon. 63. 0. W.

MARTIN and MARTINO ST. ſeveral towns of France and Italy.

Martin St. Cornwall, SE. of Helſton.

Martin, St. Cornwall, near E. Low.

Martin, St. Cornwall, near Saltaſh.

Martin, St. Kent, between Appledore and Romney. *Martin, St. E.* and *W.* Wiltſhire, E. of Cranbourn-Chace.

MARTINICO, a conſiderable iſland of the Weſt-Indies, about 44 miles in length and 120 in circumference. There are 3 high mountains, with numberleſs hills of a conical form, and ſeveral rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for thoſe that are born here, prefer caſſava to wheat bread. It poſſeſſes many natural advantages, and in particular, its harbours afford a certain ſhelter from the hurricanes. It exports ſugar, cocoa, caſſia, ginger, cotton, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, tobacco, yarn, plantains, moſaſſes, preſerved fruits, &c. is extremely populous, and has ſeveral ſafe and commodious harbours. The principal places are Fort Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort-Trinity, and Foot-de-Mouillage. There are ſtill ſome of the ancient inhabitants remaining. In 1769, France imported from Martinico, in 202 trading veſſels, merchandiſe to the amount of 536 631 l. ſterling. In Feb. 3, 1794, this iſland was attacked by the Engliſh under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Gray, and the conqueſt was completed on March 16th. Fort Royal is in lat. 14. 44. N. lon. 61. 16. W.

Martingley, Hants, W. of Hartley-Row. *Martin Hoſyntree*, Worc. between Worceſter and Droitwich. *Martin How*, Devonſ. between Comb-Martin and Linton. *Martin Meer*, Lanc. W. of Eccleſton. *Martin's Eſſex*, near Manningtree. *Martin's St.* Northamp. near Stamford. *Martinſdale*, Weſtmorl. a pariſh of Barton. *Martin's Thorp*, Rutl. 3 miles from Uppingham. *Martinſton*, S. of Dorcheſ. *Martinworthy*, Hants, N. of Winchester. *Martleſham*, Suffolk, 5 miles from Ipſwich. *Martleſton*, Berks, near Bucklebury. *Martley*, W. of Worceſter. *Martock*, or *Mattock*, Somerſ. between Ilcheſter and Ilminſter. *Marton*, Cheſh. E. of Delamere Foreſt. *Marton, with its Mere*, Cheſhire, SW. of Macclesfield. *Marton*, Devonſ. near Hewiſh. *Marton*, Lancaſ. N. of Ormſkirk. *Marton*, Linc. near the Trent. *Marton*, Linc. near Gainſborough. *Marton*, Norfolk, S. of Watton. *Marton*, Nottingh. a hamlet of Harworth. *Marton*, Shropſ. bordering on Denbighſ. *Marton*, Shropſ. N. of Chirbury. *Marton*, Warw. on the Leame. *Marton*, Weſtm. NW. of Appleby. *Marton*, Yorkſ. near Flamborough. *Marton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Marton*, E. of Rippon. *Marton*, Yorkſ. near Stokeſley. *Marton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Kirby-Moorſide. *Marton*, York. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Marton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Boroughbridge. *Marton*, Yorkſ. E. of Eaſingwould. *Marton-Brooke*, running into the Derwent, near Derby. *Marton*, E. and *W.* Yorkſ. E. of Giſborn. *Marton, Great* and *Little*, Lanc. in Amounderneſs.

MARTORNO, a town in Calabria Citra.

MARTOREL, a town of Catalonia.

MARTOS, a town of Jaen, Andaluſia.

MARVEJOLS, a trading town in the department of Lozere, 10 miles NW. of Mende, and 300 S. of Paris.

Marvel, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

MARVILLE, a town in the department of the Meuſe, ſeated on the river Oſheim, 4 miles W. of Longwy.

MARWOOD,

MARWOOD, a town of Durham, ſituated on the Tees, near Barnard-Caſtle. Market on Wedneſday.

Marwood Church, and *Middle*, Devonſ. NW. of Barnſtaple. *Maryborn St.* Hants, W. of Whitchurch. *Mary Church*, Devonſhire, near Torbay. *Mary Hill, St.* Glamorganſhire.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, lying about the N. end of Cheſapeak Bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eaſtern and weſtern ſhores: bounded on the N. by Pennſylvania, on the E. by the ſtate of Delaware, on the SE. and S. by the ſea and Virginia, and on the W. by the interior country of America. It is 174 miles long, and 110 broad. It is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the weſtern and 8 on the eaſtern ſhore of the Cheſapeak. The exports are wheat and tobacco, which are the ſtaple commodities; timber, hemp, flax, and barrelled pork; there being vaſt numbers of ſwine, which run wild in the woods, feeding on the maſt or nuts of various kinds of trees. —The number of inhabitants is about 260,000. The chief towns are Annapolis and Baltimore. The climate of this province, which in moſt reſpects reſembles Virginia, is generally mild and agreeable.

MARYPORT, a town in Cumberland, ſituated at the mouth of the Ellen. It has 80 or 90 ſail of ſhipping, from 50 to 300 tons burden; ſome of which ſail up the Baltic for timber, flax, iron, &c. The coal and coaſting-trade and ſhipbuilding are carried on pretty extenſively, and lately an extenſive cotton manufactory has been erected. Here is a furnace for caſt-iron, and one of the fineſt glaſshouſes in the Britiſh dominions. By a late ſurvey, the number of inhabitants amounted to 2625. It is 7 miles NW. of Cockermouth, and 307 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

MARY, ST. a ſea-port of Maryland, ſituated near the mouth of the river Potomack.

Mary, St. Cambridgeſh. near Wiſbeach. *Mary's St.* Devonſ. near Ottery. *Mary's St.* Kent, 5 miles NE. of Rocheſter. *Mary's St.* Kent, between Clift and the iſle of Greane. *Mary's St.* Kent, in Rumney Marſh, 2 miles N. of New Rumney. *Mary's St.* Linc. W. of Walpole in Norf. *Mary's St.* Linc. near Wainfleet. *Mary's St.* Norf. SE. of Walpole. *Mary's St.* Hants, near Southampton.

MARY'S RIVER, ST. a river of N. America, in Georgia, which forms a part of the ſouthern boundary of the United States, and enters Amelia Sound, in lat. 30. 44. N. It is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable burden for 90 miles; and its banks afford immenſe quantities of fine timber ſuited to the Weſt-India markets.

MARY'S STRAIT, ST. a ſtrait in N. America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and at the upper end is a rapid fall or deſcent, which, though it is impoſſible for canoes to aſcend, yet, when conducted by careful pilots, may be deſcended without danger.

* MARYBOROUGH, a ſmall borough, the county town of Queen's County in Leinſter, conſiderable for its woollen manufactures. It is 40 miles SSW. of Dublin.

MARY GERANE'S HOUSE, a name given to Dunmore Head, in Kerry, Munſter.

MARZA SIROCCO, a ſmall gulf or bay on the S. ſide of the Iſle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to beſiege Valetta, for which reaſon the Grand Maſter ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

MARZILLA, a town in Spain, in Navarre, 30 miles S. of Pampeluna.

MASAFUERO, a very high and mountainous iſland, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 31 leagues SW. of Juan Fernandez. There is plenty of wood and water all round the iſland, and the N. and W. ſides afford good anchorage.

MASBATE, one of the Phillippine Iſlands, almoſt in the centre of the reſt. It is 80 miles in circumference. The natives are moſtly independent; about 250 families are tributary to the Spaniards. Here are ſome mines, which are not wrought. The principal produce is rice. Lat. 12. 0. N, lon. 122. 25. E.

Maſbrook, Upper and *Lower*, Shropſ. near Oſweſtry. *Maſbrough*, a flouriſhing village of Yorkſhire, near Rotherham. Here is a conſiderable iron manufactory, with furnaces for ſmelting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable, and mills for flatting the tin plates, which are alſo tinned here. Great quantities of goods of hammered iron are made here for exportation; and they alſo convert iron into ſteel, and caſt all kinds of veſſels, &c. in the ſame metal.

MASCATE, the principal town of Oman, on the coaſt of Arabia, beſide a ſmall gulf encompaſſed with ſteep rocks, and

forming an excellent harbour, in which the largeſt veſſels may find ſhelter. Arrian calls it *Moſca*, and ſpeaks of it as being in his time, a great eporium of the trade of Arabia, Perſia, and India; an advantage which it has ever enjoyed and ſtill poſſeſſes. The Portugueſe conquered it about the year 1508, but the Arabs took it from them in 1658, and put all the garriſon to the ſword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. The cathedral built by the Portugueſe, is now the palace of the wali or governor, acting for the ſcheik or imam, and their other church is a magazine. There are neither trees, ſhrubs, nor graſs to be ſeen on the coaſt near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The bazars, or market-places, are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams, which reach from the houſe-tops on one ſide to thoſe on the other. The horſes, cattle, and ſheep are accuſtomed to eat roaſted fiſh; notwithſtanding which, the beef and mutton are both good. Their religion is Mahometaniſm, and yet they ſuffer any one to go into their moſques contrary to the cuſtom of the Turks. There are about 1200 Banians in this city, who are permitted to bring their wives here, ſet up idols in their chambers, and burn their dead, &c. The products of the country are horſes, dates, fine brimſtone, coffee, and ruinoſs, a root that dyes red. Lat. 24. 0. N. lon. 57. 26. E.

MAS D'ASIL, LE, a town in the department of Arriege, 8 miles NNW. of Taraſcon.

Maſengill, Lancaſhire, near Kirby Lonſdale.

MASHAM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a cotton manufactory. It is ſeated on the river Ure, 218 miles from London. Market on Tueſday.

Maſsbury, Eſſex, NW. of Chelmsford.

Maſt, Yorkſhire, near Richmond. *Maſt* Yorkſ. on the coaſt, NE. of Giſborough

MASKAT. See MASCATE.

Maſkelbury, Eſſex, near White Roding.

MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a group of ſmall, but beautiful iſlands, lying off the SE. point of Mallicollo, one of the New Hebrides. Lat. 16. 32. S. lon. 167. 55. E.

Mſtaſcanlane, in Cork, Munſter.

MASOVIA, or MASUREN, an ancient province of Poland, conſiſting of two palatinates, Czerſk or Maſovia Proper, and Polotz. Warſaw is the chief city.

MASSA, a town and territory of Italy, between the dominions of Genoa and Tuſcany, united to Modena. It is ſeated 3 miles from the ſea, and is famous for quarries of fine marble.

MASSA, a town of Lavora, Naples.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Sienneſe. Between this town and the ſea is an unhealthy tract, called Maremma di Sienna. Near it are found borax and lapis lazuli.

MASSACHUSETS, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by New Hampſhire and Vermont; on the W. by New York; on the S. by Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the E. by that ocean and the Bay of Maſſachuſets. It is 120 miles long, and 50 broad; and is divided into 11 counties. It produces Indian corn, flax, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, peas, fruits, &c. Iron has been found in immenſe quantities; as likewiſe copper-ore, black lead, alum, ſlate, &c. This ſtate owns more than one third part of the trade and ſhipping belonging to the United States. The negro trade was prohibited by law, in 1778. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 378,787. Here are 265 towns, the principal of which are Boſton and Salem. They have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fiſh.

MASSAFRA, a town of Otranto Naples

Maſſelek, a river in Cardiganſh. which runs into the Iriſh Channel near Aberyſtuith.

MASSERANO, a town and ſmall principality (a papal fief), inſulated in Piedmont. It is 21 miles NNW. of Vercelli.

MASSINGHAM, GREAT, a town of Norfolk, near Rougham. Market on Friday.

Maſſingham, Little, near Great Maſſingham.

Maſſytown, in Cork, Munſter.

MASTICO, CAPO, a Cape on the W. ſide of the iſland of Scio, in the Archipelago.

Maſthorn, Cumberland, near Hathwait

Maſton, Wiltſhire, S. of Highworth.

MASUAH, or MATSUAH, (called by the Greeks *Sebaſticum Os*, from the capacity of its port), an iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Abyſſinia, three quarters of a mile long, and nearly half a mile broad. One third of it is occupied by houſes, another by ciſterns to receive rain water, and the laſt is reſerved for burying the dead. The houſes, in general, are built of poles and bent graſs, as in the towns of Arabia. Here is an excellent harbour, with water deep enough for ſhips of any ſize, where they may ride

ſide in the utmoſt ſecurity, from whatever point, or with whatever degree of ſtrength the wind blows, to the edge of the iſland. Lat. 15. 45. N. lon. 40. 3. E.

MASULIPATAM, a ſea-port, with manufactures of chintzes and printed linens, ſeated near the mouth of the Kiſtna, in the circar of Condapilly, on the coaſt of Coromandel. Lat. 16. 8. N. lon. 81. 12. E.

MATACA, or MANTACA, a commodious bay in the Weſt-Indies, on the N. coaſt of Cuba. Here the galleons uſually come to take in freſh water on their return to Spain. It is 35 miles E. of the Havannah.

MATAGORDA, a fort which covers the entrance of Cadiz harbour.

MATALONA, a town of Lavora, Naples.

MATAMAN, or CIMBIBBA, a country of Africa, S. of Benguela, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, extending from lat. 16. to 24 S. and lon. 13. to 18. E. It is little viſited by Europeans.

MATAMBA, a large country in the interior parts of Africa. Lat. about 9. S. lon. 22. E.

MATAPAN, or CAGLIA CAPE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of the Morea. E. of the Gulf of Coron. Lat. 36. 33. N. lon. 22. 40. E.

MATARAM a territory of Java, on the S. ſide, near the centre of the iſland. Lat. 8. 20. S. lon. 110. 13. E.

MATARO, a town of Catalonia, remarkable for its glaſs works, and other manufactures. The vineyards in its environs produced a wine, much famed for its flavour.

Matching, and *Mantching Barnes*, Eſſex, near Harlow.

MATELLES, LES, a town in the department of Herault, 8 miles N. of Montpellier.

MATERA, a town of Baſilicata, Naples.

Matford, Devonſh. near Exeter. *Matham, Great*, Kent, in Benenden pariſh. *Matham, Little*, or *Lowden*, Kent, near Great Matham. *Machanan*, a rivulet in Angleſea, which runs into the Iriſh channel, below Llanbaderick. *Matharn*, Monm. S. of Chepſtow. *Matharn*, Heref. near Malvern-Hills. *Mathern*, a river in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Tivy at Llanbeder. *Mathfield, Upper*, and *Nether*, or *Mayfield*. Staff. on the Dove, near Aſhborn, in Derbyſhire. *Mathlington*, Shropſhire, NW. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Mathon*, 7 miles from Worceſter. *Mathry*, Pembrokeſ. *Matlaſt*, Norfolk, between N. Walſham and Holt. *Matlock*, Derbyſh. near Wirkſworth, ſituated on the river Derwent, 17 miles N. of Derby. It has two baths, whoſe waters are milk warm, and efficacious in cholicky, conſumptive, and cutaneous caſes. It is an extenſive, ſtraggling village, built in a very romantic ſtyle, on the ſteep ſide of a mountain, the houſes riſing regularly one above another, from the bottom to nearly the ſummit. There are good accommodations for the numerous company who reſort to the baths; and petrifactions, cryſtals, and other curioſities for ſale. Notwithſtanding the rockineſs of the ſoil, the cliffs of the rocks produce an immenſe number of trees, whoſe foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place. *Matſhall*, Norfolk, near E. Dereham. *Matſon*, near Glouceſ.

MATSUMAY, a ſea port of Jedſo, capital of a province of the ſame name, tributary to Japan. Lat. 41. 0. N. lon. 138. 55. E.

Matteleigh, Cheſhire, NE. of Stopford. *Matterdale*, Cumberl. NE. of Kelwick, in Grayſtock pariſh. *Matterſey* Nottinghamſhire, on the Idle, near Bautree.

MATTHEO ST. a town of Arragon.

MATTHEO, ST. an iſland of Africa, 420 miles diſtant ſtom Cape Palmas, the neareſt land on the coaſt of Guinea. It was planted by the Portugueſe, who have now a ſettlement here. Veſſels frequently ſtop here ſome days to take in refreſhments. Lat. 1. 24. S. lon. 6. 10. W.

MATTHEW'S, ST. an iſland in the Indian Ocean, near the coaſt of Siam. Lat. 9. 35. N. lon. 97. 52. E.

Matthew's Green. Berks, near Okingham. *Mattingley*. Hants. N. of Hartley Row. *Mattiſhal*, Norfolk.

MAUBEUGE, a town in the depart. of the North, ſeated on the river Sambre, 12 miles S. of Mons. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, when Louis XIV. ordered it to be fortified.

Maugan, Cornwall NW. of Columb-Magna. *Maugerſbury*, Glouceſ. in Stow pariſh. *Maulam*, Yorkſ. SE. of Settle.

MAULDAH, a city of Bengal, ſituated on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It is a place of trade, and produces, in particular, much ſilk. It is 52 miles N. of Moorſhedabad, and 190 N. of Calcutta.

Maulden, Bedfordſhire, near Ampthill. *Mauld's Meburn*, Weſtmoreland, in the pariſh of Croſby Ravenſworth.

MAULEON a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 miles WSW. of Pau; and a town in the dept. of Upper Pyrenees, 9 miles SE. of La Barthe.

Maulſwick, Glouceſ. in Newent pariſh.

by King's County. Its greateſt length is 38 miles; its greateſt breadth 21. It contains 62 pariſhes, about 13,700 houſes and 69,000 inhabitants; and beſides Lough Ree, formed by the Shannon on its weſtern extremity, it is watered by a number of other agreeable lakes; as the Loughs Leign, Derrivaragh, Iron, Ennel, Drin, and Bannean Annagh, the rivers Inny, Broſna, &c. Here is a great proportion of graſs land, yet more corn is raiſed than ſerves for the conſumption of the inhabitants. The chief town is Mullingar, where the ſecond great fair in the kingdom for wool is held.

MEAUX, a large, handſome, and populous town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, ſeated on the river Marne, 25 miles ENE. of Pavo.

MECAN, MECON, MICON, or CAMBOJA, a large river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, and flowing SE. through the Chineſe province of Yunnan, and the kingdoms of Lahoa and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Indian Ocean, 200 miles below the city of Cambodia, which gives its own name to the eaſtern branch.

MECCA, a city of Hedias, in Arabia, ſeated on a barren ſpot in a valley, ſurrounded by little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It has neither walls nor gates, but the buildings are better here, than in any other town of Arabia. What chiefly ſupports it, is the annual reſort of a great many thouſand pilgrims at a certain ſeaſon of the year; for at other times, the ſhops are ſcarcely open. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and ſwarthy. The hills about the town are numerous; all conſiſt of a blackiſh rock; and ſome of them aſchalf a mile in circumference. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden-ſtuff; but there are ſeveral ſorts of good fruit, as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. Numbers of ſheep are brought hither to be ſold to the pilgrims. Mecca ſtands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants uſually ſleep on the tops of their houſes, for the ſake of coolneſs. Among its edifices, the moſt remarkable is the famous Kaba, or houſe of God, held in high veneration by the Arghars, even before the days of Mahomet, and ſaid to have been Abraham's houſe of prayer. The Kaba is a ſquare tower, covered on the top with a piece of black, gold embroidered ſilk ſtuff. It has 42 doors, and reſembles, in its form, the Royal Exchange, but is near ten times as large. The ground in the middle, or area, is moſtly covered with gravel. There are cloiſters all round, and in the ſides are cells for thoſe who live a monaſtic life. The arcades around the ſquare are ſaid to be magnificent, and are illuminated with a vaſt number of lamps, and candleſticks of gold and ſilver. In the Kaba is a ſingular relic, the famous black ſtone, ſaid to have been brought from heaven, by the Angel Gabriel, which every Muſſulman muſt kiſs, or at leaſt touch, every time he goes round the Kaba. Here alſo is the well of Zemzem, ſaid to have been that where Hagar quenched the thirſt of Iſmael. Lat. 21. 45. N. lon. 40. 55. E.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, a town and diſtrict of the late Auſtrian Brabant. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall iſlands, made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges. Here is a very large houſe, in which are brought up 800 or 1000 young girls, and a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds. It is famous for its manufactures, in bed-quilts, thread, and particularly in fine lace, and they brew a ſort of beer, which is ſent into the neighbouring provinces. It is ſeated on the river Dyle, 10 miles NNE. of Bruſſels.

MECHOACAN, or VALLADOLID, a province of Mexico, on the South Sea, bounded on the N. by part of Guaſteca, and the provinces of Zacatecas and Guadalajara, and on the S. by Mexico Proper, and the South Sea. It extends about 70 leagues along the coaſt, and ſtill farther inland; the ſoil is remarkably fertile and the climate good. It is very rich and abounds in excellent horſes, honey wax, and all the neceſſaries of life. It has alſo mines of ſilver and copper, and great plenty of cocoa-nuts, beſide a great deal of ſilk. The capital of the ſame name, is about 70 miles from Mexico, in lat. 20. 5. N. lon. 103. 37. W.

MECKLENBURG, a principality of Lower Saxony, including the duchies of Schwerin and Guſtro, which are divided into three circles, Mecklenburg, Werden and Stargard. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadeſt. It abounds in corn, paſtures and game, and is well ſeated on the Baltic for foreign trade. The ſovereignty of this country is divided between the Houſe of Mecklenburg Schwerin, which is the elder branch, and has a revenue of 300,000 rix dollars per annum, and the houſe of Mecklenburg Strelitz, whoſe revenue amounts to about 126,000 rix dollars.

MECKLEY, a large province of India bounded on the N. by Aſſam and Thibet on the E. by China, on the W. by Ber

gal, and on the S. by Roſhaan and Burmah. It is ſubject to the king of Burmah.

MECON. See MECAN.

MECRAN. See MACKERAN.

Medborn, Leiceſterſhire, S. of Hallaton. *Medborn* Wilts, near Swindon. *Medborn Maud's*, Weſtmoreland, W. of Appleby. *Medcomb*, Devonſh. near Marwood. *Medely*, Shropſhire, SW. of Bridgenorth.

MEDELIN, a town of Spaniſh Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Guadiana.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, N. of the province of Helſingia, about 90 miles in length and 46 in breadth. It is very mountainous and full of foreſts, which abound in deer and game of all ſorts, and its lakes and rivers ſupply them with plenty of fiſh. There is alſo a ſufficiency of grain, and plenty of cattle. It has only one ſea-port, Sundſwell the capital.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Friſeland, ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour. They trade chiefly in timber brought from the Baltic. It has a houſe belonging to the Eaſt India Company, is 9 miles N. of Hoorn, and 22 NNE. of Amſterdam.

Medford, Dorſetſhire, near Catſtock. *Medhole*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

MEDINA, a city of Hedjas, in Arabia Felix, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is of moderate extent, is walled round, and has a large moſque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place, 14 paces ſquare, with great windows, and braſs gates, and in the middle the tomb of Mahomet, incloſed within iron rails, hung with curtains, and ſurrounded by a vaſt number of lamps. The tomb is not expoſed to any, except the 40 eunuchs who guard it, and light the lamps. It is placed between two other tombs, in which reſt the aſhes of the two firſt Caliphs. The ſtory of its being ſuſpended in the air by a loadſtone is now well known to be a fable. Proviſions are brought to this place out of Nubia, acroſs the Red Sea, in odd ſort of veſſels, whoſe ſails are made of mats. It is called the city of the Prophet, becauſe here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was firſt inveſted with regal power. The time of his death was in 687; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is ſeated on a ſandy plain, abounding in palm-trees, 170 miles NNW. of Mecca. Lat. 24. 20. N. lon. 39. 33. E.

MEDINA CELI, a town in Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Xalon.

MEDINA-DE-LOS-TORRES, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a conſiderable town of Leon, endowed with great privileges. It is a trading place, 26 miles SSW. of Valladolid, and 75 NNW. of Madrid.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, a town of Leon, 14 miles NW. of Valladolid.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a town of Andaluſia, 20 miles SE. of Cadiz.

MEDITERRANEAN, the name of the ſea between Aſia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the ocean by the Straits of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Conſtantinople. Its name, ſignifying *Middle of the Earth*, was given to it by the ancients, who were then acquainted with little more of the ſurface of the globe, than the regions which encompaſs it.

Medler, Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Medley, High*, Yorkſ. 5 miles NE. of Wakefield. *Medlock*, a river in Lanc. running into the Irwell, near Manchester. *Medley Low*, Yorkſ. between Leeds and Pomfret. *Mednam*, Berks, near Great Marlow.

MEDNIK, or WARMIC, a town of Poland, in Samogitia; 60 miles SW. of Mittau.

MEDUA, a town of Algiers, ſeated in a fertile country, 180 miles SW. of the city of Algiers.

MEDWAY, a river riſing in Surry, in four different branches, which unite in Kent, where it waters Tunbridge, and from Maidſtone is navigable to Rocheſter; below which, at Chatham, it is a ſtation for the royal navy. It falls into the Thames at the Nore. From Rocheſter Bridge to Sheerneſs, the diſtance is about 17 miles. In this part of the river, the channel is ſo deep, the banks ſo ſoft, and the reaches ſo ſhort, that it is one of the beſt and ſafeſt harbours in the world. The forts of Upnor and Gillingham, erected on oppoſite ſhores of the river, are well furniſhed with cannon, and defend all the ſhips which ride between them and the bridge. There is alſo a platform of guns at the Swam, and another at Cookham-wood. But the principal defence of this river is the caſtle and works at Sheerneſs. On the 22d of June, 1667, the Dutch ſquadron ſailed boldly up to Blackſtakes, and 7 of their largeſt ſhips went as far as Upnor, where they burnt the London, and ſeveral other men of war, damaged moſt

moſt of the ſhips within reach of their cannon, and carried off the Royal Charles, a firſt rate of 100 guns.

MEDWAY, a town of Maſſachuſett's.

MEDWI, a town of E. Gothland, 3 miles from Wadſtena. It is called the Swediſh Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and ſulphureous. The walks and rides in its environs are pleaſant, particularly on the banks of the Wetter Lake.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Volhinia, ſituated near the ſource of the river Bog.

Meelick, in Clare, Munſter. *Meelick*, in Galway, Connaught.

Meen, Glouceſterſ. in Quinton pariſh. *Meer*, Cornwall. NW. of Stratton, near Beed's-Haven. *Meeſden*, or *Meſdon*, Hertf. on a hill, NW. of the Pelhams.

MEGARA, a town of Livadia, formerly very large, but now inconſiderable, being inhabited only by poor Greeks. Here are ſome fine remains of antiquity. It is 26 miles NW. of Setines, or Athens.

MEHAIGNE, a river of the Netherlands, which runs into the Meuſe near Huy, and a town of Namur.

MEHRAN, the name of the principal of the many mouths of the river Indus, near Tatta, in Hindooſtan.

MEHUN-SUR YEVRE, an ancient town in the dept. of Cher. Here are the ruins of an old caſtle built by Charles VII. as a place of retirement; where he lived and died, ſtarving himſelf to death, in the dread of being poiſoned by his ſon, the infamous Lewis XI. It is ſeated on the river Yevre, 8 miles NW. of Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town in the dept. of Loiret, 6 miles NE. of Beaugency.

Meie, a river in Shropſh. running into the Severn at Shrewſbury.

MEILLERIE, a village of Chablais, in the dept. of Mont Blanc, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Lake of Geneva, in the recels of a ſmall bay, and at the foot of impending mountains.

MEINUNGEN, a town of Henneburg, Franconia.

MEISSEN, a conſiderable town of Saxony, in Miſnia. Here is a famous manufacture of porcelain, and a manufacture of cloth. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, where the ſmall river Meiſe runs into it, 14 miles NW. of Dreſden.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Upper Saxony, about 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, united to the electorate of Saxony. It is divided into five circles, viz. Meiſſen, Leipſick, Ertegeburg, Voigtland, and Neuſtadt, including the foundations of Wurzen, Merſeburg, and Naumburg Zeitz. It is a very fine country, well ſupplied with water, and producing corn and wine; and in their hills are rich mines. The inhabitants are polite, hoſpitable, and ſpeak the pureſt language in Germany. The capital town is Meiſſen.

MELAZZO, a ſea-port of Demona, Sicily, 18 miles W. of Meſſina.

Melborn, Camb. N. of Royſton. *Melborn*, Derbyſ. near Kegworth. *Melborn*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Thornton. *Melbury*, *Melbury Abbats*, *Melbury Bub*, *Melbury Eaſt*, *Melbury Oſmond*, or *Lower Melbury*, and *Melbury Sanford*, all in Dorſetſ. *Melchborn*, 8 miles NW. of Bedford.

MELCK, or MOLCK, a ſmall old town in the Archduchy of Auſtria, near the Danube.

Melcomb Bingham, and *Melcomb Horſey*, Dorſetſh. NW. of Cheſilborne. *Melcomb-Regis*, in Mayo, Connaught.

MELCOMB REGIS, a town of Dorſetſh. ſituated at the mouth of the river Wey, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which was erected in 1770, and has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the paſſage of ſhips into the weſtern part of the harbour. It is further united to Weymouth as a port, a corporation, and a market town, and is 8 miles SW. of Dorcheſter, and 129 WSW. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Friday.

Melcrith, or *Melcrig*, Northumb. near Beltingham and Cheſter on the Wall.

MELDOLA, a town in Romagna.

MELDRET, a town of the late Auſtrian Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain.

Meldon, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth.

MELDRUM, a town of Aberdeenſh. 16 miles NNW. of Aberdeen.

Meldrith, Cambridgeſ. near Foulmere.

MELEDA, an iſland of Raguſa, in the Adriatic, 32 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It is ſuppoſed by many to be the iſland where St. Paul landed, in his voyage to Rome, and where he was bitten by a viper. Lat. 43. 5. N.

Melendeder, or *Melendyder*, a river in Denbighſhire, running into the Conway.

MELFI, a town of Baſilicata, Naples.

Melford, Long, Suffolk, a large, well-built village, near Stour river, between Clare and Sudbury.

MELGASSO, a town of Entre Douro Minho, ſituated on the Minho.

MELILLA, a town of Fez, on the Mediterranean, ſubject to the Spaniards. It is 140 miles E. of Tetuan.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar. The capital town is of the ſame name, and ſeated at the

the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous place, in which the Portugueſe have 17 churches and 9 convents. The houſes are built of ſquare ſtone, for the moſt part ſtately, and ſome magnificent. They have warehouſes well provided with ſilks, cottons, linen cloth, corn, and other commodities, which they receive in exchange from the foreigners who reſort hither for gold, copper, quickſilver, ivory, ſlaves, elephants' teeth, oſtrich feathers, wax, aloes, ſena, and other drugs. The country produces plenty of rice, ſugar, cocoanuts, and other tropical fruits. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by fine gardens, and has a good harbour; but it is at ſome diſtance, and the entrance difficult and dangerous, on account of the great number of ſhoals and rocks hid under water. The inhabitants conſiſt of Chriſtians and negroes, which laſt have their own king and religion, and the number of both is ſaid to amount to 200,000. Lat. 3. 10. S. lon. 39. 40. E.

MELITO, a town of Principato Ultra.

*MELKSHAM, a town of Wilts, with a conſiderable manufactory of fine broad-cloth. It is ſituated on the river Avon, on the road between Devizes and Bath, 96 miles W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Mellans, St. Monm. NE. of Cardiff.

MELLE, a town of Oſnaburg, and a town of Flanders, 5 miles SSE. of Ghent.

MELLE, a town in the dept. of the Two Sevres, 13 miles S. of St. Maixent.

Meller, Derbyſ. in Gloſſop pariſh, near the High Peak. *Melles*, Suffolk, near Byddeſdale. *Melles*, Suffolk, near Blythford and Haleſworth. *Melles*, Cheſhire, near High Lake. *Mellichap*, Shropſhire, N. of Munſlow. *Melling*, Lanc. near Hornby Caſtle.

MELLINGEN, or MELLING, a town of Weimar, Upper Saxony.

Mellington, Lancaſhire, S. of Ormſkirk. *Melling's Houſe, St.* Cornw. NW. of Saltaſh. *Mellis*, Somerſ. 2 miles W. of Frome. *Mellor*, Lanc. in Blackburn pariſh. *Melmerby*, Cumb. SE. of Heſket. *Melmerby*, Yorkſ. near Newby. *Melmerby*, Yorkſ. on the river Cover, S. of Midlam.

MELNIK, a town of Boleſlau, Bohemia, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Elbe and Moldau.

Melok, Cornwall, NE. of Bottreaux-Caſtle.

Melough River, in Down, Ulſter.

Melplaſh, Dorſetſhire, near Beminſter, *Melplaſh, E.* and *W.* a mile SE. of Netherby.

MELROSS, a town of Roxburghſhire, cloſe by which are the magnificent remains of Melroſs Abbey, the fineſt of any in Scotland, founded in 1136, by David I. Part of it is at preſent uſed for public worſhip. In 1791, 1232 pieces of linen cloth were whitened here. Melroſs is ſeated on the Tweed, 28 miles SSW. of Edinb.

MELRICHSTADT, a town and bailiwick of Wurtzurg, Franconia.

Melſonby, Yorkſhire, NE. of Richmond. *Melta*, a river in Brecknockſhire, which runs into the Hepſey, near Iſtradwelthy. *Melton*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Melton*, Yorkſ. near Hull. *Melton Conſtable*, Norfolk, SW. of Holt. *Melton Roſſe*, Linc. near Great and Little Lymbergh. *Melton, Weſt*, Yorkſ. W. of Melton on the Hill. *Melton, Magna*, and *Parva*, Norfolk, NE. of Windham. *Melton-on-the-Hill*, Yorkſ. 3 miles from Doncaſter.

*MELTON MOWBRAY, a town of Leiceſterſhire, ſeated on, and almoſt encompaſſed with the little river Eye, over which are two handſome ſtone bridges. The houſes are well built. It is a large town, with a conſiderable market for cattle, proviſions, &c. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 106 N. by W. of London. Market on Tueſday. Fairs on the firſt Tueſday after January 17th; Whitſun Tuesday; and Auguſt 21ſt.

Melvonby, Yorkſ. near Pocklington.

MELUN, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, ſeated on the Seine, 10 miles N. of Fontainbleau.

Melverley, Shropſhire, near Shrawerden Caſtle. *Melwood-Park*, Linc. in Axholm Iſle. *Membury*, Devonſhire, SW. of Chard.

MEMEL, a town of Pruſſia, in Lithuania, with the fineſt harbour in the Baltic, and a very extenſive commerce; but it is an ill built town, with narrow, dirty ſtreets. It is ſeated on the N. extremity of the Curiſch Haff, 72 miles NNE. of Koningſburg. Lat. 55. 46. N. lon. 21. 28. E.

Memland, Devonſhire, near Plymouth.

MEMMINGEN, a free town of Suabia, ſituated on the Iller, 22 miles SSE. of Ulm.

Memſted, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Menageſſey*, Cornwall, SW. of Fowey. *Menai*, a river or channel between the Iſle of Angleſea and the county of Cameroon.

MENAN, a large river of Siam, which runs through it from N. to S. paſſes by the city of Siam, and falls into the Gulf of Siam below Bankok. There are ſeveral ſingular fiſhes in it, beſide crocodiles, which are common in theſe parts.

MENANCABO, a town and ſmall kingdom

dom of Sumatra, on the SW. coaſt, oppoſite the Iſle of Naſſau.

MENDE, a populous town, capital of the department of Lozere, ſituated on an eminence near the Lol. The fountains, and one of the ſteeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It has manufactures of ſerges, and other woollen ſtuffs; and is 35 miles SSW. of Puy, and 210 S. by E. of Paris.

Mendham, Suff. 1 mile from Harleſton.

MENDIP HILLS, in old records called MOINEDROP. a lofty, mineral tract, ſtretching from E. to W. and from N. to S. of Somerſetſhire, and abounding in coal, lead, and lapis calaminaris. The lead is of a harder quality than that of Derbyſhire, and is moſtly exported, or uſed for making bullet ſhot, &c. The lapis calaminaris is carried to Briſtol, &c. to be uſed in the making of braſs. Copper mangeneſe, bole, and red ochre, are alſo found in theſe hills. On their ſummits are vaſt heaths, covered with fern, which feed great numbers of ſheep and cattle, but in which, however, are ſome ſwampy flats, dangerous to croſs.

MENDLESHAM, a town of Suffolk, ſituated near the riſe of the river Deben, among deep miry roads, 18 miles E. of Bury, and 82 NE. of London. Market on Tueſday.

MENDOZA, a town and juriſdiction of Chili, E. of the Cordilleras.

MENDOZA ISLANDS. See MARQUESAS.

MENDRAH, a town and diſtrict of Fezan, 60 miles ſouth of Mourzouk. The quantity of trona, a ſpecies of foſſil alkali, that floats on the ſurface, or ſettles on the banks of its numerous ſmoking lakes, has given a higher importance to this barren country than that of the moſt fertile diſtricts. The trona is conveyed to Tripoli, and ſhipped off for Tunis, Turkey, and particularly Morocco, where it is employed in the red dye of leather, for which they are ſo famous

Menebilly, Cornwall, between Foy and Trewardreth Bay.

MENEHOULD, ST. a conſiderable town in the dept. of Marne, ſituated in a moraſs, between two rocks, near the river Aiſne, 20 miles ENE. of Chalons, and 110 E. of Paris.

Menhinnick, or *Menheniock*, Cornw. NW. of Launceſton.

MENIN, a ſtrongly fortified town of Flanders; often taken and retaken in the late wars. It is ſeated on the river Lis, 10 miles N. of Liſle.

Menlough, in Galway, Connaught.

Menſton, Yorkſ. near Otley. *Menthorp*, Yorkſ. SW. of New Malton. *Mentmore*, Bucks, NE. of Aylesbury.

MENTON, a town of Monaco, in Italy, with a caſtle, 5 miles NE. of Monaco.

MENTZ, a large populous city in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of the electorate of Mentz, with an univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The archbiſhop is an elector of the empire, archchancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives and director of the general and particular aſſemblies. He alſo convokes the electoral colleges, and is the firſt ſtate of the empire, after the emperor and the king. The chapter conſiſts of 5 prelates; and 19 capitulars. This city is finely ſituated, built, however, in an irregular manner, with narrow ſtreets and old faſhioned houſes, and containing, beſides the pariſh churches, 6 monaſteries, 5 nunneries, and 6 hoſpitals. The cathedral is a gloomy fabric. Here are manufactures of ſtockings and ſtuffs. Many of the publick buildings, and private houſes, have been deſtroyed, or greatly injured, during the late ſieges. Mentz is ſeated on the Rhine, (ſoon after its confluence with the Maine) over which is a bridge of boats communicating with Caſſel. It is 20 miles N. of Worms. Lat. 49. 59. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

MENTZ, THE ARCHBISHOPRICK OF, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, a very fertile territory, but conſiderably diſperſed. In the whole electoral circle are 41 cities and 21 boroughs. Beſides the proper archbiſhoprick, the elector of Mentz is ſovereign of the country of Eichsfeld, Eisfeld, or Eifeld; and alſo of the city and territory of Erfort.

MENZALA, a town of Egypt, ſituated near a large lake of the ſame name, which runs parallel with the Medilenancar, 20 miles SSE. of Damietta.

Meoles, Cheſh. near Hyle Lake. *Mepham*, Kent, 4 miles S. of Graveſend. *Mepal*, Cambridgeſh. in the Iſle of Ely.

MEPPEN, a town of Munſter, in Weſtphalia, ſituated at the conflux of the Haſe and Ems.

Mepſhall, Bedfordſhire, 4 miles from Biggleſwade.

MEQUINENZA, a town of Arragon, ſeated in an angle at the confluence of the rivers Cinca and Segra, where they both fall into the Ebro, 16 miles SSW. of Lerida.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in Morocco,

rocco, 26 miles SW. of Fez, the reſidence of the emperor, and the capital of the whole empire. Hither the baſhaws and alcayds reſort with the tribute and preſents every two or three years. In the middle of the city the Jews have a place to themſelves, walled in and guarded, with an alcayd to protect them. It is death for them to curſe, or lift up a hand againſt a Moor, inſomuch that the boys kick them about at their pleaſure. They are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull off their ſhoes whenever they paſs by a moſque. Cloſe by Mequinez, on the NW. ſide, ſtands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houſes are not ſo high, nor ſo well built. The palace ſtands on the S. ſide, and is guarded by ſeveral hundreds of black eunuchs, who are armed with knives and ſcimiters, covered with wrought ſilver. It is an extenſive building, and includes ſeveral gardens. The ſtreets are exceedingly narrow, with hardly any of the windows to be ſeen, except little holes to look out at. The houſes are flat at the top, ſo that, in many places, they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often viſit each other from the tops of the houſes. When they go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down cloſe to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their faces. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a ſingle fillet over their foreheads. Here, as well as at Morocco, is a hoſpital or convent of Spaniſh Recollects, founded by the Kings of Spain, for the benefit of Chriſtian captives, the fathers of both which, ſupply the poor with medicines gratis. It is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded with fertile well-watered valleys and eminences, 26 miles SW. of Fez, and 165 NE. of Morocco. Lat. 33. 56. N. lon. 6. 6. W.

MER, or MENARS, a town in the department of Loir and Cher, 10 miles NE. of Blois.

MERAN, a town of Tirol, ſeated at the conflux of the Adige and the Paſſer.

MERAZION, or MARKET JEW, a mean town in Cornwall, ſeated on a dangerous arm of the ſea, called Mount's Bay, 3 Miles E. of Penzance, and 283 W. by S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Merden, Wilts, 2 miles NW. of Uphaven. *Merden, E. W. N.* and *Upper*, Suſſex, on the borders of Hants. *Merden, Little*, Bucks, NW. of Ayleſbury. *Merden*, or *Meriden*, NW. of Hertford.

MERDIN, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, ſubject to the Turks, who have a baſhaw here, with 200 ſpahis and 500 janizaries. It is 50 miles S. of Diarbekar.

Merdiſſen, Northumb. in the manor of Eland. *Mere*, Cheſh. near Knottesford. *Mere*, Somerſ. near Pen. *Mere*, Staff. at the head of the river Tern. *Mere*, Devonſh. NE. of Tiverton.

MERE, a town of Wiltſhire, ſeated in an angle, bordering upon Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire, 28 miles NW. of Saliſbury, and 100 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Mere-Booth, Linc. NW. of Tatterſhal. *Mere Hoſpital*, S. of Lincoln. *Mere-Houſe*, Yorkſ. NE. of Barneſley. *Mere-Land*, Linc. near Somerton-Caſtle.

MEREOZ, a town and river of Troki, in Lithuania, 28 miles N. of Grodno.

Mereworth, Kent, between Hadlow and Maidſtone. *Merfleet*, Yorkſh. near Headon. *Meriam-Court*, Kent, near Maidſtone.

MERGENTHEIM, a town of Franconia, the reſidence of the Grand Maſter of the Teutonic Order, and ſeat of the Regency. It is ſituated on the Tauber, 25 miles SSW. of Wertzburg.

MERIDA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, built by the Romans before the Chriſtian æra, and called *Auguſta Emerita*. Here are ſeveral fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is ſeated on the Guadiana, 12 miles E. of Badajox.

MERIDA, a town of Mexico, capital of Yucatan, about 40 miles S. of the Gulf of Mexico, and 130 NE. of Campeachy.

MERIDA, a town of Terra Firma, capital of a diſtrict called Merida, or Grilla, bordering on the province of Venezuela. It is ſeated in a country abounding with fruits, 130 miles NE. of Pampeluna.

Meriden or *Mireden*, Warw. near Coventry. *Merill Grange*, Leic. near Worthington. *Merin*, Cornw. near Padſtow *Merington-Kirk*, Durham, near Biſhop's Auckland. *Mering*, Nottinghamſhire, near Greſthorp.

MERIONETH, a town in the county to which it gives name, ſeated near the ſea, 12 miles N. of Aberyſtwith, and 10 W. of Machynleth.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Carnarvonſhire and Denbighſhire; on the E. by the latter county, and that of Montgomery; on the S. by Montgomery and a ſmall

part of Cardiganſhire; and on the W. by the Iriſh Channel. It extends 96 miles from N. to S. and is 34 wide in its broadeſt part. The ſoil is as bad as any in Wales, being very rocky and mountainous; however, large flocks of ſheep and goats, and large herds of horned cattle, find pretty good paſture in the valleys. The face of the country is awfully and aſtoniſhingly romantic, and it is well clothed with wood. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the higheſt in Wales. Merionethſhire contains 5 hundreds, 5 market-towns, 37 pariſhes, 2590 houſes, and 17,100 inhabitants. Harlech is the capital.

Meriton, Shropſh. near Albrighton.

MERITZ, or MERRICK, a fortreſs and city of Viſiapour, in Hindooſtan, ſituated on the N bank of the Kiſtna, 50 miles SW. of Viſiapour.

MERK, a river which riſes in Auſtrian Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and joins the Meuſe by two channels, E. of the iſland of Overflackee, in Holland.

Merkel, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Skelton. *Merland*, and *Merland Peters*, Devonſ. in Padſtow pariſh. *Mernfield*, Somerſ. NW. of Ilminſter.

Merriol, Nottingh. in Elkeſley pariſh. *Merriot*, Somerſ. SE. of Ilminſter. *Merrow*, Surry, between Guilford and Clandon.

MERS. See BERWICKSHIRE.

MERSBURG, a town and principality of Upper Saxony, and a town of Conſtance in Swabia, ſeated on the lake of Conſtance.

MERSEY, a river of England, the boundary between Cheſhire and Lancaſh. It riſes in Derbyſhire; above Stockport, it receives the Tame; lower down, the Irwell; and paſſing by Warrington, &c. enters the Iriſh Sea below Liverpool. This river not only affords ſalmon, but is viſited annually by ſhoals of ſmelts, here called ſparlings, of a remarkable ſize and flavour.

Merſey-Iſland, Eſſex, at the mouth of the Coln, S. of Colcheſter. *Merſh*, iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Merſhall*, Berks, SW. of Newbury. *Merſham*, Kent, SE. of Aſhford. *Merſham Hatche*, or *Hutton*, Kent, SW. of Merſham.

Merſton, Bucks, S. of Winſlow. *Merſton*, Linc. NW. of Grantham. *Merſton*, Kent, near Upnor-Caſtle. *Merſton*, Norf. W. of Clay. *Merſton*, Suſſex, SE. of Chicheſter. *Merſton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Merſton*, Warw, near Lee. *Merſton-Bigot*, Somerſetſh. S. of Frome. *Merſton-Bread*, Somerſ. near Queen-Camel. *Merſton-Butters*, Warw. SW. of Kineton. *Merſton-Culy*, Warwickſ. near Sheldon. *Merſton-Jabett*. Warwickſ. NW. of Wolvey. *Merſton*, or *Marſton-Long*, Herts, in the pariſh of Tring. *Merſton Meaſy*, Wilts on the borders of Glouceſ. *Merſton Priors*, Warw. in the pariſh of Hardwick-Priors. *Merſton-Weavers*, Warwickſ. in Church-Bickenhill pariſh. *Merſworth*, Bucks, near Ivingo. *Merther*, Cornw. SE. of Truro. *Merther-Derwa*, Cornw. E of St. Ives-Bay. *Merthern*, Cornw. NW. of Helford-Haven. *Merther-Uni*, Cornw. NE. of Helſton.

MERTOLA, a town of Alentejo, ſituated on the river Guadiana, 27 miles N. of Tavira.

Merton or *Martin*, near Oxford. *Merton* Surry, on the river Wandle, 1 mile from Tooting. It is conſiderable for its calico printing and bleaching. *Merton*, Linc. W. of Tatterſhall-Chace. *Merton*, Devonſhire, near Merland.

MERVE, the N. outlet of the river Maeſe, on which Rotterdam is ſeated.

MERVILLE, a town in the department of the North, ſeated on the river Lis, 16 miles W. of Liſle.

MESCHED, a city of Choraſan, in Perſia; famous for the magnificent ſepulchre of Riſa, an iman, of the family of Ali, to which the Perſian devotees reſort. It has a manufactory of beautiful pottery, and of ſkins, and is ſeated on a mountain in which are found fine Turkey ſtones, 190 miles NNW. of Herat. Lat. 37. 18. N. lon. 57. 20. E.

MESCHEHED-ALI. See MEXAT ALI.

MESCHEHED-HUSSAIN. See MEXATOCEM.

MESEMBRIA, a town of Romania, ſituated at the foot of Mount Hæmus.

Meſhew, Devonſ. S. of S. Moulton.

MESSA, a town of Morocco, ſeated at the foot of Mount Atlas, on the river Sus, near the Atlantic, 165 miles SW. of Morocco.

MESSINA, a city of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, about five miles in circumference, with four large ſuburbs. The public buildings and monaſteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent and well endowed, and it contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whoſe quay is above a mile in length, is one of the ſafeſt in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half-moon. It is five miles in circumference, extremely deep, and defended by a citadel and other works. The

viceroy

viceroy of Sicily reſides here ſix months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in ſilk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, eſpecially ſince it has been declared a free port. This place, in 1783, ſuffered much by an earthquake, which ſhook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns, and buried thouſands in their ruins. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, 104 miles E. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 10. N. lon. 15. 50. E.

Meſing, Eſſex, SW. of Colcheſter.

Meſingham, Linc. near Butterworth.

Meſtham, Surry, near Ryegate.

METRE, a town in the Treviſan, Italy.

MESURATA, a ſea-port of Tripoli, and reſidence of a governor; caravans travel from hence into the interior parts of Africa: 75 miles ESE. of Tripoli.

Meſybampton, Glouc. near Fairford.

METELIN, an iſland of the Archipelago, anciently called Leſbos, NNE. of Scio. The ſoil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the beſt figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines loſt any thing of their ancient reputation. It is governed by a baſhaw. Caſtro is the capital.

Metfield, Suffolk, 4 miles from Harleſton. *Meth*, Devonſ. near Padſtow. *Metham*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Almondbury. *Metheringham*, SE. of Lincoln.

METHVEN, a town of Perthſhire, with a manufacture of broad and narrow linens. It is 6 miles WNW. of Perth.

Methum, Yorkſ. SE. of Howdendike-Ferry. *Methop*, Weſtmorl. near the Ken Sands.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, 15 miles NW. of Thetford, and 86 ENE. of London. Market on Friday.

Metley, Warw. in Tillongley pariſh.

METRO, a river of Urbino, which croſſes that duchy, and runs into the Adriatic, 3 miles ESE. of Fano.

Mettingham, Suffolk, near Bungay. *Metton*, Norfolk, near Felbrig.

METZ, a large town, capital of the dept. of the Moſelle. The cathedral is one of the fineſt in Europe, and the ſquare called Coiſlin, and the houſe of the governor, are elegant. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themſelves, where they have a ſynagogue. The ſweetmeats they make here are in high eſteem. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000, beſides a numerous garriſon, who have noble barracks. Metz was formerly, for a long time, the capital of Auſtraſia. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Moſelle and Seille, 25 miles NNW. of Nanci. Lat. 49. 7 lon. 6. 16. E.

MEUDON, a handſome palace in France, ſeated on a hill, near the river Seine, five miles SW. of Paris, whence there is a fine proſpect of the environs of that city.

MEULAN, an ancient town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, 20 miles NW. of Paris.

MEURS, a town and principality, about 8 miles long, and as many broad, of Cleves, ſubject to Pruſſia.

MEURTHE, a depart. of France, 65 miles long and 35 broad, S. of the dept. of the Moſelle. It is called ſo from a river that riſes in the dept. of the Voſges, and watering Luneville, Nanci, &c. falls into the Moſelle, 5 miles below that city, which is the chief town.

MEUSE, a department of France, near 90 miles long and fifty wide, and almoſt equally divided by the river Meuſe or Maeſe. Bar-le-Duc is the capital.

Meux, Yorkſ. E. of Beverly. *Mevy-Church*, Devonſ. S. of Taviſtock.

MEWARI, a town of Niphon, Japan.

MEWAT, a hilly and woody tract of Hindooſtan, lying SW. of Delhi, and W. of Agra, on the W. ſide of the river Jumna. The inhabitants are infamous as thieves and robbers, parties of them being taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindooſtan, in order to diſtreſs the countries that are the ſeat of warfare. Mewat is almoſt entirely ſubject to Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

Mew Iſland, in Down, Ulſter, at the S. entrance of Carrickfergus-Bay.

Mew Stone, Devonſ. near Dartmouth, a large rock in the Engliſh Channel, ſo called from the birds that frequent it.

METAX-ALI, a noted town in Irac-Arabia, famous for the ſuperb and rich moſque of Ali, to which the Perſians go in pilgrimage from all parts; but it is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is ſituated near a large lake, called *Rakemat*, 100 miles in circumference, which communicates by a canal with the Euphrates, 150 miles S. of Bagdad.

MEXAT-OCEM, a conſiderable town in Irac-Arabia, which takes its name from a moſque dedicated to Ocem, the ſon of Ali. It is ſeated on a canal, which paſſes from the Euphrates, to the lake Rakemat, 75 miles SSW. of Bagdad.

Mexborough, Yorkſ. N. of Rotherham.

MEXICO, a city of North America, capital of the province of that name.

It was a flouriſhing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and is ſeated on ſeveral iſlands, in a ſalt-water lake, to which there is no entrance, but by five cauſeways, three of which are about two miles in length. It formerly contained 80,000 houſes, with ſeveral large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces, where the emperor of Mexico reſided. Mexico was taken by Ferdinand Cortez, in 1521, after a ſiege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themſelves from ſtreet to ſtreet, it was almoſt ruined, but afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. It now contains about 35,000 houſes built of ſtone and brick, with a ſuburb of 8000 houſes, inhabited by the native Americans, 20 churches, and 22 monaſteries and nunneries. It is the uſual reſidence of the viceroy, whoſe employment continues 3 years, and has a royal audience, a univerſity, and the tribunal of the inquiſition. All the ſtreets are ſtraight, and exactly diſpoſed in point of regularity, and it is remarkable for having neither gates, walls, nor artillery. The revenue of the cathedral amounts to nearly 80,000l. a year, out of which the archbiſhop receives annually 15,000l. beſides vaſt ſums that ariſe by perquiſites. The inhabitants are immenſely wealthy, and a vaſt abundance of ſilver, gold, and jewels, is expoſed in plate and toys in the ſtreets, by the goldſmiths and ſhopkeepers. Mexico enjoys a prodigious commerce, being the centre of all the trade carried on between Spaniſh America and Europe, and Spaniſh America and the E. Indies. An incredible number of horſes and mules are employed in tranſporting goods from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, and from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. Hither all the gold and ſilver is brought to be coined; here the king's fifth is depoſited; and all that immenſe quantity of plate wrought which is annually ſent to Europe. This place was overflowed by an inundation in October, 1629, in which 40,000 perſons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town became ſeated on dry land. Mexico is ſupplied with freſh water by an aqueduct of three miles in length. The Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants, the others being negroes, mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. It is 130 miles W. by N. of Vera Cruz, and 250 NE. by N. of Acapulco. Lat. 19. 54. N. lon. 100. 0. W.

MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN, a country of N. America, including, in its largeſt ſenſe, all that extenſive peninſula ſituated between Louiſiana and unknown countries on the N. and Terra Firma, in S. America, on the S. but the audience of Mexico contains only the provinces of Mexico Proper, Mechoacan, Guaſteca, Thaſcala, Guaxaca, Tabaſco, and Yucatan. It is waſhed on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the S. and W. by the S. Sea, and is above 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 diſtricts or provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico Proper, and contains mines of gold and ſilver, of the latter of which they count above a thouſand beſides, mines of iron, copper, lead, alum, cryſtal, vitriol, precious ſtones, marble, &c. The ſoil produces Indian corn, cabbage trees, cocoa-nuts, vanellas, plantains, pine-apples, cochineal, cotton, and ſeveral other fruits, gums, and drugs, proper to the climate. Before the Spaniards came here, they had a ſort of dogs that did not bark, but howled like wolves; grey lions, leſs formidable than thoſe of Africa; and alſo ſmall tigers, bears, though uncommon, elks, or mooſe-deer, pecaries, warrens, beavers, opoſſums, armadillos, guanoes, flying ſquirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manattes, or ſea-cows, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and a great variety of other birds, ſnakes, ſcorpions, and other inſects. The Spaniſh clergy are very numerous, and there are a great number of convents. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys: but the higheſt mountains are near the coaſt of the South Sea, many of which are volcanoes. The eaſtern ſhore is a flat, level country, full of bogs and moraſſes, overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon, which is at the ſame time as our ſummer. The hills between the mountains, and the flat country, are beſt inhabited, becauſe there the air is moſt temperate. This province is vaſtly populous, and the original natives, in general, paſs their lives in eaſy circumſtances. In ſome places, the collection of the public revenue, and the exerciſe of the police, are depoſited in the hands of their chiefs, while the laws of the Spaniſh government, upon the whole, have a tendency to make them good ſubjects, rather than miſerable and diſcontented ſlaves. Among the inferior orders of Indians, many are admitted to offices in the church, army, magiſtracy, and in all the principal Spaniſh towns, they are invited to a full incorporation with the natives of Spain. The revenues of the crown, which are great, ariſe from a fifth part of the

the gold and ſilver, and from the duties and cuſtoms, as well as from the lands held of the crown.

MEXICO, NEW, a large country of N. America, bounded on the W. by the Gulf of California; its other limits are uncertain. The ſoil and climate are as rich, plentiful, and temperate as any country of America, or any other part of the world. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whoſe languages and cuſtoms are very different; ſome wander about, and others dwell in towns and villages. The chief diviſions are New Mexico Proper, New Leon, New Navarre, and California; the principal Spaniſh colonies are St. Barbe, and Santa Fé, the capital town.

MEXICO, a large gulf of N. America, lying between the S. coaſt of E. Florida and the NE. point of Yucatan.

MEYENFIELD, a handſome town in the country of the Griſons, in the league of the Ten Juriſdictions. It is ſeated on the Rhine, in a pleaſant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles NNE. of Coire.

Meyſey Hampton, Glouceſterſhire, E. of Cirenceſter.

MEZANDERAN, or MAZANDERAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by the Caſpian Sea, on the E. by Choraſan, on the S. by Chuſiſtan and Irak, and on the W. by Ghilan. The ſouthern part, called *Taberiſtan*, is mountainous and deſart, but the north is aſtoniſhingly fertile. Ferabad is the capital.

MEZEN, a ſeaport town of Archangel, Ruſſia, ſituated at the mouth of a large river of the ſame name, 128 miles NNE. of Archangel.

MEZIERS, a town in the dept. of Ardennes, ſeated on the river Meuſe, 12 miles NW. of Sedan, and 127 NE. of Paris.

MEZIN, a ſmall town in the dept. of Lot and Garrone, ſeated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which they principally make brandy; and with the cork-tree, which they ſell both in its natural ſtate, and in corks. It is 8 miles NW. of Condom.

MEZOUR, a town of Candahar.

MEZURADO, a cape on the coaſt of Upper Guinea, between Cape Palmas and Tagrin, or Cape Ledo. Lat. 6. 6. N.

MEZZANA, a town of Corſica, 12 miles SW. of Corte.

MIA, or MIJAH, a town of Japan, on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Niphon.

MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, near the town of Zara.

Michael, Cornw. N. of Penkenel. *Michael*, Heref. SW. of Roſs. *Michael*, Lane, near Garſtang. *Michael*, Monm. N. of Abergavenny. *Michael*, Somerſetſ. in N. Petherton pariſh. *Michael, St.* Devonſhire, near Honiton. *Michael, St.* Devonſhire, S. of Modbury.

MICHAEL ST. or SAN MIGUEL, an iſland in the Atlantic, the largeſt of thoſe called Azores, about 60 miles in circumference. It has ſome populous towns and villages, with a conſiderable commerce in corn, wine, cattle, &c. but the harbours are neither good nor ſafe. The chief towns are *Ponta del Gada*, with a ſtrong caſtle, in lat. 37. 47. N. lon. 25. 42. W. and Villa Franca. The number of inhabitants is variouſly eſtimated, at from 25 to 50,000.

MICHAEL, ST. a ſtrong town of Malta, adjoining to the city of Valetta. It is ſeated on a rock, ſeparated from the mainland by a ditch.

MICHAEL, ST. a borough of Cornwall, yet has no market, 8 miles SW. of St. Columb, and 249 W. by S. of London.

MICHAEL, ST. a conſiderable town in the dept. of Meuſe, ſeated on the river Meuſe, 20 miles NNE. of Bar-le-Duc, and 165 E. of Paris; alſo ſeveral other towns of France, Savoy, and Italy.

Michael Carthеis, Cornwall, N. of Falmouth Haven. *Michael Chapel*, Cornw. near Padſtow Haven. *Michael Church*, Heref. near Hunlington. *Michael's, St.* Norf. on the coaſt, between Yarmouth and Winterton Neſs. *Michael's St.* Suff. SE. of Bungay. *Michael's Burrow, St.* Somerſ. between Bridgwater and Pilney. *Michael's Chapel, St.* Cornwall, NW. of Lammoram. *Michael's Mount, St.* Cornwall, is a very high rock in Mount's Bay, on the NW. ſide, a little to the S. of Merazion, inſulated by the tide at high water. Here is an extenſive pier or mole where number of ſhips may clear and refit. On the rocks along this coaſt is bred the Corniſh chough, a bird which will not only ſteal money and hide it, but fire too, with which it ſometimes privately burns houſes. *Michael's Rock, St.* Devonſhire, between Start-Point and Plymouth. *Micheldever*, Hants, NW. of Alresford. *Michelgrave*, Suſſex, between Arundel and Stening. *Michelham*, Suſſex, near Haylſham. *Michelham-Park*, Suſſex, near Luggerſhal. *Michelmarſh*, Hants. N. of Rumſey.

MICHELAU, a town of Culm, Pruſſia. *Michelſtow*, Cornw. SW. of Camelford.

MICHIGAN, a lake of N. America, 260 miles in length, and above 50 in breadth. It is deep enough for veſſels of any ſize. See MICHILLIMACKINAC.

MICHILLIMACKINAC, a ſtrait or broad river (with an iſland and fort) of N. Ame-

rica, which unites the Lakes Michigan and Huron. Lat. 46. 0. N. lon. 85. 0. W.

Miching, Suſſex, near Newhaven. *Michlebaw-Hill*, Yorkſhire, S. of Rippon. *Micklbye* Yorkſ. near Moulgrave-Caſtle. *Micklefield*. Herts, NW. of Rickmanſworth. *Micklefield*, Suffolk, W. of Debenham. *Micklebam*, Surry, at the foot of Box-Hill, between Letherhead and Darking. *Micklehurſt*, Cheſhire, NE. of Manchester. *Mickleton*, Glouceſ. 5 miles N. of Camden. *Mickleton*, Yorkſ. near Rumbald Kirk, *Mickley*, Northumb. SW. of Newcaſtle. *Middlenhall*, Wilts. NE. of Marlborough. *Middle*, 3 miles from Shrewſbury. *Middlebourn*, Northumb. in Lowes-Foreſt.

MIDDLEBURG, a large, commercial town, capital of the Iſland of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The ſquares, townhouſe, and other public buildings are magnificent. It contains about 26,000 inhabitants, has a communication with the ſea by a canal, which will bear the largeſt veſſels; and is ſeated in the centre of the iſland, 78 miles SW. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51. 32. N. lon. 3. 39. E.

MIDDLEBURG, a town in Dutch Flanders, 7 miles NE. of Bruges.

MIDDLEBURG. See EODA.

Middle-Headſley, Yorkſhire, between Snaith and Sherborn.

MIDDLEHAM. See MIDLAM.

Middlehope, Shropſhire, near Munſlow. *Middlemarſh*, Dorſetſh. near Great Minſtern. *Middlemead*, Eſſex, W. of Maldon.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Hertfordſhire; on the E. by Eſſex; on the S. by Surry, and a corner of Kent; and on the W. by Buckinghamſhire. It is one of the leaſt counties of England, being only about 22 miles in length and 14 in breadth, but is much the richeſt and moſt populous, and pays more taxes than any ten beſide. It contains 7 market towns, and about 200 pariſhes, without including thoſe in London and Weſtminſter. The air is healthy; but the ſoil, in general, being of a lean gravel, it is naturally a diſtrict of little fertility; though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almoſt perpetual verdure. There are ſtill, however, very extenſive tracts of uncultivated heath. Beſides the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, Middleſex is watered by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams; one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpoſe of ſupplying London with water. Indeed, the whole county may be conſidered as a demeſne to the metropolis, the land being laid out in gardens, paſture and incloſures of all ſorts for its convenience and ſupport

MIDDLESEX, a county of Maſſachuſets, a county of Virginia, and a county of New Jerſey.

Middleſmore, Yorkſh. W. Riding, Netherdale. *Middleſoy*, Somerſ. 3 miles from Bridgewater.

Middlethird, in Waterford, Munſter.

Middlethorp, near York. *Middlethorp*, Nott. a hamlet of Norwell. *Middlethorp*, Weſtm. a chapel of eaſe to Kirby Lonſdale. *Middleton*, Derbyſ. S. of Bakewell. *Middleton*, Durham, SE. of Darlington. *Middleton*, Eſſex, near Sudbury in Suffolk. *Middleton*, Herefordſh. N. of Leominſter. *Middleton*, Lanc. near the Irk, 4 miles NE. of Manchester. *Middleton*, Lanc. between Lancaſter and Sunderland Point. *Middleton*, Norfolk, SE. of Lynn. *Middleton*, Northamp. in Cottingham pariſh. *Middleton*, Northumb. on the coaſt, against Farn-Iſland. *Middleton*, Shropſ. NE. of Ludlow. *Middleton*, Shropſ. near Oſweſtry. *Middleton*, Shropſ. near Priors-Ditton. *Middleton*, Suffolk, near Saxmundham. *Middleton*, Suſſex, W. of Arundel-Haven. *Middleton*, Suſſex, S. of Terring. *Middleton*, Warw. 4 miles NW. from Coleſhill. *Middleton*, Yorkſh. W. Riding, near Newbiggin. *Middleton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, SE. of Kirkliagton. *Middleton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Scarborough. *Middleton*, Yorkſ. near Pickering. *Middleton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Yarum. *Middleton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Danby-Wiſk. *Middleton*, York. W. Riding, near Rothwell. *Middleton Cheney*, Northamp. near Banbury in Oxfordſ. *Middleton, Row* and *Green*, Durham, E. of Darlington. *Middleton Hall*, Northumb. near Waller. *Middleton Hall*, Shropſhire, W. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Middleton*, in Teeſdale, Durham, S. of Stanhope. *Middleton Kents*, Bucks near Newport-Pagnel. *Middleton, Prior's*, *Scriven*, Shropſ. SW. of Bridgenorth. *Middleton Stony*, Derbyſh. in the Hi Peak. *Middleton Stony*, Oxfordſh. N. of Bicester. *Middleton-Place*, Cumberl. Corney-pariſh. *Middleton Tiars*, York NE. of Richmond. *Middleton, N.* S. Northumberland, between Kirk-Ha and Morpeth.

*MIDDLETON, a town of Cork, Munſter, ſeated on the NW. angle Cork Harbour. Contiguous to the to there is a ſubterraneous river, and a mantic cave.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of Edinburgh ſhire, 6 miles S. of Dalkeith.

Middleto

Middleton, in Armagh, Ulſter.

MIDDLETON, a town of Connecticut, ſeated on the W. bank of the river Conneſticut, 15 miles S. of Hartford. It is the principal town of the county of Middleſex.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of New Jerſey, adjoining that of Shrewſbury, in the county of Monmouth. Sandy-Hook (ſo called from its ſhape and ſoil) is included in this townſhip. On the point of the Hook ſtands the lighthouſe, 100 feet high, built by the city of New York. Middletown is 14 miles ESE. of Brunſwick. Alſo a town of Pennſylvania, and a town of Rhode Iſland.

*MIDDLEWICH, a large town of Cheſhire, ſeated near the conflux of the rivers Croke and Dan, and communicating with all the late inland navigations. Here are two rich ſalt-water ſprings, the brine of which is ſo ſtrong, as to produce a full fourth part ſalt. A cotton manufacture has been lately eſtabliſhed here. It is 24 miles E. of Cheſter, and 167 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Middlewood, Heref. W. of Bredwardine-Castle. *Midgeley*, Yorkſ. W. of Halifax. *Midgham*, Berkſ. near Thatcham.

*MIDHURST, a large neat town of Suſſex, ſeated on a hill ſurrounded with others, having the river Arun at the bottom, 11 miles N. of Chicheſter, and 50 SW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

MIDLAM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, noted for a woollen manufactory. It is ſeated on the river Ure, 10 miles S. of Richmond, and 255 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Midlam Durham, NE. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Midlavant*, Suſſex, N. of Chicheſter. *Midley*, Kent, near Romney.

Midpace River, in Down, Ulſter.

MIECHAU, or MIEKOW, a town of Cracow, Poland.

Mierſtough, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs.

Migiam, Hants, near Fordingbridge.

MIGUEL, ST. a town and juriſdiction of Quito, in Peru; alſo a town of Guatimala, a town of Michoacan, and a town of Culiacan, all in Mexico; a town of Tucuman, a town of New Grenada, and a town of St. Paul, Brazil, all in S. America; and a town of Seville, in Spain.

MILAN, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and is the largeſt city of Italy, except Rome; but, although it is thought rather to exceed Naples in ſize, it does not contain above one half the number of inhabitants. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, between the rivers Adda and Teſin. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. Here are 22 gates, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, 120 ſchools, and about 250,000 inhabitants. Broad and ſtraight ſtreets are but few in compariſon of the narrow and crooked; and the many paper windows, or glaſs and paper panes intermixed, even in the fineſt palaces, have a mean appearance. The governor's palace, or the old regency-houſe, is the moſt ſtately and ſpacious. The cathedral is a grand ſtructure, being 500 feet long, 200 broad, and 400 high. It ſtands in the centre of the city, and, next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the largeſt in Italy This vaſt fabric is entirely built of ſolid white marble, and is ſupported by 50 columns, ſaid to be 84 feet high. The 4 pillars under the cupola are 28 feet in circumference. The college of St. Ambroſe has a library, which, beſide ſome thouſands of manuſcripts, contains 45000 printed volumes. In it is an academy of painting. The moſt conſiderable commerce of the inhabitants is in grain (eſpecially rice), cattle, and cheeſe, which they export; and they have manufactures of ſilk and velvet ſtuffs, ſtockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gold, and ſilver laces, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glaſs, and earthen-ware, in imitation of China. Here are ſeveral rivers and many canals. It is 65 miles N. of Genoa, 145 NNW. of Florence, and 270 NW. of Rome. Lat. 45. 28. N. lon. 9. 16. E.

MILAN, THE DUCHY OF, a conſiderable country of Italy, bounded on the N. by Switzerland, and the country of the Griſon's; on the E. by the ci-devant ſtate of Venice, and the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S. by Parma and Piedmont; and on the W. by Piedmont and Savoy, being about 108 miles in length and 96 in breadth. The ſoil is as fertile as that of any country in Europe, in corn, wine, fruits, rice, olives, and vegetables; and the diſtrict of Lodi breeds vaſt herds of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, Teſin, Adda, and Oglio. There are likewiſe ſeveral lakes, the three principal of which are thoſe of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This duchy, including the Milaneſe Proper, the dukedom of Mantua, the territories of Como, Pavia, Lodi, and Cremona, has been, ſince the beginning of this century, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, but in the preſent war it has been overrun by French troops, and now forms a principal part of the new Ciſalpine Republic.

MILBORN-PORT, a borough of Somerſetſhire, ſurrounded in a manner by Dorſetſhire. The inhabitants are about 1100. It is no market town, though it appears in Domeſday book to have had a market once, and 56 burgeſſes. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Parret, 2 miles from Sherborn in Dorſetſhire.

Milborn, St. Andrews, Dorſetſh. near Blandford, *Milborn Stiham*, Dorſetſ. W. of Bere. *Milborn Stoke*, Shropſhire, near Brown Clee Hill. *Milbrook*, Bedf. near Ampthill. *Milbrook*, or *Meloch*, Cornw. W. of Plymouth-Haven, has a good fiſhing trade. *Milbrook*, Hants, near Southampton. *Milburn*, Warw. near Stonely. *Milburne*, Weſton, in the pariſh of Kirby-Thore. *Milby*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Aldborough and Catterick. *Milcomb*, Oxfordſ. near Deddington. *Milcote*, Warw. in the pariſh of Weſton upon-Avon, in Glouceſterſhire. *Milcotton*, Northamp. near Addington. *Milcourt*, Hants, NE. of Alton.

MILDENHALL, a large populous town in Suffolk, ſeated on the river Lark, a branch of the Ouſe, with a harbour for boats, 12 miles NW. of Bury, and 69 NNE. of London. A well-frequented market on Friday, eſpecially for fiſh and wild fowl.

Milding, Suffolk, between Lavenham and Lindley. *Mile End*, Middleſex, a hamlet to Stepney. *Mile End*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Mileham*, Norfolk, NW. of Eaſt Dereham. *Miler*, Cornwall, near Penryn.

MILETO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Milfield, Northumb. near Brankeſton, once the reſidence of the Saxon kings of Bernicia. *Milford*, Hants, SW. of Lymington. *Milford*, Herts, near the Hormeads and Pelhams. *Milford*, Wiltſ. near Saliſbury. *Milford*, Shropſhire, NW. of Shrewſbury. *Milford*, Surry, S. of Godalmin. *Milford, N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter and Sherborn.

Milford, in Cork, Munſter.

MILFORD, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Delaware, and county of Suſſex, of which it is the emporium. It is ſituated 15 miles from the Bay of Delaware, and 150 S. of Philadelphia; alſo a town of Maſſachuſets, and two towns of Connecticut.

MILFORD, a town of Pembrokeſhire, ſituated on the N. coaſt of Milford Haven, 6 miles WNW. of Pembroke, and 6 SSW. of Haverfordweſt. A new quay has been lately built here, and a conſiderable number of new buildings erected, by a commercial company of quakers from America.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the Iriſh Sea, on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, univerſally allowed to be the beſt harbour in Great Britain, and as ſafe and ſpacious as any in Europe. It has 16 deep and ſafe creeks, 5 bays, and 3 roads, all diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral names, in which 1000 ſail of ſhips may ride in perfect ſecurity, and at ſufficient diſtance from each other. There is no danger in ſailing in or out with the tide, by day or night, from whatever point the wind may happen to blow; and if a ſhip in diſtreſs comes in, without either anchor or cable, ſhe may run on ſhore on ſoft ooſe, and there lie in ſafety till ſhe is refitted. The ſpring tide riſes in this harbour 36 feet, ſo that ſhips may at any time be laid aſhore. Dale Harbour is a ready outlet for ſmall veſſels, where they may ride in 2 or 3 fathoms at low water. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, before the Spaniſh invaſion, two forts were begun at the entrance of the haven, one on each ſide, called Nangle and Dale Blockhouſes, but they were not finiſhed. In the middle of the entrance between Nangle and Dale, the Stack Rock riſes above water. The breadth of the entrance, between rock and rock, is but 200 yards at high water, and 112 at low water. One great advantage attending this harbour is, that a ſhip may be in or out of it in an hour's time, and in 8 or 10 hours may be on the coaſt of Ireland, or off the Land's End; they may alſo get out to the W. much ſooner than from either Plymouth or Falmouth. The parliament, on April 14th, 1759, granted 10,000l. for fortifying this harbour, all of which was expended on the fort at Neyland, which, however, ſtill remains unfiniſhed.

Milgate, Kent, near Maidſtone.

MILIANE, a town of Tremeſen, in Africa, ſeated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the beſt in Barbary.

Milkbourn, a river in Northum. *Milkhouſe*, Kent, near Cranbrook, *Milkinthorp*, Weſtmorl. near Whitfield-Foreſt. *Milkley*, Herts, near Puckeridge. *Mill*, Devonſ. near Witheridge.

MILHAU, a town in the dept. of Aveiron, ſeated on the river Tarn, 50 miles NW. of Montpellier and 142 S. of Paris.

Millaxtown, in Louth, Leinſter.

Mill-End, Glouceſt. in Nibly pariſh. *Mill End*, Bucks, in Hambledon pariſh. *Mill-Hall*, Kent, near Aylsford. *Mill-Hill*, Middleſex, in Hendon pariſh. *Mill-Houſe*, Cheſh. W. of Macclesfield. *Mill-Houſe*,

Houſe, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Mill-Houſes*, Durham, SE. of Stanhope. *Miller's Green*, Berks, near Windſor-Foreſt. *Millington*, Cheſ. NW. of Knottesford. *Millington*, Yorkſhire, near Pocklington.

Mill Iſles, a group of rocks, 2 miles S. of Donaghadee, in Down, Ulſter.

Millplace, Suſſex, near E. Grinſtead. *Millpool*, Cheſhire, E. of Namptwich. *Mill-Row*, Lancaſ. near Rochdale.

MILLSTREET, a ſmall town of Cork, in Munſter, where ſome manufactures of linen have been introduced, 136 miles SW. of Dublin.

Mill-Thorp, Nott. in Cokeney pariſh. *Milltown*, Derbyſ. NW. of Alfreton.

*MILLTOWN, a town of Kerry, in Munſter, 152 miles from Dublin.

Milltown, a village in Dublin, Leinſter, 2 miles from the metropolis.

*MILLTOWN, a town in Weſt Meath, in Leinſter.

MILLUM, Cumb. the moſt ſouthern manor in the country, lying between the Dudden and the Eſk; it is thinly peopled. Market diſcontinued.

Milly-Chapel, Shropſ. NW. of Brown-Clee Hill.

MILO, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference, with one of the beſt and largeſt harbours in the Mediterranean. All its productions are of incomparable excellence. The earth, conſtantly heated by ſubterraneous fires, produces, almoſt without intermiſſion, wheat, barley, cotton exquiſite wines, and delicious melons. The cattle, eſpecially goats, are very good, and here are mines of iron and ſulphur. In the ſpring, the fields are enamelled with anemonies, of all ſorts. The inhabitants, who are all Greeks, except the cadi, are good ſailors. A ſort of plumous alum is found here, in large lumps, compoſed of threads as fine as the ſofteſt ſilk, ſilvered over, and ſhining very prettily; it has the ſame taſte as rock alum. Here is a waiwode, who is a Greek, and 3 conſuls, who can depoſe the cadi when he fails in his duty; here are likewiſe 2 biſhops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. There is a town of the ſame name, in the eaſtern part of the iſland, which is a poor dirty place. The whole iſland, which in the time of Tournefort, in 1700, had upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, from the peſtilence, and the oppreſſion of the Turks, does not now contain above 700. Lat. 36. 41. N. long. 25. 6. E.

Milſted, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Milſton*, Wiltſ. on the Avon, N. of Ambreſbury.

MILTENBERG, a town of Mentz.

Milthorp, Linc. SE. of Fokingham.

Milthorp. See *Ken*.

MILTON, or MILTON ABBEY, an ancient town in Dorſetſhire, chiefly noted for its abbey, now in ruins, built and founded by king Athelſtan. It is 14 miles NE. of Dorcheſter, and 112 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

MILTON, or MILTON ROYAL, a town in Kent, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Kent, and of king Alfred, who had a caſtellated palace here, which ſtood below the church, and it is now famous for its excellent oyſters. It is ſeated on the E. Swale, a branch of the river Medway. It is 14 miles NE. of Maidſtone, and 42 E. of London. Market on Saturday.

MILTON, a town in Kent, 1 mile E. of Graveſend, but incorporated with it. King Henry VIII. raiſed a blockhouſe and platform here for the defence of this town and Graveſend, and for the command of the river.

Milton, Berks, S. of Abingdon. *Milton*, Bucks, near Newport. *Milton*, 3 miles N. of Cambridge. *Milton*, Derbyſ. NE. of Reppington. *Milton*, Devonſ. between Hope-Key and Dodbrook. *Milton*, Dorſet. N. of Gillingham. *Milton, Weſt*, Dorſetſ. N. of Bridport. *Milton*, Hantſ. between Lymington and Chriſtchurch. *Milton*, Heref. on the Arrow, near Pembridge. *Milton*, Kent, near the Stour, a mile and a half SW. of Canterbury. *Milton*, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Milton*, SW. of Northampton. *Milton*, Oxf. S. of Banbury. *Milton*, Oxf. between Adderbury and Bloxham. *Milton*, Surry, near Egham. *Milton*, Surry, in Darking pariſh. *Milton*, Wilts, 5 miles S. of Marlborough. *Milton, Upper* and *Nether*, Oxf. W. of Wichwood Foreſt. *Milton, Upper* and *Nether*, Shropſhire, beyond Bridgnorth, bordering on Staffordſhire. *Milton, Upper* and *Nether*, Somerſ. NW. of Bruton. *Milton, Upper* and *Nether*, Somerſetſ. W. of Queen Camel. *Milton-Abbots*, Devon, near Brentor. *Milton-Brian*, Bedfordſh. near Woburn-Abbey. *Milton Damerell*, Devonſ. NW. of Padſtow. *Milton-End*, Glouc. near Arlingham. *Milton-Earneſt*, 4 miles from Bedford, near the Ouſe. *Milton, Great* and *Little*, Oxfordſ. near Tame. *Milton*, alias *Midleton Hall*, Eſſex, near Priſtlewell. It is an excellent nurſery for oyſters, which are brought hither ſmall, and ſpread about with a ſhovel, till they come of a proper growth. *Milverton*, Somerſ. near Wivelſcomb, 13 miles E. of Dulverton.

Miltown-Malby, in Clare, Munſter. *Miltown Paſt*, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Milverton,

Milverton, Warw. on the SE. ſide of the Avon, below Guy's-Cliff. *Milwich*, Staff. E. of Stone. *Mimere*, a river in Herts, which runs into the Beane, above Ware. *Mims-Hall*, Middleſex, NE. of South Mims. *Mims, North*, Herts, two miles from Hatfield. *Mims, South*, Middleſex, 2 miles from North Mims, in the moſt northern angle of the county. *Minchington-Hall*, Middleſ. near Southgate.

MINCIO, a river in the N. of Italy, which riſes in lake Garda, forms the Lake which ſurrounds the city of Mantua, and runs into the Po near Sacchetta.

MINDANAO, one of the Philippine Iſlands, and next to Luconia in point of ſize, being 180 miles in length and 120 in breadth. It is interſected with ſo many points running out into the ſea, and deep bays, that a man may go acroſs it in any where in a day and a half. It is generally a mountainous country, full of hills and valleys; but the mould is deep, black, and fruitful. There are many lofty trees, of kinds not known in Europe, and the valleys are well watered with rivulets. The inhabitants find very good gold, by digging deep in the ground, as alſo in the rivers, making trenches before the floods. The libby-trees produce the ſago, of which, when reduced into meal, the poor people make bread and biſcuits. Here are all the various ſorts of fruits proper to the climate, beſides plenty of rice. The cinnamon-tree grows here, on the mountains, without culture, and has no owner but him that finds it. They have horſes, beeves, buffaloes, goats, deer, monkeys, guanoes, bats of a large ſize, lizards, and ſnakes; but they have neither lions nor tigers. Their hogs are accounted very ugly creatures, they have all great nobs growing over their eyes; their fleſh, however, is ſweet. Their fowls are, ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, parroquets, and turtle-doves, beſide many ſmall birds. The air is temperate, they having ſea-breezes by day, and cooling land-winds at night. The inhabitants are of a mean, low ſtature, with ſmall limbs, and little heads. They have flat foreheads, black ſmall eyes, ſhort low noſes, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and ſtraight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldſmiths, blackſmiths, and carpenters; they build pretty good veſſels for the ſea, and eaſily collect ſulphur enough for all ſorts of uſe, from the ſeveral burning mountains. Polygamy is practiſed here, and the ſultan has a queen, beſide 20 other women: for their religion is Mahometaniſm. Their houſes are built on poſts, from 14 to 20 feet high: and they have ladders to go up out of the ſtreets. They have but one floor, which is divided into ſeveral rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmetto leaves.

MINDELHEIM, a town and ſmall territory of Suabia, about 8 miles ſquare, 22 miles SW. of Augſburg.

MINDEN, a conſiderable trading town of Weſtphalia, with a fertile territory of the ſame name, about 96 miles in circumference, ſubject to Pruſſia. On a heath, near this town, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick defeated the French Marſhal Contades, in 1759, with the loſs of 7000 men killed, wounded, and priſoners. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, 37 miles SW. of Hanover.

MINDORO, an iſland in the Eaſtern Ocean, one of the Philippines, 150 miles in circumference, and ſeparated from Luconia by a channel 18 miles over. It is full of high mountains, which abound in palm-trees, cocoa-trees, various ſorts of fruits, and rice. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards. Lat. 13. N.

Minegabane, in Kerry, Munſter.

*MINEHEAD, a town of Somerſetſh. containing about 500 houſes and 2000 inhabitants. Here is a ſafe and commodious harbour for ſhips of large burden, formed by a pier and quay, to which laſt a new head has been added, the beach cleared, &c. It carries on a conſiderable trade to Ireland and the Weſt-Indies, and is 31 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

MINEHEAD, a cape of Waterford, in Munſter, 4 miles SSW of Helwick Head.

Mineries, Somerſetſhire, near Chewton Mendip. *Mines*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Pool.

MINGRELIA, a province of Aſia, ſituated along the E. coaſt of the Black Sea. The principality is hereditary, and is governed by a prince, who takes the title of Dadian, or chief of juſtice. The tribute enacted by the Turks is a quantity of linen-cloth made in the country. The principal commerce is in ſlaves. The face of this country, its products, and the cuſtoms and manners of the inhabitants, are ſimilar to thoſe of Georgia.

Minheniet, Cornwall E. of Leſkeard.

MINHO, a river of Spain, which riſes near Mindonedo, in Galicia, and paſſing by

by Lugo, Ortenſe, Tuy, &c. falls into the Atlantic at Caminha.

MINIATO, ST. a town of Tuſcany, ſeated on the Arno.

Minley, Hants, near Blackwater.

Minola, in Mayo, Connaught.

MINORBINO, a town of Calabria Citra; and a town of Bari; both in Naples.

MINORCA, a conſiderable iſland of the Mediterranean, lying 24 miles NE. of Majorca. It is about 30 miles in length and 12 in breath, and chiefly valuable for the excellent harbour of Port-Mahon. It is a mountainous country, with ſome fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Rabbits are in great plenty, and here are plantations of palm-trees, which bear no fruit, vines, olives, cotton, and capers. The peaſants are very dexterous with their ſlings, and command their cattle with them. The houſes on the iſland are computed at 3089, and the inhabitants at 27,000. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1708, and kept by them till 1756, when the French took it. It was reſtored to the Engliſh by the treaty of 1763, and retaken by the Spaniards in the American war, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Citadella is the capital, beſide which there are Port-Mahon, the fortifications of which are now demoliſhed, Lahor, and Mercadal.

MINORS, a town in Principato Citra.

Minſenden, Middleſex, near Southgate.

Minſhul Church, Cheſh. N. of Nampt-wich. *Minſhul-Vernon*, Cheſhire, SE. of Church-Minſel. *Minſingbury*, Herts, near Barley.

MINSK, a town and a palatinate of Ruſſian Lithuania, 250 miles NE. of Warſaw. The foreſts contain vaſt numbers of bees, whoſe honey makes part of the riches of the country.

Minſkip, Yorkſhire, near Boroughbridge. *Minſted*, Hants, in New Foreſt. *Minſter*, Cornw. near Bottreaux Caſtle. *Minſter*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet, 3 miles and a half from Sandwich. *Minſter*, in Sheppey Iſle, near Sheerneſs. *Minſter-Lovel*, Oxfordſ. 3 miles from Witney, *Minſter, South*, Eſſex, near Barnham and Tillingham. *Minſteracres*, Northumb. NW. of Ebchurch, near Slealey. *Minſterley*, Shropſh. near Hayes Foreſt. *Minſterworth*, four miles from Glouceſter. *Mintern, Great*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Cerne-Abbas. *Minting*, Lincolnſh. NW. of Horncaſtle. *Mintling*, Norfolk, near Lynn. *Minton*, Shropſh. S. of Church Stretton. *Mintown*, Shropſ. E. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Minty*, Wilts, NE. of Malmſbury. *Minworth*, Warwickſh. near Caſtle Bromwich.

MIOLANS, a fortreſs in the department of the Lower Alps, 9 miles NW. of Barceloda; and a town in the department of Mont Blanc, 10 miles E. of Chamberry.

MIOSS, a lake of Aggerhuys, in Norway, near 50 miles in length, and from 2 to 16 in breadth. It contains ſeveral farm-houſes, on an iſland 8 miles in circumference, 30 miles NE of Chriſtiana.

MIQUELETS, a name given to the Spaniſh peaſants who inhabit the Pyrenean Mountains, on the frontiers of Catalonia and Arragon, and who lived formerly by robbing.

MIQUELON, a ſmall iſland about 9 miles SW. of Cape May, in Newfoundland, ceded to France by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, for the convenience of drying and curing their fiſh. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1793.

MIRABEL, a town in the department of the Drome, and a town in the department of Lot.

MIRABELLA, a town of Moliſo and a town of Principato Ultra.

MIRAMONT, a town in the department of Lot and Garonne.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, a town of Old Caſtile, ſeated on the river Ebro, 34 miles S. of Bilboa, and 160 N. of Madrid.

MIRANDE, a town in the dept. of Gers, trading in wool, down, and the feathers of geeſe. It is ſeated near the river Baiſe, 15 miles SW. of Auch, and 340 SW. of Paris.

MIRANDA-DE-DOURO, a town of Tralos Montes, Portugal, ſeated on a rock, in a barren mountainous country, near the Douro, 28 miles SW. of Braganza, and 208 N. by E. of Liſbon.

MIRANDOLA, a town and duchy of Italy, lately ſubject to the Duke of Modena, and almoſt ſurrounded by the duchy of that name.

Mircaſton, NW. of Derby.

MIREBEAU, a town in the department of Vienne, famous for the beauty and ſtrength of the aſſes which its environs produce.

MIRABEAU, a town in the dept. of Cote d'Or, 14 miles NE. of Dijon.

MIRECOURT, a town in the depart. of Voſges, famous for its violins and fine laces. It is 15 miles NW. of Epinal.

MIREMONT, a town in the dept. of Dordogne; and a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne.

MIREPOIX, a town in the dept. of Arriege, 15 miles NE. of Foix.

Mirfield,

Mirfield, Yorkſ. W. of Wakefield.

MISENO CAPE, on the N. ſide of the Gulf of Naples. Lat. 40. 48. N.

Miſerden, Glouceſterſh. 2 miles from Biſley, and 9 from Glouceſter. Here is a park 7 miles in circumference, full of fine beech wood.

MISITRA, the ancient LACEDÆMON, a celebrated town of the Morea. It is divided into four parts, the caſtle (which is on a rock, and ſaid to be impregnable,) the town, and two large ſuburbs. The Chriſtians have ſeveral churches; one of them, called *Perileptos*, is ſaid to be one of the moſt beautiful in the world. The Turks have a ſuperb moſque and magnificent hoſpital; and the Jews, three ſynagogues. Miſitra contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and the reſidence of a bey, an aga, and a waiwode. It is ſeated on the river Vaſilipotamo, 40 miles SSW. of Argos, and 40 miles S. of Corinth. Lat. 37. 6. N. lon. 22. 30. E.

Miſmers Haven, Suff. S. of Dunwich.

MISNIA. See MEISSEN.

Miſſen, Nottingh. NE. of Bawtry.

MISSEN-HEAD, the moſt ſouthern point of Ireland, in Cork, Munſter. Here is a large bay. Lat. 51. 14. N. lon. 9. 35. W.

Miſſenden, Great and *Little*, Bucks, NW. of Amerſham.

MISSISSIPPI, a conſiderable river of N. America, which is the great channel of the waters of the Ohio, the Illinois, and their numerous branches from the E. and of the Miſſouri and other rivers from the W. Its ſource is unknown, but its length (in a ſoutherly direction) is ſuppoſed to be upward of 3000 miles, in all its windings, to its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, between the 89th and 90th degrees of W. lon. In this river, in lat. 44. 30. N. are the Falls of S. Anthony, where the whole river, which is more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet.

Mis Sliabh, or *Mountains of the Moon*, two mountains of Ireland; one in Antrim, Ulſter, the other in Kerry, Munſter, near Tralee Bay.

MISSOURI, a large river of N. America, whoſe ſource is unknown. It joins the Miſſiſſippi, in lat. 39. N. and lon. 91. W. but is a longer, broader, and deeper river than that, and is, in fact, the principal ſtream. It has been aſcended by the French traders upwards of 1200 miles, and from the depth and breadth of the river, at that diſtance, appeared to be navigable much higher.

Miſterton, Leiceſ. E. of the Avon, oppoſite to Lutterworth. *Miſterton*, Nott. in the N. part of the county, called North Clay. *Mistley*, Eſſex, near Manningtree. *Miſtole*, Kent, SW. of Canterbury. *Miſton*, Berks, between Wantage and Abingdon. *Mitcham*, Surry, on the river Wandle, on which are ſome ſnuff-mills, eight miles SW. by S. of London.

Mitchel's Fort, in Cork, Munſter.

*MITCHEL'S TOWN, a town of Cork, in Munſter. Here is a college for the ſupport of 12 decayed men, and the ſame number of women, who have 40l. yearly, and handſome apartments, and a chaplain at 100l. per annum, with a houſe, who officiates daily in a neat chapel belonging to the college. It is 23 miles NE. of Cork, and 102 SW. of Dublin.

Mitford, Somerſ. near Bath. *Mitford-Caſtle*, Northumb. near Morpeth, not far from the river Wanſbeck. *Mitredale*, Cumb. NE. of Ravenglaſs.

MITTAU, an extenſive town, pretty well inhabited, and the capital of Courland; and the reſidence of the duke of the Regency of the country. It is ſituated on the river Aa, in that part of Courland called *Semigallia*, 140 miles NNE. of Koningſberg, and 56 SSW. of Riga.

Mitton, Worceſ. N. of Tewkeſbury. *Mitton*, Lanc. SW. of Clitheroe. *Mitton*, NW. of Shrewſbury. *Mitton*, Staff. W. of Penkridge. *Mitton*, Iſle of Wight, in Eaſt Medina. *Mitton*, Worceſ. near Kidderminſter. *Mixbury*, Oxfordſ. NE. of Somerton.

MOAB, a town of Yemen, and a town of Hadramaut, both in Arabia.

*MOAT, called alſo MONTAGRENOGE, a town of Weſt Meath, in Leinſter, 52 miles W. of Dublin.

Moat of Aſkull, in Kildare, Leinſter, 3 miles from Athy.

Moate Hall, near Shrewſbury. *Mobberley*, Cheſhire, NE. of Northwich.

MOBILE, a conſiderable river of W. Florida, which empties itſelf into MOBILE BAY, in the Gulf of Mexico, in lon. 87. 55. W.

MOCAMPOUR, a town and country of India, N. of Bengal. Lat. 27. 35. N. lon. 65. 37. E.

MOCHA, a conſiderable town, with a harbour, of Yemen, in Arabia, built about 400 years ago; it is ſurrounded by walls, conſiſting of half ſtone and half earth; and ſeveral towers, guarded by ſoldiers. The women, except a ſmall number of the common ſort, never appear in the ſtreets

ſtreets in the day-time, but viſit each other in the evening. Over their other dreſs, they wear a large veil of painted ſalico, that they can ſee through without being ſeen. They have alſo little buſkins of Morocco leather: ſome of the women of rank are handſome, and not browner than the Spaniſh women. Mocha was the laſt city in Yemen of which the Turks retained poſſeſſion. It has now no other maſter than the Iman. The inhabitants are computed at 10,000 without comprehending the Armenians, or the Jews, who inhabit the ſuburbs. Here are about 700 Banians, Rajaputs, and other Indians, who, when they have made a ſmall fortune, commonly return to India. The Engliſh engroſs, almoſt excluſively, the trade of this place, which conſiſts (the Arabs having ſcarcely any other article for exportation) in exporting coffee, and importing iron, (of which a great quantity is ſold in Arabia), purchaſed chiefly from the Danes; and they often gain conſiderably by carrying money to India, with which the Arabian merchants intruſt them. It is ſeated in a dry, ſandy country, abounding in date-trees, near the Straits of Babelmandel. Lat. 13. 19. N. lon. 43. 23. E.

Mockys, near Hereford. *Mockley*, Warwickſhire, near Umberley.

Mocollop. in Waterford, Munſter. *Mocarry*, in Wexford, Leinſter.

MODBURY, a town in Devonſh. noted for fine white ale. It is 14 miles SW. of Plymouth, and 208 W. by S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Modelligo, in Waterford, Munſter.

MODENA, a city of Italy, capital of the Modeneſe, ſeated between the rivers Secchia and Penaro. It is pretty large and populous, having ſeveral piazzas; but the ſtreets are narrow, the houſes without beauty or ſymmetry, and the walks low and dark. The churches have little or nothing worth notice, but the ducal palace is large and ſplendid, and is richly furniſhed. The picture-gallery conſiſts of 6 rooms, all filled with ſelect pieces of the moſt famous maſters. In a chamber under the cathedral is ſhown the ſo much talked of *Secchia rapita*, or well-bucket, with iron hoops, taken in a petty war from the doors of one of the inhabitants of Bologna. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 40,000. It is 22 miles NW. of Bologna. Lat. 44. 39. N. lon. 11. 18. E.

MODENESE, THE, or the territory of Modena, is bounded on the W. by the duchy of Parma, and the ſtate of Genoa; on the N. by the duchy of Mantua; on the E. by the Bologneſe; and on the S. by part of Tuſcany and the republic of Lucca. It is about 60 miles in its greateſt length, and from 20 to 36 in breadth. The ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and other productions. It alſo feeds a great number of cattle. The duchy of Modena conſiſts of Modena Proper, the duchies of Reggio and Mirandola, the principalities of Correggio, Carpi, and Novellara, with a few other eſtates.

MODICA, a town and river of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 18 miles W. of Noto.

Modlicot, Shropſh. NW. of Church-Stretton.

MODON, a town on the SW. coaſt of the Morea, with a large and ſafe harbour. It is ſeated on a promontory, advanced into the ſea of Sapienza, 20 miles SSW. of Coron. Lat. 36. 56. N. lon. 21. 35. E.

MOFFAT, a town of Dumfrieſſhire, containing about 220 families. It has a manufacture of coarſe woollen ſtuffs, with 2 mineral ſprings, of a bracing quality, accounted the ſtrongeſt in Britain. Moffat is ſeated near the river Annan, 20 miles N. by E. of Dumfries.

MOFFAT HILLS, mountains in the northern part of Dumfrieſſhire; from which deſcend, in different directions, the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

MOGADOR, or SUERA, a ſea-port of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. The town, which was begun in 1760, is now completely finiſhed. The houſes are handſomely and ſolidly built, with great regularity of plan, the ſtreets being all ſtraight lines. It is defended by walls and batteries, and is 90 miles SW. of Morocco. Lat. 31. 30. N.

Mogeely, in Cork, Munſter.

Mogerhanger, Bedfordſhire, NW. of Biggleſwade.

MOHACZ, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the Danube, 56 miles W. of Zegedin.

Mohill, or *Moyle*, in Leitrim, Connaught.

MOHILLA, one of the Comora Iſlands, between the N. end of the Iſland of Madagaſcar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages ſcattered here and there, whoſe houſes are made of reeds and ſtraw. The inhabitants tattoo their ſkins. Some of them are Mahometans, and have a few moſques, built with wood and ſtraw without, and matted neatly within. It produces buffaloes, goats, tortoiſes, hens, large bats, cameleons,

leons, rice, peaſe, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and ſugar-canes. There are ſeveral fine ſtreams, and the graſs and trees are green all the year. The cattle, called buffaloes, have a great bunch on their ſhoulders, but in other reſpects are not like thoſe of the Eaſt-Indies. Here is a good road for ſhips. Lat. 12. 30. S. lon. 44. 5. E.

MOHILEF, or MOGILEV, one of the 41 governments of the Ruſſian Empire, containing 12 diſtricts, part of Lithuania, diſmembered from Poland, by the partition treaty of 1772. Its capital is

MOHILEF, a populous town, of conſiderable trade, ſeated on the Dnieper. Lat. 53. 52. N. long. 31. 2. E.

MOIRA, or MOYRA, in Down, Ulſter, 15 miles S. of Antrim, and 69 N. of Dublin. It is noted for its linen manufacture, and has a monthly market for vending the ſame.

MOISSAC, a town in the dept. of Lot, ſeated on the river Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne, 13 miles W. of Montauban.

Mokeſheare, Devonſ. near Halberton.

MOLA, a town of Lavora, near the ſea; and a town of Bari, both in Naples.

Molands, Kent, near Sandwich.

MOLD, a town of Flintſh. where the aſſizes are held, 5 miles SSE. of Flint, and 13 WNW. of Wrexham.

Moldaſh, Kent, adjoining Godmerſham.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Poland; on the E. by Baſſarabia and Budziac Tartary; on the S. by Walachia; and on the W. by Tranſylvania, being 180 miles in its greateſt length, and ſomewhat leſs in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldan, Bardalach, and Sereth. The ſoil is rich, and it abounds in good paſtures, which feed a great number of horſes, oxen, and ſheep: it alſo produces corn, pulſe, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game, fiſh, and fowls. The inhabitants are Chriſtians of the Greek church. The Turks oblige the hoſpodar, or waiwode, to pay an annual tribute, and to raiſe a large body of troops at his own expence, in time of war. Jaſſy is the capital.

Moleſworth, Cheſ. in Delamere-Foreſt.

MOLE, a mountain in the department of Mount Blanc, which, from its height and fine ſloping peak, is an object of great beauty, when ſeen from the Lake of Geneva.

Mole, in ancient deeds called *Emley*, a river in Surry, which is ſuppoſed to run under ground from Boxhill, near Darking, till it appears again near Leatherhead; it afterwards enters the Thames oppoſite Hampton-Court. Perhaps it is rather abſorbed, eſpecially in dry ſeaſons, by a tract of ſoft ground, called the Swallows, near two miles in length, and by caverns in the ſides of the banks: yet not ſo far as to prevent a conſtant ſtream from taking its courſe in an open channel above ground, winding in the valleys from Darking to Letherhead, except in a very dry ſummer; in ſuch ſeaſons, at Burford bridge, beyond Mickleham, its channel is ſometimes dry. *Mole*, Kent, N. of Tunbridge. *Mole-Hall*, Eſſex, near Tendring. *Mole*, or *Moad-Hall*, Eſſex, near Bardfield. *Molecop*, or *Mowcop*, Staffordſh. on the borders of Cheſhire, towards Congleton. *Moleſworth*, Huntingdonſh. SW. of the Giddings.

MOLFETTA, a town of Bari, Naples.

MOLINA, a town, lordſhip, and river (which runs into the Tagus) of New Caſtile; and a town, of Murcia.

Molington, near Cheſter.

MOLISE, or MOLISO, a county or territory of Naples, bounded on the N. by Abruzzo Citra; on the E. by Capitanata; on the S. by Lavora; and on the W. by the States of the Church. It is 30 miles long and 24 wide, is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, ſaffron, and ſilk, and abounds in game. The town of Moliſo is 50 miles NNE. of Naples, but Campo-baſſo is the capital.

MOLL, a river of Saltzburg, and Upper Carinthia, which runs into the Drave near Saxenburg.

Molland, Devonſ. NE. of S. Moulton.

MOLLEN, a town of Saxe-Lawenburg, Lower Saxony, in the territory of Lubec, and 6 miles S. of that city.

Mollerſtang, Weſtmorl. near Pendragon-Caſtle. *Moll-Hall*, Eſſex, W. of Thaxted. *Mollington*, Oxfordſhire and Warwickſhire, N. of Banbury. *Mollyton*, Northumb. in Mitford barony.

MOLSHEIM, a town in the depart. of Lower Rhine, 10 miles WSW. of Straſburg, and 228 E. of Paris.

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall but valuable iſlands in the Eaſtern Ocean, lying moſtly within ſight of each other. The principal are Ternate, Ambayna, Tydore, Machian, Timor, or Motyr, Bachian, Bourſo, and Ceram. They are ſituated to the E. and S. of Celebes. Their coaſts are rendered very dangerous by ſands and ſhelves.

They

They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, coarſe tobacco, and other fruits; and are moſt remarkable for ſpices, eſpecially nutmegs and cloves. Here are parrots of extraordinary beauty, and many birds of paradiſe. They have large ſnakes, which are not venomous, but very dangerous lizards, or land crocodiles. The Dutch, who drove out the Spaniards and Portugueſe, keep out all other European nations, being jealous of their ſpice trade. The natives are Pagans, but there are many Mahometans. All the particular kings of theſe iſlands are ſubject to the king of Ternate, who is in alliance with the Dutch. Moſt, if not all of them, have been reduced by the Engliſh, ſince the commencement of the preſent war.

MOLWITZ, a town of Brieg, Sileſia.

MOMBAZA, or MONBAZA, a town and country of Africa, on the eaſtern coaſt, in Zanguebar, S. of Melinda. The ſoil is fruitful, producing rice, millet, and other grain, variety of fruit-trees, vegetables, and eſculents. Here is alſo plenty of cattle and poultry, and the country abounds with ſprings of freſh water. The climate is temperate, and the air healthy. The city was held ſome time by the Portugueſe, but they were driven out in 1631 by an Arabian ſcheik, and their converts are moſtly turned Mahometans. Lat. 3. 45, S. lon. 39. 0. E.

MONA, or MOEN, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, SE. of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſea, about 16 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. It contains one town, Stoege, and ſeveral villages.

MONACO, a ſmall city of Italy, capital of a territory of the ſame name, 4 to 5 Italian miles in circuit, It is ſeated on a craggy rock, which ſtretches out into the ſea, and has, or lately had, its own prince, under the protection of France. It has fortifications, with a good harbour, and is 8 miles NE. of Nice. Lat. 43. 48. N. lon. 7. 36. E.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 30 miles in length and from 10 to 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Fermanagh; on the N. by Tyrone; on the E. by Aramagh; and on the SE. and S. by Louth and Cavan. It contains 19 pariſhes, about 21,528 houſes, and 118,000 inhabitants. The ſoil is, in general, deep and fertile; wet and dump in ſome places, and hilly in others. The linen manufacture flouriſhes in the N. and W. parts, and is averaged at 104,000. yearly.

*MONAGHAN, the capital of the county of Monaghan, was fortified with a caſtle and fort againſt the Iriſh, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is 62 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Monallen, in Down, Ulſter. At Shanmore, near this place, on the new canal being cut, ſome years ago, a multitude of fallen trees of oak, aſh, elder, &c. was diſcovered, lying for near a mile in length, under a covering of earth, in ſome places 6, in others 8 feet deep, many of them of large bulk, tumbled down, one over another, ſome lying in ſtraight lines, and others in an oblique or tranſverſe poſition.

Monamultina, in Wexford, Leinſter.

MONASTEER, a town of Tunis, built by the Arabs, on a peninſula which advances into the ſea, 15 miles SE. of Tunis.

Monaſterboyce, in Louth, Leinſter,

*MONASTERVAN, a town of Kildare in Leinſter. It is ſeated on the river Barrow, where a branch of the Grand Canal is united with that river, hereby opening a paſſage between that metropolis and the province of Munſter. From its being a ſtation or ſtage of the packets as well as of the lumber boats, it has of late been much improved and enlarged. It is 6 miles W. of Kildare, 19 N. of Carlow, and 32 SW. of Dublin.

MONCALLIER, a town of Piedmont, ſituated on an eminence near the Po, 5 miles W. of Turin.

MONCALVO, a ſmall town, in Montferrat, ſeated on a mountain, 7 miles SSW. of Caſal.

MONÇAON, or MONZON, a ſmall, but fortified town of Entre Douro e Minho, ſituated on the Minho, 24 miles N. of Braga.

MONÇARAS, a town of Alentejo, ſeated on the Guadiana, 25 miles E. of Elvora.

Moncaſter, Cumberl. near Ravenglaſs.

MONÇON, a town of Arragon, ſituated on the Cinca, 7 miles S. of Balbaſtro.

MONCONTOUR, a town in the dept. of the N. Coaſt; and a town in the dept. of Vienne.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has its ſource near Guarda, in Beira, croſſes that province, and paſſing by Coimbra, falls into the Atlantic near Cape Mondego.

Monderfield, Heref. S. of Bromyard.

MONDIDIER, a town in the depart. of the Somme, ſeated on a mountain, 18 miles SE. of Amiens.

MONDONEDA, a town of Galicia, in Spain, 62 miles NE. of Compoſtella.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town in the dept. of Loir and Cher, 13 miles NNW. of Vendome, and 30 NNW. of Blois.

MONDOVI, a town and ſmall province in Piedmont. Beſides the cathedral, it has 5 pariſh churches, a univerſity, 12 convents, and about 10,000 inhabitants. The date of the foundation of the city is marked on a ſtone in the cathedral, 1232. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Elero, 30 miles S. of Turin.

Monea, in Fermanagh, Ulſter. *Monemoynter*, in Waterford, Munſter.

Monethisloyen, Monm. NW. of Caerleon. *Monewdon*, Suſſex, SW. of Framlingham. *Moneybridge*, Linc. in Holland.

Moneygall, in King's county, Leinſter. *Moneybore*, in Wexford, Leinſter.

*MONEYMORE, a town of Derry, in Ulſter, 83 miles from Dublin.

Monford, 3 miles from Shrewſbury.

MONFORTE, a town of Tralos Montes; a town of Beira; and a town of Alentejo; all in Portugal: a town of Galicia; and a town of Valencia; both in Spain: and a town of Demona, in Sicily.

MONGALLO, a town and capital of a kingdom, N. of Monomotapa. It is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 10. 5. S.

Mongans, St. NW. of Monmouth.

Mongham, Great and *Little*, Kent, 3 miles and a half S. and SE. of Sandwich.

MONGHIR, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in Bahar, ſeated on the S. bank of the Ganges, 70 miles E. of Patna.

MONGULS, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They aſſume to be of the ſame original as thoſe who accompanied Tamerlane in the conqueſts of India, Perſia, and other countries, and called, in moſt hiſtories, Moguls. The country is very little known, except that part of it which the caravans paſs through in travelling from Ruſſia to China. The Monguls dwell in tents, or little moveable houſes, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horſes, camels, cows, and ſheep. They exchange their commodities for rice, ſugar, tea, tobacco, cotton, cloth, and ſeveral ſorts of household utenſils; not having the uſe of money. The religion of the Mongols of the W. is that of the Dalay Lama, which is full of ceremonies, not unlike Popery.

Monhall, Eſſex, NE. of Bumſted.

MONHEIM, a town of Neuberg, Bavaria; and a town of Berg, Weſtphalia.

MONIKEDAM, a ſea-port of N. Holland, on the SW. coaſt of the Zuyder Zee, 9 miles NE. of Amſterdam.

Moningſby, Linc. near Bullingbrook. *Monington*, Heref. near Stanton. *Manington*, Heref. near Morehampton.

Monivea, in Galway, Connaught.

Monk-Breton, Yorkſh. near Barnesley. *Monkey Iſland*, Berks, in the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windſor. *Monkland*, Heref. NE. of Pembridge. *Monkland, Old* and *New*, two towns of Lanerkſhire, 8 or 10 miles E. of Glaſgow; a canal paſſes from here to the Clyde. *Monkleigh*, Devonſ. S. of Frithelſtoke. *Monkleſden*, Durh. on the ocean, NW. of Hartlepool. *Monks Ely*, Suff. near Bilderſton. *Monks Park*, Warw. 2 miles from Shuſtoke. *Monkton*, Kent, in Thanet Iſle, 4 miles and a half NW. of Sandwich. *Monk Seton*, Northumb. on the ocean, NW. of Tinmouth. *Monk Silver*, Somerſ. W. of Stokegomer. *Monk Soham*, Suff. NW. of Framlingham. *Monkſton*, Hants. SW. of Andover.

Monkſtown, in Dublin, Leinſter, 5 miles from the metropolis. *Monkſtown*, in Cork, Munſter, near Cove.

Monkton, Devonſhire, N. of Honiton. *Monkton*, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Cranborn. *Monkton*, or *Winterborn Monkton*, Dorſ. from that river running through it. It is one mile from Winterborn and Farringdon. *Monkton*, Kent. NE. of Lenham. *Monkton*, Somerſet. NE. of Taunton. *Monkton*, Wilts, E. of Calne. *Monkton-Biſhops*, Yorkſ. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Monkton-Farley*, Wilts. *Monkton More*, Yorkſh. W. Riding, S. of the Nyd. *Monkton-Nun*, Yorkſhire, N. of the Nyd, and SE. of Boroughbridge. *Monkton-Weſt*, Somerſetſhire, between Bridgewater and Taunton. *Monkwood*, Dorſetſh. NW. of Armſwell.

*MONMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthſhire, pleaſantly ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Wye, Munnow, and Frothy, which almoſt ſurround it. It is a large handſome town, and carries on a conſiderable trade with Briſtol by the Wye. In its once ſtately caſtle, the remains of which ſhow it to have been very ſtrong, Henry V. from hence called Henry of Monmouth, the conqueror of France, was born. It is 21 miles W. by S. of Glouceſter, and 128 W. by N. of London. A plentiful market for corn and proviſions on Saturday. Fairs on Whitſun Tueſday, September 4th, and November 22d.

MONMOUTHSHIRE,

MONMOUTH, a town of New Jerſey.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Herefordſh. and Brecknockſhire, on the E. by Glouceſterſhire, on the SE. by the mouth of the Severn, and on the W. by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from N. to S. is about 28 miles, and from E. to W. 20. It is divided into 6 hundreds, and contains 7 market towns, 27 pariſhes, about 5,660 houſes, and 18,360 inhabitants. The air is temperate and healthy, and the ſoil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The hills feed ſheep, goats, and horned cattle; and the valleys produce plenty of graſs and corn. Beſide the Wye, the Mynnow, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, this county has almoſt peculiar to itſelf the river Uſk, which divides it into two unequal portions, the eaſtern, and largeſt part of which is a tract, fertile, on the whole, in corn and paſture, and well wooded. It abounds with limeſtone which is burnt on the ſpot, for the general manure of the country. The ſmaller weſtern portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of ſheep. It has ſeveral long, narrow valleys, watered by ſtreams that fall into the Briſtol Channel. All the rivers above mentioned, particularly the Wye and Uſk, abound with fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon and trout. Monmouthſhire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and, from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous, rugged ſurface, as well as its ſituation beyond the Wye, which ſeems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part; it certainly partakes moſt of the character of the latter country, though, ſince the reign of Charles II. when it was added to the Oxford circuit, it has been conſidered as an Engliſh county. The people uſe the Welſh language, but the Engliſh tongue is coming into uſe. The manufacture of this county is flannels.

MONOEMUGI, or NIMAAMA, a kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, ſaid to be bounded by Abyſſinia on the N.; Mongallo, Mozambique, and other ſtates of Zanguebar on the E.; Monomotapa on the S.; and Congo and Angola on the W.; but the real limits are unknown. The ſovereign, however, is rich and powerful, having ſubdued moſt of the petty kings around. His ſubjects carry on a commerce with Abyſſinia and the eaſtern coaſts in gold, and vaſt quantities of ivory teeth, as elephants are very numerous here, which they exchange for European and Indian commodities. This is all we can find concerning this unknown empire.

MONOMOTAPA, a country of Africa, extending from the Indian Sea to a conſiderable diſtance from it, between lat. 15. 0. and 23. 0. S. and between lon. 24. and 35. E. The climate is temperate, the air is clear and healthy, and the ſoil fertile, well watered, and abounding with paſture grounds. Sugar-canes grow here without cultivation. There are a great many oſtriches, and vaſt herds of elephants; their foreſts ſwarm with wild beaſts and game, and on their paſture-grounds are bred vaſt multitudes of cattle. Their rivers abound with gold as well as fiſh, and they have mines of ſilver. They exchange their gold and ſilver with the Portugueſe for cotton-cloth, and other merchandiſe, and trinkets brought from India and Europe. The houſes in Benematapa, the metropolis, called by ſome Medrogan, are white-waſhed within and without, and adorned with beautiful cloths of cotton, finely wrought and dyed. The palace is a large ſpacious fabric of wood, well flanked with towers, and with four avenues or ſtately gates, continually kept by a numerous guard. The natives are all black, with woolly hair, notwithſtanding their diſtance from the equator. They believe in one God that created the world, and admit of polygamy. The metropolis is about 20 miles W. of Sofala.

MONOPOLI, a town of Bari, Naples, ſituated on the Adriatic.

MONS, called by the Flemings BERGHEN in HANEGOW, a city of the late Auſtrian Hainault, having manufactures of ſays, grograms, &c. and a good trade. It was taken by the Duke of Luxembourg in 1691, and by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, Oct. 20, 1709. It ſtands on a hill, in a marſhy ſoil, at the confluence of the rivers Haine and Trouide, 17 miles SE. of Tournay.

MONSANTO, or MONTE SANTE. See Athos.

Monſcomb, Suſſex. N. of Brighthelmſtone. *Monſil Lacy*, Herefordſh. NW. of Kencheſter.

MONSTIER. See MOUTIER.

MONTABAUR, a ſmall town of Treves.

MONTAGNAC, a town in the reſpective departments of Herault, Dordogne; and two in the department of Lot and Garonne.

MONTAGUE ISLANDS, one of the New Hebrides,

Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean; alſo an iſland in the N. Pacific Ocean, ſituated at the entrance of Prince William Sound, near the W. coaſt of N. America. It is about 50 miles long and 10 broad. Lat. about 60. N. lon. 147. to 148. W.

MONTAIGU, a town of La Vendee; a town of Puy de Dome; and a town of the Lot and Garonne; alſo *Montaigu, or Scherpenheuel*, a town of the late Auſtrian Brabant.

MONT-ALBAN, a fortreſs of Nice, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Villa Franca.

MONTALTO, a town of Ancona.

Montanagee, in Kerry, Munſter.

MONTARGIS, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Loiret. The muſtard and cutlery of this place are excellent; and from the river Loing is a navigable canal hence to the Seine. It is ſeated near a fine foreſt, 15 miles S. of Nemours, and 62 S. of Paris.

MONTAUBAN, a commercial town in the department of Lot. The inhabitants amount to 40,000; and have manufactures of ſilk ſtockings and ſtuffs, ſerges, ſhalloons, &c. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N. of Toulouſe. Alſo a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine; and a town in the dept. of the Drom.

MONTBAZON, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, ſeated at the foot of a hill, 135 miles SW. of Paris; and a town in the dept. of Herault, 10 miles SW. of Montpellier.

MONTBELLIARD, a town and principality of Suabia, trading in linen, leather, ſtockings, and cutlery; it is inſulated in France, (to which one part of it belongs), by the departments of Upper Saone, Upper Rhine, and Doubs. It is pleaſantly ſeated at the foot of a rock, with a fertile ſoil and in a wholeſome air, near the rivers Alaine and Doubs, 33 miles SW. of Baſle.

MONTBLANC. See BLANC MONT.

MONTBRISON, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, celebrated for its medicinal waters. It is ſeated on the river Vezize, 40 miles W. of Vienne, and 250 S. by E. Paris.

MONT-CASSINO, a town and celebrated abbey of Livora, in Naples.

MONT-DAUPHIN, a town in the department of Upper Alps, 8 miles N. of Embrun, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Durance, 8 miles N of Embrun.

MONTE ALTO, a town of Ancona.

MONTECECCE, a town of Moliſo, Naples.

MONTECCHIO, a town of Modena.

MONTE CORVINO, a town of Principato Citra.

MONTE CHRISTO, a town of Guayaquil, in Quito, S. America.

MONTE-FALCO, a town of Spoleto.

MONTE-FALCONE, a town of Moliſo, Naples; and a cape on the W. coaſt of Sardinia; in lat. 40. 45. N.; a cape on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Yirca, and a cape on the coaſt of Algiers, in lat. 35. 45. N.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a ſmall, but populous town in the Patrimonio, ſituated near the Lake Bolſena, in a country abounding with excellent wine, 11 miles NNW. of Viterbo.

MONTE LEONE, a town of Principato Ultra, and a town of Calabria Ultra.

MONTELIMART, a town in the dept. of Drome, with ſome manufactures of wool, ſilk, and leather. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, on the river Robiou, 25 miles S. of Valence, and 325 S. by E. of Paris.

MONTE-MARANO, a town of Principato Ultra, ſeated on the river Calore.

MONTE-MOR-O-NOVO, a conſiderable town of Alentejo, ſituated on the Canna 15 miles WNW. of Evora.

MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, a town of Beira, on the Mondego, ſeated in a fertil country, 10 miles SW. of Coimbra, an 90 N. of Liſbon.

MONTE-PELOSO, a town of Baſilicata Naples.

MONTE-PULCIANO, a town of Tuſcany, ſeated on a high mountain, nea the river Chiana, in a country note for excellent wine, 25 miles SE. o Sienna.

MONTEREAU, a town in the dept. o Seine and Marne, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Seine and Yonne, 12 mile NE. of Nemours.

MONTESA, a town of Valencia.

MONTESQUIEU, a town in the dept of Upper Garonne, 15 miles SSE. o Toulouſe.

MONTE-VERDE, a town of Principat Ultra.

MONTFERRAT, a duchy of Italy bounded on the E. by the Milaneſe, an part of the territory of Genoa; on th N. by the ci-devant Savoy; on the W by Piedmont; and on the S. by the ter ritory of Genoa. It contains 200 town and caſtles, and is very fertile, and wel cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil and ſilk, and is ſubject to the king o Sardinia. Caſal is the capital.

MONTFORT, a town in the dept. o Seine and Oiſe, 25 miles W. of Paris.

MONTFORT, a town in the depart. of Seine and Oiſe, 25 miles W. of Paris.

MONTFORT, a town in the depart. of Ille and Vilaine, 12 miles NNW. of Rennes: alſo a town in the reſpective departments of Eure, Landes, Gers, and Sarte.

MONTFORT, a handſome town of Utrecht, ſeated on the river Yſſel, 23 miles S. of Amſterdam.

MONTFORT, a town of Auſtria; and a town and country of Suabia.

MONTFORT-DE-LEMOS, an ancient town of Galicia, ſeated in a fertile country.

MONTGATZ, a town and lordſhip of Hungary, with an almoſt impregnable caſtle, erected on a high and ſteep hill, 52 miles ESE. of Caſchau.

MONTGOMERY, the county town of Montgomeryſhire, a ſmall neat town, with a rich ſoil, but little trade. The reliques of its caſtle, which ſtand on a projecting ridge, of a great height and ſteepneſs, and, towards the end, are quite precipitous, impend in a pictureſque manner over the town, but are now very ſmall. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a rocky hill, near the Severn, 26 miles SW. by W. of Hereford, and 161 NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the reſpective ſtates of New-York, Maryland, and Virginia.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Merionethſhire, and Denbighſhire, on the NE. and E. by Shropſhire, on the S. by Radnorſhire, on the SW. by Cardiganſhire, and on the W. by part of Merionethſhire. It extends 33 miles from N. to S. and about 24 from E. to W. and is divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 6 market towns, 47 pariſhes, about 5,660 houſes, and 33,960 inhabitants. The air is pleaſant and ſalubrious; and the country, in general, mountainous, but fertile, (the S. SE. and NE. parts are extremely ſo, being much more level) and agreeably interſperſed with valleys, hills, meadows, and corn-fields. The hilly tracts are almoſt entirely ſheep-walks; and the flocks, like thoſe of Spain, are driven from diſtant parts to feed on them during the ſummer. This county alſo affords mineral treaſures, particularly lead; and it abounds with ſlate and lime; but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for their great variety of fiſh, and for ſalmon in particular.

Montgrace-Abbey, Yorkſ. NE. of Northallerton. *Montisford*, Hants, near the Somborns.

MONTJOY, a town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, 14 miles E. of Agen; alſo another town in the ſame depart. 9 miles SSW. of Agen.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 6 miles N. of Havre.

MONT-LOUIS, a fortified town in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees; and a town in the department of Indre and Loire.

MONT LUEL, a town in the dept. of Ain, ſeated on the river Seraine, 12 miles NE. of Lyons.

MONT-LUÇON, a town in the dept. of Allier, ſeated on the river Cher, 35 miles SW. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris.

MONTMARAULT, a town in the department of Allier, 24 miles SW. of Moulins.

MONTMARTIN PRES LA MER, a town in the dept. of the Channel; and MONTMARTIN EN GRANGE, another town in the ſame department.

MONTMEDI, a ſmall town in the department of Meuſe, ſeated on the river Cher, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town. It is 22 miles SE. of Sedan, and 135 NNE. of Paris.

MONTMELIAN, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, with a large and lofty caſtle, ſeated on the rocky ſummit of a mountain, inacceſſible, except towards the town. It is ſituated in a very agreeable country near the river Iſere, 8 miles SSE. of Chamberry.

MONTMORENCI, a townin the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated upon a hill 8 miles N. of Paris: and a town in the depart. of Aube, 16 miles N. of Bar.

MONT-MORILLON, a ſmall town in the department of Vienne, ſeated on the Gartemp.

MONTPELLIER, a large, rich, and beautiful city, in the depart. of Herault. Before the revolution, here was a univerſity, with a celebrated ſchool of medicine, founded by phyſicians, who were expelled from Spain in the year 1180. The ſcarlet gown of that witty philoſopher, Rabelais, with which doctors of phyſic are, or were, inveſted here, at taking their degrees, has long ſince ceaſed to be an original, the ſtudents having, from time to time, cut off little ſlips, ſo that the robe now, or lately uſed, is, at leaſt, the third or fourth ſubſtitute: alſo a botanic garden, the firſt eſtabliſhed in Europe, and an academy of ſciences. The town-houſe is remarkable for its halls, which are embelliſhed with

fine paintings. It has many fine houſes, and ſeveral ſtately edifices, but the ſtreets are very narrow. The number of inhabitants is computed at 50,000, who trade in verdigreaſe, which is the principal manufacture, wool, wine, aqua-vitæ, Hungary-water, cinnamon-water, capillaire, eſſence of bergamot, lemons, &c. alſo in woollen carpets, dimities, fuſtians, and ſilk ſtockings. Theſe commodities are ſent, by the canal, to Cette, which is the ſea-port of Montpellier. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of perſons flock hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is pleaſantly ſeated upon a hill, by the river Lez, 5 miles from the Mediterranean, 27 SW. of Niſmes, and 212 S. by E. of Paris.

MONTPENSIER, a town in the dept. of Puy de Dome, ſeated on a hill, 20 miles NE. of Clermont, and 210 SE. of Paris.

MONT-REAL, a town of Arragon; and a town of Navarre, both in Spain: and a town of Sicily, 3 miles WSW. of Palermo.

MONTREAL, an iſle of N. America, in the river St. Lawrence, about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The ſoil is very fertile, and the air wholeſome. It was ſurrendered by the French, in 1760, to the Engliſh, by a capitulation, by which all Canada was likewiſe ceded. It has a town of the ſame name, with wide, open ſtreets, built on the ſide of the river, whence there is a gradual, eaſy aſcent to what is called the Upper Town. It is pretty ſtrongly fortified by a citadel, wall, baſtions, &c. and has ſuffered much by fires, ſince it has been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. The only ſtaple commodity is furs, and the ſkins of foxes, racoons, deer, and other peltry, produced by their trade with the Indians, together with corn and lumber to the W. Indies. Montreal is now the capital of the province of Upper Canada, and is 120 miles SW. of Quebec, and 110 N. of Albany. Lat. 45. 38. N. lon. 73. W.

MONT-REAL, or MOUNT-ROYAL, a fortreſs of Treves, ſituated on the Moſelle.

MONTREAL, the name of a town in the reſpective departments of the Yonne, Gers, Aude, and Ain.

MONTREUIL, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, ſeated on a hill near the river Canche, 10 miles NW. of Heſdin, and 117 N. of Paris. Alſo, ſeveral other towns of France.

MONTREUIL BELLAY, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, ſeated on the river Touet, 9 miles S. of Saumer, and 155 from Paris.

MONT-RICHARD, a ſmall town in the dept. of Loir and Cher, ſeated near the Cher, 12 miles SSE. of Amboiſe, and 112 SW. of Paris.

*MONTROSE, a town of Angusſhire containing, in 1790, about 6,194 inhabitants. At high water it is almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea. The harbour is a fine ſemicircular baſon, with a handſome ſtone pier; and a great number of trading veſſels belong to this port. The buildings are neat, and many of them in the modern taſte. The moſt remarkable are the town-houſe, the preſbyterian church and an elegant epiſcopal chapel. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are manufactures of ſail-cloth, linen, coloured and white thread, brown ſheeting, Oſnaburgs, and cotton ſtockings, as alſo a tannery and rope-works. The ſalmon fiſheries on the N. and S. Eſk form a valuable branch of commerce. Montroſe is ſeated on a gentle eminence, in a peninſula, formed by the eſtuary of S. Eſk (over which a new bridge has been lately erected) and the German Ocean, 48 miles NE. of Edinburgh.

MONTSERRAT, a ſingular mountain in Catalonia, on which is a celebrated monaſtery and chapel, with hermitages, inhabited by monks of ſeveral nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curioſity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is ſaid to be 10 miles in circumference, and 5 high. From the top of it is a view of the country to the diſtance of 150 miles. It is 20 miles NW. of Barcelona.

MONTSERRAT, a well-watered fruitful iſland in the Weſt Indies, diſcovered in 1493, by Colmbus, and ſo named by him from its reſemblance to the above mentioned mountain in Spain. It is about 9 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is divided into two pariſhes. The mountains are covered with cedar, cypreſs, the iron-tree, with other woods, and ſome odoriferous ſhrubs. As to ſoil, animals, and commerce, Montſerrat is much the ſame as the other Caribbee Iſlands. It is poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, and is 30 miles SW. of Antigua. Lat. 16. 54. N. lon. 61. 34. W.

MONT ST. MICHAEL, a town in the dept. of the Channel, built on a rock, in the midſt of a ſandy plain, which is overflowed by the ſea twice in 24 hours. It is 7 miles SW. of Avranches, and 18 W. of Paris.

Montſtone, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Monwood*, Warw. W. of Anſtey. *Mony Aſh*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

MONZA, a town of Milan, ſituated on the river Lambro, 8 miles NNE. of Milan. In its treaſury is the iron crown, with which the ancient Italian kings, and afterwards the emperors of Germany, were crowned as kings of Lombardy. It is of gold, enriched with jewels, about 3 fingers in height, and exceedingly ſmall, with an iron ring on the outſide. It has neither points nor rings.

Moon, or *Moun*, in Kildare, Leinſter, within 3 miles of Caſtledermot.

MOOR, a county of N. Carolina.

MOOR-BAY, on the coaſt of Clare, in Connaught. Lat. 52. 38. N.

Moor, Cheſhire, S. of Warrington. *Moor-Hall*, Lancaſ. near Bolton. *Moor-Hall*, Hertf. SW. of Buntingford. *Moor-Kirk*, Yorkſ. *Moor-End*, Glouc. a hamlet to Hartpury. *Moor-End*, Glouc. in Slimbridge pariſh. *Moor-Lynch*, Somerſetſ. *Moor-Park*, Surry, near Farnham. *Moor-Winſtow*, Cornwall, N. of Stratton.

MOORSHEDABAD, a large, ill-built, decaying city of Bengal, ſituated near the weſtern arm of the Ganges, 100 miles N. of Calcutta. It was formerly the capital of Bengal, before the eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh power.

MORA, a town of New-Caſtile; and a town of Alentejo.

Mora, in Waterford, Munſter,

Moran, Cornwall, SW. of Tregony. *Moran's Court*, Kent, near Sevenoaks.

MORANT, or EAST POINT, the moſt eaſterly promontory of Jamaica. Lat. 17. 56. N. lon. 75. 56. W.

MORAT, a conſiderable town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the Validois, ſituated on the SE. ſide of the lake to which it gives name, 12 miles W. of Bern.

MORAT, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the bailiwick of the ſamename, 6 miles long and 2 broad, emptying itſelf into the Lake of Neufchatel by means of the river Broye.

MORAVIA, THE MARQUISATE OF, a province of Germany, ſurrounded by Sileſia, Bohemia, and Auſtria, and divided into ſix circles. It is partly mountainous and woody, and partly champaign, with many moraſſes, bogs, and lakes; and has conſtantly remained annexed to the crown of Bohemia. It takes its name from the river Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it; is very fertile and populous; and hence the Unitas Fratrum, or Brethren, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having being early promulgated here. Olmutz is the capital.

MORAW, or MORAVA, a river of Germany, which riſes on the confines of Bohemia and Sileſia; croſſes all Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradiſch, and falls into the Danube after ſeparating the countries of Lower Hungary and Upper Auſtria.

MORAVE, a river which riſes in Bulgaria, runs N. through Servia by Niſſa, and falls into the Danube 8 miles E. of Semendria.

MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, 42 miles S. of Straſburg.

Morbath, Dorſetſhire, in Whitchurch pariſh. *Morborn*, Huntſ. NW. of Stilton.

MORBEGNO, a handſome commercial town in the Valteline, in the country of the Griſons, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Adda. It is the reſidence of a bailiff, who has the title of Podeſta, and is 12 miles SE. of Chiavenna.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the North Coaſt, and on the W. by the dept. of Finiſterre. It takes its name from a ſmall bay between that town and the Iſland of Belleiſle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little iſlands. Vannes is the capital.

Morchard, Biſhop's, Devonſhire, SE. of Chimleigh. *Morchard Cruwys*, Devonſ. 4 miles SW. of Tiverton. *Morchel*, Eſſex, near Harlow. *Morcote*, or *Boyfield*, Glouceſ. a hamlet in Minterſworth pariſh. *Morcomb Lake*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Chidiock. *Morden*, Dorſetſhire, N. of Wareham. *Morden*, Surry, between Chipſted and Kent. *Morden, Upper*, Surry, S. of Wimbledon. *Morden, Gelden* and *Steeple*, Cambridgeſ. near Royſton. *Mordford*, SE. of Hereford. *Mordon*, Durham, SE. of Biſhop-Aukland. *More*, near Hereford. *More*, Devonſ. in High Week pariſh. *More*, Herts, a manor in Rickmanſworth. *More*, Worceſ. on the banks of the Teme. *More*, Northumb. in Bothal barony. *More*, Shropſhire, N. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *More*, Suſſex, NE. of Petworth.

MOREA, formerly called PELOPONNESUS, a peninſula in the ſouthern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the Iſthmus of Corinth, lying between the Gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile, excepting the middle, where there are many mountains. Its preſent name is ſaid to be derived from *Morus*, a mulberry-tree, from the great number of mulberry-trees it produces. It is watered by ſeveral ri-

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vers, of which the Alpheus, the Vaſili-Potamo, and the Stromio, are the chief. It is divided into four diſtricts. The ſangiack of the Morea reſides at Modon.

Morebarn, Leiceſ. near Orton. *Morebath*, or *Murbach*, Devonſ. N. of Bampton. *Moreby*, Linc. near Bullingbrook. *Morecambe Bay*, on the coaſt of Lancaſhire, in the Iriſh Channel, at the mouth of the Dudden and Leven. *More-Church*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Horton. *Morecot*, Hants, SW. of Rumſey. *Morecot*, Oxfordſ. between Biceſter and Whatley. *Morecot*, Rutl. S. of the Luffenhams. *Morecot-Hall*, Warw. in Berkeſwell pariſh, near Mereden. *Moreball*, Eſſex, near Harlow. *More-Hall*, Suſſex, S. of Aſhburnham. *More-Hall*, Middl. NW. of Uxbridge. *More-Hall*, Warwickſ. N. of Bitford. *More-Hall*, Warwickſ. NE. of Sutton. *Morehampton*, Heref. near the Golden Vale. *Morehatch*, Middl. a hamlet of Enfield. *Morehayes*, Devonſhire, on the Clume, oppoſite to Columpton. *Morehouſe*, NE. of Durham. *Morehouſe*, Nott. a hamlet of Lexington. *Morehouſe*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Frodlingham. *Morehouſes*, Derbyſ. NW. of Cheſterfield. *More-Lees*, Lancaſhire, near Leigh.

MORELLA, a town of Valencia, on the mountainous frontiers of Arragon.

Moremead, Herts, near Hitchin. *Morend*, Glouceſ. a hamlet in Mangotsfield pariſh. *More North*, W. of Oxford. *Moreſby*, Cumb. 2 miles NE. of Whitehaven. *Mores-Court*, Dorſetſ. near Sturminſter-Marſhal. *Moreſham*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Skelton pariſh. *Moreſbey*, NE. of Durham. *Moreſted*, Hants, SE. of Wincheſter.

MORET, an ancient town in the dept. of the Seine and Marne, ſeated on a canal, near the Seine, 35 miles SE. of Paris.

Moretey, Staff. near Wolverhampton.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a pretty large town of Devonſhire, with a conſiderable woollen manufacture. It is ſeated on a hill, near Dartmoor, 14 miles SW. of Exeter, and 185 W. by S. of London. A noted market for yarn on Saturday.

MORETON, a town in Glouceſterſhire, ſeated on the Foſſeway, 89 miles ESE. of Worceſter, and 83 WNW. of London. Market diſuſed.

Moreton, Cheſhire, near Hyle-Lake. *Moreton*, Staff. E. of Aquilate-Meer, and W. of Stafford. *Moreton*, Staff. N. of Needwood-Foreſt. *Moreton*, Worceſterſ. SW. of Alceſter. *Moreton-Alcamlow*, Cheſhire, by Congleton. *Moreton-Corbet*, Shropſ. SE. of Wem. *Moreton Jefferys*, Heref. between Bromyard and Hereford. *Moreton-Say*, Shropſhire, near Drayton. *Moretown*, Northumberland, near Tweedmouth. *Morewent-End*, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet to Hartpury pariſh.

MORGAN, a town of Virginia, ſituated on the Monongbela river.

MORGAN'S TOWN, a town in Penſylvania.

MORGES, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Vaudois, and capital of a bailiwick. It is a place of ſome trade, with a port and quay, and is ſituated on the N. ſide of the Lake of Geneva, 5 miles W. of Lauſanne.

MORGES, a town in the dept. of Iſere.

MORGO. See AMORGO.

MORHANGE, a town in the dept. of Moſelle, 21 miles ESE. of Metz, and 200 E. of Paris.

MORLACHIA, a mountainous country chiefly in the N. part of Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks or Morlacchi; ſubject to the Emperor. They inhabit the pleaſant valleys of Kotter, along the rivers Kerka, Cettina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are ſaid, by ſome to be of Walachian extraction; but this is denied by Abbé Fortis, who thinks their origin involved in the darkneſs of barbarous ages. Among a variety of curious particulars reſpecting their manners and cuſtoms, he preſents ſome very pleaſing traits of character. "Friendſhip," he ſays, "is laſting among the Morlacchi. They have even made it a kind of religious point, and tie the ſacred bond at the foot of the altar. The Sclavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the ſolemn union of two male or two female friends, in the preſence of the congregation. He was preſent at the union of two young women, who were made *Poſeſtre*, in the church of Peruſſich. The ſatisfaction," he continues, "that ſparkled in their eyes, when the ceremony was performed, gave a convincing proof, that delicacy of ſentiment can lodge in minds not formed, or rather not corrupted, by ſociety, which we call civilized. The male friends, thus united, are called *Pobratimi*, and the females *Poſeſtrime*, which mean half-brothers and half-ſiſters. Friendſhips between thoſe of different ſexes are not bound with ſo much ſolemnity, though perhaps in more ancient and innocent ages it was alſo the cuſtom. From theſe conſecrated friendſhips among the Morlacchi, and other nations of the ſame origin, it ſhould ſeem, that the ſworn brothers aroſe, a denomination frequent enough among the common people in many parts of Europe. If diſcord has

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pens to ariſe between two friends, among the Morlacchi, it is talked of, over all the country, as a ſcandalous novelty; and there have been ſome examples of it of late years, to the great affliction of the old Morlacchi, who attribute the depravity of their countrymen, to their intercourſe with the Italians. Wine, and ſtrong liquors, of which the nation is beginning to make daily abuſe, after our example, will, of courſe, produce the ſame bad effects as among us."

MORLAIX, a conſiderable ſea-port in the dept. of Finiſterre, with a tide-harbour. The Notre-Dame church is a ſingular ſtructure, and the hoſpital is very handſome; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 30 miles NE. of Breſt.

Morland, Weſtmorl. W. of Appleby. *Morlas*, a river in Carmarthenſ. *Morley*, 3 miles NE. of Derby. *Morley*, Devonſ. between Totneſs and Kingſbridge. *Morley. St. Botolph's* and *St. Peter's*, Norf. SW. of Windham. *Morley*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Leeds. *Morley-Hall*, called alſo *Hallingbury*, Eſſex, near Birchinghanger. *Morley-Nether*, Northumberland, near Chipchaſe. *Morlinch*, Someſetſhire, near Bridgewater. *Morningthorp*, Norfolk, S. of Saxlingham.

MOROCCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a conſiderable part of the ancient Mauritania, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by Algiers and Biledulgerid, on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. by Zahara. Its greateſt length is about 450 miles; and, where wideſt, about 390. The territories of Morocco are formed by the union of ſeveral ſmall kingdoms, anciently limited to a ſingle province, and perpetually at variance with each other, till, at laſt, they were all ſubdued, and united under one ſovereign, by the ſharifs. The S. part of the empire contains the kingdom of Suz, Tarudant, Morocco Proper, Tafiletz, and Segilmeſſa; and the N. part, thoſe of Fez, Mequinez, and Tremecen; but the latter having been conquered by the Turks of Algiers, is now a part of that regency. The air of this country is very pure, and pretty temperate, eſpecially to the N. of Mount Atlas. The ſoil, though ſandy and dry on the weſtern coaſt, is exceedingly fertile; the land containing within itſelf ſalts ſufficient to make it fruitful. The increaſe of corn is often an ſixty to one. The fruits, ſuch as vines, figs, melons, apricots, apples, pears, olives, and the prickly-pear, or Barbary fig, the palm-tree, as well as the paſtures, are excellent, but dates ripen with difficulty, and indeed the country, &c. is not properly cultivated, as two thirds of it, at leaſt, lies waſte. Acorns, which taſte like cheſnuts, ſalt and wax, abound here. The humidity of the atmoſphere is ſo corroſive, that it quickly covers with ruſt, iron, ſteel, metals, and even the keys and ſciſſars carried in the pocket. The Moors make food of the locuſts; prodigious quantities of them are brought to market, ſalted and dried like red herrings. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robuſt, and very ſkilful in managing a horſe and wielding a lance. There are two ſorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, compoſed of about 100 tents, and the Bereberies, or Brebes, who are the ancient inhabitants, and dwell in cities and towns. There are a great number of Chriſtian ſlaves, and ſome merchants, upon the coaſt, beſide a multitude of Jews, who carry on almoſt all the trade; eſpecially by land with the negroes, to whom they ſend large caravans, who travel over vaſt deſerts, almoſt deſtitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactures, ſilk, ſalt, &c. and, in return, have ſlaves, gold, and elephants' teeth. Out of the ſlaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They alſo ſend large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand camels, horſes, and mules. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, oſtrich feathers, ſalt, and wax; in return for which they have ſilks, muſlins, calicos, coffee, and drugs. In the deſerts are lions, tigers, leopards, and ſerpents of ſeveral kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, grapes, almonds, lemons, oranges, melons, pomegranates, apples, pears, &c. They have alſo flax and hemp, but little timber. The naval force conſiſts chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes, eſpecially thoſe belonging to Sallee. The emperor is abſolute, his will being a law, and he often exerciſes great cruelties. His uſual taxes are, one tenth of the goods of his Mahometan ſubjects, and ſix crowns a year of the Jews; but he often breaks through theſe rules, and ſeizes what he pleaſes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot, and half horſe; but they are poorly armed, and know but little of the art of war.

MOROCCO, the capital of the kingdom of Morocco, ſeated in a beautiful plain, planted with palm-trees, formed by a chain of

of mountains on the N. having Mount Atlas, from which it is diſtant about 20 miles, on the S. and E. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are three, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez) it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace. It is incloſed by remarkably ſtrong walls, built of tabby, the extent of which ſtill exiſts entire, and ſuppoſes a city which might contain 300 000 ſouls: they are flanked by ſquare towers, and ſurrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The moſques are more numerous than magnificent. The ſtreets are narrow, dirty and irregular, and many of the houſes uninhabited, and falling to ruin. Thoſe which are decent are built of tabby, and incloſed in gardens; but the generality of them, which are not better than ruins of houſes heaped one upon another, ſerve only to harbour thieves, who lurk among them, in order to rob paſſengers. M. Chenier doubts whether Morocco contains 30,000 inhabitants, even when the court is there. The Jews, who are pretty numerous here, have a ſeparate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcade, appointed by the emperor. They have a market of their own; and when they enter the Mooriſh town, market, or palace, they are compelled to be bare-footed. It has two gates, which are regularly ſhut every evening at nine o'clock, after which no perſon can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning. The palace is a very extenſive and ſolid building, with gates compoſed of Gothic arches, embelliſhed with ornaments in the Arabian taſte. Within the walls are various courts and gardens, elegantly laid out by European gardeners. Lat. 31. 12. N. lon. 6. 45. W.

MORON, a town in Seville, Andaluſia; and a town in the department of Morbihan.

MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Iſles, about 7 miles WNW. of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; yet it has but little wood. The coaſt, on the ſouthern and weſtern ſides of the iſland, forms ſeveral bays, which promiſe a tolerable ſhelter from the trade winds. Lat. 21. 10. N. lon. 157. 14. W.

*MORPETH, a town of Northumberland, ſeated on the river Wanſbeck, 28 miles N. of Durham, and 287 N. by W. of London. A good market on Saturday for corn, cattle, and proviſions, and a very large one on Wedneſday for live cattle. Fairs on Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday before Whitſunday; and the Wedneſday before July 22d.

Morrick, Northumb. near Warkworth.

Morris, Cornwall, NE. of Botreaux-Caſtle.

MORRIS, a county of New Jerſey.

MORRISON, a town of N. Carolina.

MORRIS TOWN, a town of New Jerſey.

MORTAGNE, a town in the dept. of Orne, well known for its ſerges and tanners. Alſo a town in the dept. of the North, 8 miles SE. of Tournay; a town in the dept. of Lower Charente; and a town in the dept. of Vendee.

MORTAIN, a town in the dept. of the Channel, almoſt ſurrounded by craggy rocks, ſeated on the rivulet Lances, 20 miles SSE of Avranches.

MORTARA, a town of Lumello, in Milan.

Mort-Bay, and *Morthow*, Devonſhire, SW. of Ilfracomb near the coaſt. *Mortimer*, Berks. *Mortimers*, Kent, near Cowling-Caſtle. *Mortimers*, Hants, 5 miles from Reading. *Mortlake*, Surry, on the Thames, 9 miles W. of London. *Mortlich*, a village of Banffſhire, in Scotland, 6 miles SW. of Keith. *Morton*, Eſſex, N. of Shelly. *Morton*, cum *Eaſtwood Park*, Glouceſ. in Thornbury pariſh. *Morton*, Nott. in Fiſkerton pariſh. *Morton*, Worceſ. SW. of Alceſter. *Morton*, Cheſhire, near the ferry over the Mercy into Lancaſhire. *Morton*, Derbyſ. N. of Alfreton. *Morton*, Dorſetſ. SE. of Puddleton. *Morton*, Durham, E. of Raby-Caſtle. *Morton*, Worceſ. N. of Leominſter. *Morton*, Linc. 1 mile N. of Gainſborough. *Morton*, Lincolnſ. between Fokingham and Bourn. *Morton*, Nott. near Retford. *Morton*, Shropſhire, W. of the Morda. *Morton*, Weſtm. NE. of Appleby. *Morton*, Yorkſhire, W. of Barrard-Caſtle. *Morton*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Northallerton. *Morton*, NE. of York. *Morton*, Yorkſ. between Bradford and Skipton. *Morton-Abbot's*, Worceſter. N. of Eveſham. *Morton-Bagot*, Warw. SW. of Ullenhale. *Morton Banks*, Yorkſhire, near Keighley. *Morton Birts*, Worceſ. near the Malvern-Hills. *Morton-Underhill*, Worceſterſhire, in Inkborough pariſh.

**Morton-in-the-Marſh*, Glouceſ. 4 miles from Stow.

Morton Meriat, Warw. N. of Kineton. *Morton, N.* and *S.* Berks, SW. of Wallingford. *Morton Pinkney*, Northamptonſhire, N. of Weedon. *Morton-Valence*, Glouc. 4 miles from Painſwick. *Morton-upon Lug*, N. of Hereford. *Morton upon Swale*, Yorkſ. SW. of Northallerton. *Moriſton*, Devonſhire, near Mortbay, W. of Ilfracomb. *Morva*, Cornw. near Madern. *Morvale*, Cornw. between

between the Lees and Leſkard. *Morvath*, Cornwall, N. of Penzance.

MORVIEDRO, ſuppoſed to be the ancient SAGUNTUM, a town and river of Valencia, 13 miles NNE. of the city of Valencia.

Morvil, Shropſhire, near Bridgenorth, *Morvil-Hill*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Lune Foreſt.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, ſo called from the capital of the ſame name, ſituated on an iſland, principal of 3 iſlands which form a part of the kingdom. This iſland is not more than 3 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about 2 miles from the continent. It was ſeized by the Portugueſe in 1497, and they have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The town is large well-built, and rich, with handſome churches and convents, and a fort or caſtle, the ſtrongeſt and beſt contrived the Portugueſe have on this coaſt. The ſoil, on the continent, is fat and fertile, and the country breeds numerous herds of cattle, and ſheep with large tails. They alſo ſwarm with ſtags, wild boars, other wild beaſts, and elephants ſo fierce and deſtructive, that the natives dare not ſtir far from their homes without lighted firebrands in their hands to frighten them away. The country has alſo rich mines of gold. The governor is changed every three years, and the Portugueſe export gold, ſilver, copper, elephants' teeth, ebony, wax, rice, other proviſions, ſlaves and cattle, in exchange for little bells, knives, ſciſſars, razors, and other European goods. Their ſhips always call here in going to the Eaſt Indies; and the harbour is ſo commodious, that whole fleets may anchor here, and refit their veſſels, as well as provide themſelves with all neceſſaries; and they have a large hoſpital for ſick ſailors. Lat. 15. 5, S. lon. 40. 49. E.

MOSAMBIQUE, a ſtrait, or channel, in the Indian Ocean, lying between the E. coaſt of Africa and the iſland of Madagaſcar, and between lat. 11. and 24 deg. S.

MOSBACH, a handſome town in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated on the Neckar, and a town of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria.

Moſbarrow, Lancaſ. SW. of Wigan.

MOSBURG, a town of Lower Bavaria, 24 miles NE. of Munich; and a town of Carinthia.

Moſcea, St. Cornwall, near St. Mawes Caſtle.

MOSCOVY. See RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, one of the moſt ancient and conſpicuous provinces of Ruſſia, formerly a duchy, but now one of the 41 governments of that vaſt empire. Its capital is of the ſame name.

MOSCOW, a large city of the Ruſſian empire, capital of the government of Moſcow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be conſidered as a town built upon the Aſiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its preſent ſtate, a motley mixture of diſcordant architecture. It is diſtributed into the following diviſions. 1. Kremlin, which is the central and higheſt part of the city, ſurrounded by high walls of ſtone and brick, 2 miles in circumference. This diviſion is not deformed by wooden houſes. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, ſeveral churches, 2 convents the patriarchal palace, and the arſenal, now in ruins. 2. The Khitaigorod, or the Chineſe town, which is much larger than the Kremlin: it contains the univerſity, the printing-houſe, and many other public buildings, with all the tradeſmen's ſhops. The houſes are moſtly ſtuccoed, or white-waſhed; and it has the only ſtreet in Moſcow in which the houſes ſtand cloſe to each other, without any interval between them. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding diviſions: it takes its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly ſurrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other three quarters; and is ſo denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompaſſed. The two laſt-mentioned diviſions exhibit a groteſque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houſes, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or ſuburbs, which form a vaſt exterior circle round all the parts already deſcribed, and are inveſted by a low rampart and ditch. Theſe ſuburbs contain, beſides buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, much open paſture, and ſome ſmall lakes, which give riſe to the Neglina. The Moſkva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in ſpring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yauſa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the weſtern extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both theſe laſt mentioned rivulets are, in ſummer, little better than dry channels. Moſcow exhibits an aſtoniſhing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contraſt. The ſtreets, in general,

general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the ſuburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one ſtory ſtand next to the moſt ſtately manſions; many brick ſtructures are covered with wooden tops; ſome of the wooden houſes are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar ſtyle of architecture; ſome with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt, or painted green, and many roofed with wood. In a wood, ſome parts of this vaſt city have the appearance of a ſequeſtered deſert; others, the quarters of a populous town; ſome of a poor village; others of a great capital. Moſcow is certainly the largeſt town in Europe; its circumference, within the rampart that incloſes the ſuburbs, being 26 miles; but it is built in ſuch a ſtraggling manner, that its population correſponds, in no degree, with its extent. It has, however, been pretty well aſcertained: it contains, within the ramparts, 300,000 ſouls. It is ſtill the moſt populous city in the empire, notwithſtanding the reſidence of the court is at Peterſburgh. Here the chief nobles reſide, who do not belong to the court: they here ſupport a large number of retainers: gratify their taſte for a ruder and more expenſive magnificence in the ancient feudal ſtyle; and are not, as at Peterſburgh, eclipſed by the ſuperior ſplendor of the court. The places of public worſhip in Moſcow, including chapels, amount to above 1000; of theſe, 484 are public churches, 199 of which are of brick, ſtuccoed, or white waſhed: and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells are of a ſtupendous ſize: they hang in belfreys detached from the church, are fixed immoveably to the beams, and are rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been eſteemed here a meritorious act of religion to preſent a church with bells; and the piety of the doner has been meaſured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunuf, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moſcow, was the moſt pious ſovereign of Ruſſia, till he was ſurpaſſed by the empreſs Anne, who preſented a bell that weighs 432,000 pounds, and is the largeſt in the known world. Among the public inſtitutions in Moſcow, is the Foundling Hoſpital, endowed, in 1764, by Catharine, and ſupported by voluntary contributions; to encourage which, ſhe granted to all benefactors ſome valuable privileges, in proportion to the extent of their liberality; and, it is remarkable, that a private merchant, named Dimidof, has expended on this charity 200,000l. The gardens hereabouts yield the famous tranſparent apple, called by the Ruſſians Naliwi, with variety of other fruits. Moſcow is the centre of the inland commerce of Ruſſia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed ſolely by the Moſkva, which riſes near Ruza, and falling into the Occa, near Colomna, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moſkva is navigable in the ſpring only, upon the melting of the ſnows, the principal merchandiſe is conveyed upon ſledges in winter. This city is 460 miles SE. of Peterſburgh, 1200 N. by E. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 55. 45. N. lon. 37. 31. E.

Moſe, a river that runs through Leiceſ. Derb. and Staff. and falls into the Trent, near Croxhall. *Moſe*, Eſſex, SW. of Harwich. *Moſedale*, Cumb. SE. of Ireby. *Moſedale*, Weſtmorland. *Moſeley*, Worceſterſhire, in Bromſgrove pariſh.

MOSELLE, a depart. of France, N of the department of Meurthe, and S of the duchy of Luxembourg. It takes its name from a river which riſes in the mountains of the Voſges, waters Epinal, receives the Meurthe below Nancy, and paſſing by Metz, Thionville, Treves, &c. falls into the Rhine at Coblentz. Metz is the capital of this department.

Moſergh, Cumb. near Cockermouth.

Moſgrove, in Cork, Munſter.

MOSKOE, See MAELSTROOM.

MOSQUITO SHORE, a country of Mexico, in N. America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the N and E. by the ſea, on the S. by Nicaragua, and on the W. by Honduras. In magnitude it exceeds the kingdom of Portugal; is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fiſh, game, and proviſions of all ſorts; furniſhes every neceſſary for raiſing cattle and flock on plantations of every kind, and to any extent; and is clothed with woods, producing timber for every uſe and purpoſe at land or ſea. The ſoil is ſuperior to that of the Weſt India Iſlands; the air and climate are more ſalubrious; and the deſtructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Spaniards have no ſettlements in the

he Moſquito country, and reckon it a part of Honduras. When they firſt invaded this part of Mexico, they maſſacred moſt of the natives, which gave thoſe that eſcaped into the inacceſſible part of the country, an inſuperable averſion to them; and they have always appeared ready to join Europeans that came upon their coaſts, and particularly the Engliſh, who frequently came hither againſt the Spaniards. The Moſquito-men being excellent markſmen, the Engliſh long employed them in ſtriking the maratee fiſh, &c. and many of the Moſquito Indians went to Jamaica, and failed with the Engliſh in their voyages. They are ſo ſituated between moraſſes and inacceſſible mountains, and a coaſt full of rocks and ſhoals, that no attempts againſt them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever ſucceed. The connection between the Engliſh and the Moſquitos no longer exiſts. By a convention with Spain, in 1786, the former, in conſideration of certain ceſſions on the coaſt of Honduras, agreed to evacuate this country totally; and it is now a province of Spain. See HONDURAS.

MOSTAGAN, a town of Algiers, with a good harbour, 50 miles ENE. of Oran.

MOSTAR, a ſea-port town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, ſituated on the Narent.

Moſſdale, Cumb. in Caldbeck pariſh, near Heſket.

Moſſide, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Moſſtera, Dorſetſ. NW. of Beminſter.

Moſton, N. of Cheſter. *Moſton*, Cheſh. near Sandbach. *Moſton*, Shropſhire, E. of Wem.

MOSUL. See MOUSUL,

MOTALA, a town of E. Gothland, 21 miles NW. of Linkioping. The river Motala runs from the Wetter Lake, into the Baltic, about 22 miles E. of Nordkioping.

Motcomb, Dorſetſhire, near Shaftſbury. *Mote*, Cumberl. near Longtown. *Mote*, Kent, 1 mile from Maidſtone. *Motesford*, Hants, near Wincheſter. *Mothecomb*, Devonſhire, near Plymouth. *Motherby*, Cumberland, in Grayſtock pariſh. *Motherſall*, Staffordſh. NE. of Stone.

Mothill, in Waterford, Munſter.

Mothingham, Kent, 2 miles from Elham. *Motley*, Cheſhire, near Holſingworth.

MOTOLA, a town of Otranto, Naples; and a town of Congo, in Africa.

MOTRIL, a town of Granada, with a good harbour, and a rich fiſhery, 4 miles E. of Malaga.

MOTTE, LA, a town in the reſpective departments of Saone and Loire, Lower Alps, Drome, Vendee, Voſges, Gironde, and Upper Loire.

Motteſton, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Mottram-Andrew*, Cheſhire, 3 miles from Macclesfield. *Mottram-in-Longendale*, Cheſhire, NE. of Stopford.

MOTYR, one of the Molucca Iſlands.

MOUDON, a town and bailiwick of Switſerland, in the Pays de Vaud. The bailiff appointed by the canton of Bern reſides in the caſtle of Lucens, built on the ſummit of a mountain, in a ſituation exceedingly picturesque. Moudon is 12 miles N. by E. of Lauſanne.

MOULD. See MOLD.

Moule, a river in Devonſ. running into the Towridge, near Briſtol Channel. It is noted for its ſoftneſs and excellence in whitening wool. *Moulgrave Caſtle*, Yorkſ. 2 miles from Whitby. *Moulham*, Dorſetſ. in Swanwich pariſh.

MOULIN, a town in the department of the Moſelle, 3 miles SW. of Metz.

MOULINS, a town in the depart. of Allier, which takes its name from the great number of mills (*moulins*) that were formerly in its neighbourhood. It contains between 16,000 and 17,000 inhabitants. The houſes of the late Chartreux, and of the Viſitation, are magnificent, and the ſtreets are broad and clean. The cutlery of Moulins is more eſteemed than that of Chatellerault. Near it is a medicinal ſpring. It is ſeated on the river Allier, over which it has a bridge, in the modern ſtyle, of 13 arches, miles S. of Nevers.

MOULINS ENGILBERT, a ſmall town in the dept. of Nievre, at the foot of the mountains of Morvan, 7 miles SW. of Chateau-Chinon.

Moulſey, *E.* and *W.* Surry, near Kingſton, on oppoſite ſides of the river Mole. *Moulſo*, Bucks, near Newport. *Moulſham*, Eſſex, a mile from Chelmsford. *Moulſham*, Eſſex, S. of Colcheſter.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the N. by Lahore, on the E. by Delhi and Agimere, on the S. by Guzerat, and on the W. by Perſia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, wine, ſugar, opium, galls, brimſtone, &c. It is, or has been ſubject to the ſeiks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garriſoned by the king of Candahar, ever ſince 1779.

MOULTAN, one of the moſt ancient cities in Hindooſtan, capital of the province of the ſame name. Thevenot deſcribes it as a city of ſmall extent, for a capital, but ſtrongly fortified, having a pagoda temple much reverenced. He mentions

mentions the river that led to Moultan as having been partly choaked up in his time, (1665) and that this had greatly leſſened its trade. He alſo takes notice of a particular ſect of Hindoos in this city, called *Catry*; a tribe, which he elſewhere explains to mean *Rajpoots*, or warriors; that is the *Kuttry* tribe, which Rennel ſuppoſed to be the *Catheri*, or *Cathei*, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. The king of Candahar keeps a garriſon here. The country of Moultan has Lahore to the N. Delhi to the E. Agimere and Sindy to the S. and Perſia to the W. Moultan had formerly conſiderable manufactures of cotton, and is ſeated on the Chunaub, 200 miles SW. of Lahore, and 800 miles from the ſea by the courſe of the river. Lat. 29. 52. N. lon. 70. 40. E.

Moulthorp, Yorkſ. SW. of New Malton. *Moulton*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Moulton*, Suffolk, E. of Newmarket. *Moulton*, Cheſh. near Sandbach. *Moulton*, 3 miles from Northampton. *Moulton*, Linc. near the Waſh. *Moulton*, Norfolk, W. of Yarmouth. *Moulton-Chapel*, Linc. SE. of Spalding. *Moulton-Second*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Spalding. *Moulton, Little* and *Michael*, Norfolk, E. of New Buckenham. *Moulton-Park*, NE. of Northampton. *Moulton, North*, Devonſ. on the river Moul, and the N. ſide of South Moulton.

MOULTON, SOUTH, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Moul, 12 miles SE. of Barnſtaple, and 179 W. by S. of London. A regular market on Saturday, beſides two conſiderable ones, viz. Saturday before April 10, and Saturday before Michaelmas-day. Both N. and S. Moulton are conſiderably engaged in the manufactories of ſerges, ſhaloons, felts, &c.

Moundford, Norfolk, SE. of Methwold. *Mounſted*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin. *Mountague*, or *Mountacute*, Somerſetſhire, 3 miles W. of Yeovil.

Mount-Bellew-Bridge, in Galway, Connaught; here are good flour-mills. *Mount-Bolus*, in King's County, Leinſter.

Mount Boon, Devonſ. near Dartmouth.

MOUNT-CASSEL. See CASSEL.

Mount-Charles, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Mount Drake, Devonſh. in Muſbury pariſh.

Mount-Eagle, a high mountain in Mayo, Connaught, otherwiſe called Croagh Patrick. *Mount-Eagle-Loyal*, in Kerry, Munſter.

MOUNT-EDGECUMBE, a round high peak, at the entrance of Cook's Strait, on the NE. coaſt of New Zealand; ſuppoſed to be not much inferior in height to that of the Peak of Teneriff.

MOUNT-GABRIEL, a conical hill, in Cork, Munſter, 300 yards higher than the ſurface of the ſea. On its ſummit there is a deep lough or well; and from it a proſpect of vaſt extent, over a rude uncultivated country, from the Mizen-Head to Roſs, comprehending a great number of iſlands, bays, creeks, and harbours.

Mountgarret, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Mountgarret-Ferry*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Mount-Grace, Yorkſ. NE. of Thirſk.

Mount-Hall, in Down, Ulſter. *Mount-Hamilton*, in Tyrone Ulſter.

Mount-Harry, Suſſex, W. of Lewes.

Mount Hill, in Down, Ulſter. *Mount-Leinſter*, in Carlow, Leinſter. On the top of it is a very deep well, the water of which is uſed againſt ſcorbutic and ſcrofulous humours: grouſe, hares, and foxes are numerous here. *Mount-Melly*, a name given to Slieu-Donard, in Down, Ulſter.

Mount-Marſh, Kent, near Foot's Cray.

*MOUNTMELLICK, a pretty neat town of Queen's County, in Leinſter, ſeated on a ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Barrow, 5 miles N. of Maryborough, and 41 W. of Dublin. The wool-combing, malting, and tanning buſineſſes, with the cotton manufacture and bleaching, are carried on here.

Mount-Naſing, Eſſex, NW. of Billericay.

Mount Nugent, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Mounton, Chapel and *Hall*, Monm. in Llanvaren pariſh. *Mount Ottery*, or *Upper Ottery*, Devon. NW. of Axminſter.

Mount-Pelier, in Limerick, Munſter.

Mount-Pleaſant, Middleſ. near Hornſey. *Mount-Pleaſant*, Herts, N. of Eaſt Barnet. *Mount-Poynings*, Dorſetſ. near the Lulworths.

*MOUNTRATH, a town of Queen's County, in Leinſter, with a woollen manufacture, and ſeveral iron forges and furnaces in its neighbourhood. It is 6 miles WSW. of Maryborough, and 46 SW. from Dublin.

Mount-Sautre, Devonſhire, NW. of Axminſter.

MOUNTSBAY, a bay on the S. coaſt of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point, ſo named from a lofty rock, called Mount St. Michael, which riſes within it. It is a very ſafe harbour againſt the S. and SE. winds. In Mountſbay is a conſiderable pilchard fiſhery.

MOUNTSORREL,

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Leiceſterſhire, ſo named from a high mount, or ſolid rock, adjoining to the town (of a duſky red, or ſorrel-coloured ſtone, extremely hard) and which had a caſtle on it in the reign of Henry III. but which the country people beſieged and demoliſhed. Of rough ſtones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It is ſeated on the river Stour, or Soare, 8 miles N. of of Leiceſter, and 105 NW. by N. of London. Market on Monday.

Mount-Talbot, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

MOURA, a town of Alentejo, ſeated on the Guadiana.

Mourkin, or *Mopperkin*, Cumberland, near Pardſhaw, has a ſmall lake or tarne.

Mourne, a barony, in Down, Ulſter, ſo named from a ridge of high mountains, called the Mountains of Mourne. *Mourne*, in Cork, Munſter, called alſo Ballynamona.

MOURZOOK, a city, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, ſituated on a ſmall river, and ſupplied with water from a multitude of ſprings and wells. Being formerly built of ſtone, it ſtill retains the appellation of a Chriſtian town; and the medley which it preſents to the eye, of the vaſt ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and ſand that form the dwellings of its preſent Arab inhabitants, is ſingularly groteſque and ſtrange. It is ſurrounded by a high wall, which enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (proviſions excepted) that are brought for the ſupply of its people. A caravan ſets out annually from Meſurata to this place; and hence, the Fezzaneers themſelves diſpatch, every year, a caravan to Caſhna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S. of Meſurata. Lat. 27. 20. N. lon 15. 5. E.

Mouſhall, Staffordſhire, S. of Wolverhampton. *Mouſehole*, Cornwall, on the W. ſide of Mountſbay; here is a harbour for fiſhing-boats. *Mouſely*, Leiceſterſh. NW. of Harborough.

MOUSUL, or MOSUL, a town of Turkey, in Aſia, in Diarbec, ſeated on the W. bank of the river Tigris. It is a large place ſurrounded by high walls, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle; but the houſes are ill-built, and in ſeveral places gone to ruins. It is a place of great trade, particularly in cloth, and all ſorts of cottons and ſilks. The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabians, Perſians, Turks, Curds, Maronite and Armenian Chriſtians. Here are conſiderable manufactures of cotton. Merchandiſe from India is brought hither by the way of Baſſora, and European goods by the way of Aleppo. At Elkaſh, near this town, the Neſtorian patriarch of Syria reſides. It is 130 miles SE. of Diarbekir, and 190 NW. of Bagdad. Lat. 35. 40. N. lon. 41. 15. E.

MOUSTIERS, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain. It is 5 miles NE. of Riez.

MOUTIER, or MONSTIER, anciently FORUM CLAUDII, and, in the ſucceeding ages, MONASTERTUM CENTRONUM, a town of the Tarentine, in the dept. of Mont Blanc, ſeated on the river Iſere, at its confluence with the Doiron, 27 miles ESE. of Chamberry. They procure excellent ſalt from the mountains and a ſpring in the neighbourhood. It is difficult of acceſs, by reaſon of defiles on the ſides of torrents and precipices.

MOUZON, a town in the department of the Ardennes, with a manufacture of ſerges. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, 8 miles SE. of Sedan, and 120 NNE. of Paris.

Mourne, a river of Donegal, which iſſues from a lake of the ſame name in that county, and runs into the Foyle at Lifford.

Mowak, Cornwall, near St. Auſtel. *Mowbrick*, Lancaſhire, near Kirkham, in Amounderneſs. *Mowcap*, Northumberl. near Kirkhaugh and Alſton Moor.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, about 140 miles in circumference. A low iſthmus divides it into two circular peninſulas, of which the eaſtern is double the ſize of the weſtern. The mountains in both riſe to a great height, and may be ſeen at the diſtance of more than 30 leagues. The northern ſhores, like thoſe of Owyhee, afford no ſoundings, and the country preſents the ſame appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the W. point of the ſmaller peninſula is a ſpacious bay, with a ſandy beech ſhaded with cocoa-nut trees. The country behind has a romantic appearance, the hills riſing almoſt perpendicularly in a great variety of peaked forms; and their ſteep ſides, and the deep chaſms between them, are covered with trees. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lat. 20. 53. N. lon. 157. 56. W.

Mowſwell, Northumb. between Woller and Sunderland. *Moxall*, Warwickſh. in Wiſhaw pariſh. *Moxby*, Yorkſ. near Stillington. *Moxon*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

MOY, a town of Inverſaſhire.

Moy, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Moy*, a river of Connaught, ſeparating the counties of Mayo and Sligo, and falling into the Atlantic below the port of Killala. *Moyallen*, in Down, Ulſter. The linen manufacture is carried on here. It is 3 miles from Portadown, and 63 from Dublin.

MOYENVIC, a town in the department of Meurthe, 3 miles E. of Vic. It is remarkable for its ſalt-ſprings, from whence water is conveyed by ſubterraneous channels to Dieuze.

MOYENVILLE, a town in the depart. of the Somme.

Moyle, a river of Tyrone, in Ulſter, which joins the Mourne, 5 miles S. of Strabane.

Moyles Court, Hants, near Ringwood.

Moynalty, in Meath, Leinſter. *Moyne*, in Mayo, Connaught.

Moynes Court, Monmouthſhire, near Caerleon. *Moynes in Hempſtead*, Eſſex, between Radwinter and Steeple Bumſted.

Moyvore, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter.

Muaker, Yorkſ. in Swaledale. *Muchelney Iſle*, Somerſetſh. S. of Langport. It is a river iſland, formed by the Ivel and another river.

MUCIDAN, a ſmall town in the depart. of Dordogne, ſeated on the river Ille, 18 miles SW. of Perigueux.

Muckenfield, Devonſhire, near North Tawton. *Mucking*, Eſſex, N. of Tilbury. *Mucking-Hall*, Eſſex, between Sutton and the Wakerings. *Muckings*, Middl. E. of Tottenham. *Muckleford*, Dorſetſhire, near Frampton. *Muckleſton*, Staff. near Blore-Heath. *Muckleswick*, Shropſ. NE. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Muckley*, Shropſhire, between Wen and Wellington.

Mucruſs-Lake, near the Lake of Killarney.

Mudford, Somerſetſhire, between Ilcheſter and Sherborn. *Mudghill*, Wilts, between Brandon-Foreſt and Wotton-Baſſet. *Mudgian*, Cornwall, near Helford-Haven.

MUERAW, a town of Stiria, ſituated on the Muehr.

MUEHR, a great river of Germany, which has its ſource in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, croſſes Stiria, paſſes by Judenburgh and Gratz, and falls into the river Drave, about 6 miles S. of Kaniſha, in Hungary.

Muff, in Cavan. *Muff*, in Derry, and *Muff*, in Donegal, Ulſter.

MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a town of Iſtria, ſituated on a gulf of the ſame name.

Muggington, NW. of Derby. *Mugleſwick*, Durham, NW. of Lancheſter.

MUIRKIRK, a town of Ayrſhire, ſeated on the river Ayr, with a conſiderable iron work.

Mulabiſh, and *Mulahuff*, or *Mullahuff*, in Kerry, Munſter.

Mulbach, a river of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe; alſo a river of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar.

Mulberton, Norfolk, between Harleſton and Norwich. *Mulcote-Abbey*, Warwickſhire, between Atherſton and Warwick.

MULBERG, or MUHLBERG, a town of Meiſſen, Upper Saxony; a town of Erfurt, Lower Rhine; and a town of Baden, in Swabia.

MULDA FREYBURG, and MULDA WEISSE, two rivers of Upper Saxony; the former joins the Muldau, 2 miles N. of Colditz, and the latter paſſes by Colditz, and runs into the Elbe near the Deſſau.

MULDAW, a river of Germany, which riſes in the mountains between Bohemia and Bavaria, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe a little above Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Saltzburg, Bavaria, ſituated on the Inn.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial city of Thuringia, Upper Saxony, ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Unſtruth, 15 miles NE. of Eiſenach, and 45. E. by S. of Caſſel.

MULHAUSEN, a town of Alſace, which though ſituated at the diſtance of ſome miles from the frontiers of Swiſſerland, and inſulated by the French dept. of the Upper Rhine, is not only in alliance with the Helvetic confederacy, but is conſidered and reſpected as a part of it, and entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by that body. The walls of the town incloſe a circumference of not more than two miles, and its whole territory is confined within a precinct of eight miles. This little republic maintained its privileges, which had been granted by the emperors in the feudal times, by contracting alliances, at different periods, with Baſil, Straſburg, the towns of Alſace and Suabia, Bern, Friburg, and Soleure. In 1515, it was received into the Helvetic confederacy; which league has preſerved its liberty and independence from the encroachments of the empire, on the one hand, and, on the other, from the attacks of France. The town contains about 6000 inhabitants, who are Proteſtants; and there are 2000 people in its adjacent

adjacent villages. It owes its present flourishing state to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government is aristo-democratical. The supreme power resides in the great and little council, consisting together of 78 persons, and drawn from the burghers, whose number amounts to 700, distributed into 6 tribes. Mulhausen is 15 miles NW. of Basle.

MULHEIM, two towns of Berg, Westphalia; one on the Ruhr, and the other on the E. side of the Rhine, 3 miles N. of Cologne.

MULL OF CANTYRE. See CANTYRE.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, a rocky promontory, the most southerly point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

MULL, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about 22 miles in length, and, in some places, of the same breadth, but towards the N. not more than 8 miles. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, called Torbermorey, near the northern point, where a fishing station has been lately erected. The soil is unfavourable for corn, being, for the most part, rocky and barren. The mountains, however, abound with springs, and are covered with cattle, of which a great number are annually exported. These, with fish, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce.

Mullagheame, a mountain in Tyrone, Ulster, 12 miles SSE. of Strabane.

Mulle, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn at Castle Dolevern.

Mulleghrew, in Louth, Leinster.

MULLERAS, or MUHLROSE, a town in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg.

Mullian, Cornw. on the coast, between Helston and Lizard-Point.

Mullinabone, in Tipperary, Munster. *Mullinabow*, and *Mullinavat*, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

*MULLINGAR, the county-town of West Meath, in Leinster. It holds a great wool-mart, is a place of good trade, and is seated on the river Foyle, 38 miles N. by W. of Dublin.

MULLITS, or MULLETS, a cluster of islands on the NW. point of the county of Mayo, in Connaught; the largest of them, rather a peninsula, is about 9 miles long and 2 wide.

Mullogh, in Tipperary, Munster. *Mulloghanee-Bridge*, in Armagh, Ulster.

Mulnemese, Staffordshire, N. of Ecclesshal.

Multifarnham, in W. Meath, Leinster. *Mulphedder*, in Meath Leinster.

Mulroy Bay, on the N. coast of Donegal, in Ulster.

Mulynton, Cheshire, NW. of Knottesford. *Mumby*, or *Numby Chapel*, Linc. NE. of Spilsby. *Munck*, Northumb. near Whitfield. *Munck-Rise*, Northumberland, S. of Ellesdon. *Munckton*, Durham, between Newcastle and Shields.

Munck-Wearmouth, Durham, opposite to Sunderland, on the N. side of the Wear. *Munk Weston*, Shropshire, S. of Wenlock.

MUNDA, or MONDA, an ancient town of Granada, near which Julius Cæsar gained a long-disputed victory over the sons of Pompey.

MUNDERKINGEN, an Austrian town of Suabia, seated on the Danube.

Mundesley, Norfolk, on the shore, E. of Gimmingham and Gresham. *Mundfield*, Sussex, SE. of Echingham. *Mundford*, Kent, SE. of Ashford. *Mundham*, Norfolk, near Loddon. *Mundham*, *N.* and *S.* Sussex, SE. of Chichester.

Mundon, Essex, near Steple, on the S. side of Osith Island. *Mundon-Furnival*, or *Great Mundon*, Herts, SW. of Puckeridge. *Mundon-Frewell*, or *Little Mundon*, Herts, N. of Sacomb.

MUNDU, an ancient city of Malwa, in Hindoostan, of which it was the capital, about 200 years ago. It was then described as a city, 22 miles in circuit, and containing many monuments of ancient magnificence; but when visited by Sir Thomas Roe, in 1615, it had fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, and few cities were ever placed in a bolder situation. It is 32 miles SW. of Indore, and 90 N. of Burhampoor. Lat. 22. 50. N. lon. 75. 47. E.

MUNKACS. See MONTGATZ.

MUNIA, or MENIE, a considerable town of Egypt, seated on the river Nile, 140 miles S. of Cairo. The vessels that go down the Nile are obliged to stop here and pay certain duties. Lat. 27. 45. N.

MUNICH, one of the most pleasant and handsome cities in Germany, capital of the duchy of Bavaria, and containing about 40,000 inhabitants. The houses are high, and the streets large and spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace of the late electors of Bavaria, which now belongs to the elector-palatine of the Rhine, as Duke of Bavaria, is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, in which are 200 marble statues and busts of Roman emperors, and some other antiques, mostly brought

brought from Italy, the muſeum, the library, and the ducal gardens, attract the attention of travellers. The cathedral contains 25 chapels, and 30 altars; but the two ſteeples, and the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with ſtatues of bronze, are the moſt remarkable things belonging to it. There are many other fine buildings, both eccleſiaſtical and civil, in this city, and the ſtreets are ſtraight and broad. The market-place is very beautiful; and here are manufactures of ſilk, velvet, woollen-cloth, and tapeſtry. It is ſeated on the river Iſer, 15 miles SE. of Augſburg, and 62 SSW. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 488. 10. N. lon. 11. 36. E.

Munithesne, Shropſh. N. of Knighton.

Munkforce, Cumberland, in Bootle pariſh.

Munnoe, or *Mynow*, a river of Monmouthſhire, running into the Wye at Monmouth.

Munry, a river of Mayo, in Connaught, which runs into Tullaghan bay.

MUNSINGEN, a town of Wurtemburg.

Munſley, Herefordſ NW. of Ledbury.

Munſlow, Shropſ. W. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

MUNSTER, a ſovereign biſhopric in Weſtphalia, 120 miles in length and 80 in breadth. The country is level and fruitful, and has fine woods, turf, &c. The principal rivers are the Ems, the Lippe, the Vechr, and the Berkel. It lies E. of the Dutch States, and the county of Bentheim, and S. of E. Frieſland and Oldenburg. The capital is of the ſame name.

MUNSTER, a large, rich, and populous city in Weſtphalia, capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name. The cathedral is a ſtately fabric, and the houſes, in general, are of freeſtone and well built. The treaty of Weſtphalia was concluded here in 1648. It is ſeated on the river Aa, not far from the Ems, 65 miles NNE. of Cologne, and 77 S. by W. of Bremen. Lat. 51. 49. N. lon 7. 49. E.

MUNSTER, a town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 9 miles WSW. of Colmar.

MUNSTER, a town of Lucerne in Switzerland, and a town and valley of the Griſons; a town in the Rhingrave, and a town of Heſſe, both in the circle of the Upper Rhine; and a town of Liege, and a town of Juliers, both in Weſtphalia; and a town of Treves, Lower Rhine.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the N. and NE. by Leinſter and Connaught, and on all other ſides by the ocean. It is about 135 miles in length and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Suier, the Audluffe, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Caſhon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the valleys are embelliſhed with corn-fields. The moſt general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fiſh. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry.

MUNSTERBURG, a town and principality of Silefia, noted for the culture of hops. It is 19 miles SW. of Glatz.

MUNSTER-MEINFELT, a town of Treves, 12 miles WSW. of Coblentz.

MURANO, an iſland and town of Italy, about one mile N. of Venice, formerly a very flouriſhing place as its great manufactories ſerved all Europe with looking-glaſſes. Inſtead of being caſt, as in England and France, the Murano mirrors are all blown in the manner of bottles.

MURCIA, a very mountainous province, formerly a kingdom of Spain, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, about 115 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Its principal rivers are the Segura, and the Guadalentin. The ſoil is dry, becauſe it ſeldom rains here, and therefore produces little corn or wine; but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, figs, mulberries, rice, pulſe, ſugar, ſilk, and medicinal plants. The air is very healthful, and the principal town is of the ſame name.

MURCIA, a large, handſome, and populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name; it was a Roman city, and from its delightful ſituation dedicated to Venus Myrtia. It has a ſuperb cathedral, the ſtairs of whoſe ſteeple are ſo contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horſeback or in a coach. The inns here, like thoſe in the moſt of the great roads, &c. of Spain, afford but wretched lodgings and accommodations, being generally kept by Gitans, or Gipſies. It is ſeated on a plain, which abounds in fine gardens about the city, on the river Segura, 96 miles SSW. of Valencia, and 212 SE. of Madrid.

Murcot, Glouceſ. in Wickham pariſh.

MURET, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, 10 miles S. of Toulouſe.

Muriot-End, Northamptonſhire, NE. of Daventry.

MURO, a town of Otranto; and a town of Baſilicata; both in Naples.

MURRAY-FRITH, a conſiderable bay or inlet of the ſea, on the E. coaſt of Scotland, between Tarbetneſs, in Roſs-ſhire,

ſhire, on the N. and Brough-Head, in Murrayſhire, on the S.

MURRAYSHIRE, or ELGINSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Murray, on the E. by Banffſhire, on the S. by a point of Aberdeenſhire, and by Inverneſsſhire, and on the W. by that county and Nairneſhire. It extends from SW. to NE. about 50 miles, and along the coaſt about 20. Some parts of it are hilly; but its ſoil, for the greateſt part, is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, Loſſie, and Nairne, all which abound in ſalmon. The county town is Elgin.

MURRHART, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia, ſituated on the Muhr, a river of Suabia, which runs into the Neckar.

Murſley, Bucks, near Winſlow. *Murſton*, Kent, 1 mile E. of Milton. *Murton*, Cumberl. in Lamplugh pariſh. *Murton*, Weſtmoreland, near Appleby.

Muſberry, Devonſ. near Upper Ottery. *Muſkham*, *N.* and *S.* Nott. near Newark.

MUSCOVY. See RUSSIA.

Muſden-Grange, Staff. near Crockden. *Muſgrave*, *Great* and *Little*, Weſtmorel. NW. of Kirby Steven.

Muſgry, and *Muſkerry*, in Cork, Munſter.

MUSSELBURGH, a ſea-port of Edinburghſhire, ſeated on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Eſk. It is 6 miles E. of Edinburgh.

MUSSLIOGANNIM, or MOSTAGRAN, a ſea port of Algiers, 36 miles NE. of Oran.

Muſton, Leiceſterſ. SE. of Normanton. *Muſton*, Dorſetſ. NE. of Bere. *Muſton*, Yorkſ. near the coaſt and Hunanby. *Muſwell-Hill*, a village of Middleſex, NE. of Highgate, and 5 miles from London. *Mutford*, Suffolk, between Beccles and Keſſingland.

Muthel Church, in Waterford, Munſter.

MUTHILL, a town of Perthſhire, 2 miles S. of Crieff.

Muthwey, a river in Carmarthenſhire, which runs into the Towy, below Llangaddock. *Muthwey*, a river in Meripethſhire, which runs into the Avon at Kemmer abbey, and another in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Tivy, below Iſtradmyrk.

MUXACRA, or MUJAXAR, a ſea-port of Granada. Lat. 37. 5. N.

MUYDEN, a town of N. Holland, noted for making of ſalt. It is ſituated on the river Vecht, near the Zuyder Zee, 6 miles E. of Amſterdam.

MYCENE, formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, but now reduced to a ſmall village.

MYCONI, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 21 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largeſt ſhips, where they may ride ſecure from the N. wind. There are about 500 ſeafaring men in the iſland, who belong to about 150 veſſels, and are accounted pretty good ſailors. The ſoil is dry, and mountainous, but the mountains are of no great height. Water is very ſcarce in ſummer; but in the town there is a large well, which is the only one in the iſland. The iſland produces little wheat, but plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, and beccaficos; beſide which there are excellent grapes and figs. The inhabitants, who are about 3000, are almoſt all Greeks, governed by a Cadi, have fifty churches, chapels, or monaſteries. Two or three European nations have conſuls here, and yet very few ſhips frequent it. Lat. 37. 28. N. lon. 25. 51. E.

Mydloe, Huntingdonſhire, near Hailweſton. *Myles*, Eſſex, near Kelvedon. *Myliton*, Shropſh. near Clebury. *Myn-chinobarrow*, Somerſetſhire, near Bath.

Myſhall, in Carlow, Leinſter.

MYSORE, a fortified town of Hindooſtan, anciently the capital of the kingdom ſo called. It is ſituated about 10 miles S. from the river Cauvery, and as many S. of Seringapatam.

MYSORE, a kingdom in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, ſubject to Tippoo Sultan, who ſtyles himſelf regent of the country. It includes generally, beſide the Myſore Proper, the countries of Bednore, Coimbettore, Canara, and Dindigul; beſide the conqueſts of his late father, Hyder Ally, (who uſurped the throne) to the northward; namely, Meritz, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Harponelly, Sanore, Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cuddapah. The extent of Tippoo's territory, from N. to S. is near 500 miles; its breadth, in the wideſt place (the N. part of the peninſula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the S. it diminiſhes, till it ends in a point. By the peace of 1782, Hyder Ally was to relinquiſh all but his ancient poſſeſſions. How far his ſucceſſor fulfilled the terms of that treaty, cannot eaſily be aſcertained; but, on the termination of the late war, that prince agreed, beſides paying a large ſum of money, to cede one half of his dominions to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, and their allies, the Mahrattas, and

the nizam of the Deccan. The country, in general, is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; inſomuch, that ſuſtenance for men and animals cannot be raiſed upon it, but by the moſt perſevering induſtry in its inhabitants. See SERINGAPATAM.

Myſſle, Yorkſhire, NW. of Ripon.
Mytbe, Glouceſterſhire in Tewkeſbury pariſh. *Myton*, Yorkſ. between Boroughbridge and Tenmile Hill, where the Swale leaps into the Ure, as it were, from a precipice.

NAAS, the county-town, and alternately with Athy, the aſſize-town of Kildare, in Leinſter. It was formerly the reſidence of the king of Leinſter, and is ſituated on the great poſt road between Dublin and Munſter, near the Grand Canal, 15 miles SW. of the metropolis.

Naborn, Yorkſhire, in the E. Riding, E. of the Ouſe, and S. of the city of York.

NABURG, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, ſituated on the Nab, a river which riſes in Franconia, and runs into the Danube, 4 miles W. of Ratiſbon.

Naby, Yorkſhire, near Barnard Caſtle.
Nackington, a mile and a half SE. of Canterbury. *Nacton*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich.
Nadder, a river which riſes in Dorſetſhire, and joins the Willy, at Wilton, in Wiltſhire.

Nadrid, in Cork, Munſter.

NAERDEN, or NAARDEN, a town of N. Holland, capital of a country called Goyland, which includes Naerden, Muyden, and Weſep, with 16 other villages. It is ſeated on the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles N. of Utrecht, and 11 SSE. of Amſterdam.

NAEFELS, a town of Glaris, in Swiſſerland.

Nafferton, Yorkſ. SW. of Kilham.
Nafford, Worceſ. near Eckington.

NAGIBANIA, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the river Zarud, 30 miles NE. of Zatmar. Near it there are gold and ſilver mines of great produce.

Nagle Mountains, in the S. of Cork, Munſter.

NAGOLD, a town and river, in Wirtemburg, Suabia.

NAGPOUR, the capital of part of Berar, in Hindooſtan, ſubject to Moodajee Boonſlah, the chief of the Eaſtern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date; but, though extenſive and populous, is poorly built; and, excepting a ſmall citadel of no ſtrength, is open and defenceleſs. The country around it is fertile and well cultivated. It is 488 miles W. by S. of Calcutta. Lat. 21 8. N. lon. 79. 46. E.

NAHAR-MALEK, a town in Irac-Arabia, ſeated near the Euphrates. Lat. 31. N.

NAJERA, a town of Old Caſtile.

Nailby, Weſtmorl. near Kirby-Steven.
Nailesworth, Glouceſterſh. near Minching-Hampton.

NAIRNE, a ſmall ſea-port of Nairneſhire, exporting fiſh, corn, and yarn. It is ſeated at the entrance of the Frith of Murray, 10 miles E. of Inverneſs, and 104 N. of Edinburgh. The river Nairne ſeparates the county of Murray from Inverneſs, croſſes Nairneſhire, and runs into the Frith of Murray, near Nairne.

NAIRNESHIRE, a populous county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Murray, and incloſed on every other ſide by the counties of Inverneſs and Murray. Its extent from N. to S. is about 12 miles, and its breadth about 10. The ſoil, though rocky, is fertile; and, in general, well cultivated. It contains ſeveral lakes, which abound in fiſh, and ſome foreſts of firs. Nairne is the county town.

NAKSIVAN, a town of Perſian Armenia, capital of a province of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, ſome conſiderable bazars, caravanſeras, public baths, and other buildings. It is ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Artaxata, and once contained 40,000 houſes. In the laſt century, here were 2000 houſes. It is 90 miles SE. of Erivan.

Nallers, Dorſetſh. in Aſkerwel parish.

NAMPHIO. See NANFIO.

NAMPTWICH, a large, well built town of Cheſhire, with very regular ſtreets, and manufactures of cotton, (lately eſtabliſhed) and of ſhoes. It is ſeated on the river Weever, near the Cheſter canal, which is finiſhed here with a handſome broad baſon, forming a kind of harbour. Here are ſalt-ſprings, which lie on the bank of a freſh-water ſtream, from which the ſalt

nake great quantities of fine white ſalt. The principal dairies of Cheſhire are about his town. It is a great thoroughfare to Ireland, and is 26 miles SE. of Cheſter, and 162 NW. of London. A large market on Saturday, for corn, cattle &c.

NAMUR, a city of the Netherlands, ſaid to take its name from an ancient idol called *Nam*, ſuppoſed to be Neptune. It has, or had, a very ſtrong caſtle, built on the oppoſite ſide of the Sambre, on a ſharp rock, and defended by fort William, and many other conſiderable forts, ſo as to be ſuppoſed almoſt impregnable. In 1692, it was beſieged by Louis XIV. and the Duke of Luxemburg, with an army of 120,000 men, and ſurrendered in ſight of King William's army, after an obſtinate defence. Vauban and Cohorn, the two greateſt engineers Europe ever bred, exhauſted the whole ſcience of attack and defence in the ſiege of this place. Cohorn was dangerouſly wounded in the defence of Fort Cohorn. Namur was, however, retaken by King William, in 1695, after many deſperate, bloody, and dreadful attacks. The trenches were opened on July 11, and the citadel ſurrendered on the firſt day of September. The garriſon, conſiſting of 16,000 men, was commanded by Marſhal Boufflers. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Maeſe and Sambre, 25 miles SW. of Liege. Lat. 50. 29. N. lon. 4. 50. E.

NAMUR, a county of the Netherlands, one of the ten catholic provinces, lying between the rivers Sambre and Maeſe. It is pretty fertile; has ſeveral foreſts, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal, and is about 30 miles in length and 20 in breadth. Namur is the capital.

NANCI, a large and handſome city, alternately capital with Luneville, of the department of Meurthe. It contains about 34,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the Old and New Town, which are ſeparated by a canal. The firſt, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorrain. The New Town, whoſe ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line, was already one of the fineſt in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Staniſlaus I. titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorrain, enriched it. Before the revolution, it had a univerſity, an academy of ſciences, and a medical college. It is 10 miles E. of Toul, and 90 S. of Metz. Lat. 48. 41. N. lon. 6. 17. E.

Nanby, Leiceſterſ. NE. of Boſworth.

Nanby, S. of Lincoln. *Nanewath*, Weſtmorl. near Penrith.

NANFIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, a little to the N. of the iſland of Santorino, about 16 miles in circumference. It has no harbour; the mountains are nothing but bare rocks, and there are not ſprings ſufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, whoſe trade conſiſts in onions, wax, and honey. There are vaſt numbers of partridges, whoſe eggs they endeavour to deſtroy every year, to preſerve the corn, yet there are ſtill great numbers of them. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be ſeen, and conſiſt chiefly of marble columns. Lat. 36. 27. N. lon. 26. 10. E.

NANGASAKI, a town of Japan, ſituated on the W. coaſt of the Iſland of Ximo, with a well-frequented harbour. It is the only port of Japan open to foreigners. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chineſe and Dutch. The latter are never ſuffered to come into the city, unleſs when their ſhips arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and ſails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lat. 32. 32. N. lon. 130. 52. E.

NANKING, or KIANGNIN, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiangnan, and formerly the imperial city. It is the largeſt in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and about 3 miles diſtant from the great river Yang-tiſe-Chiang, from which canals are cut, ſo large, that veſſels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient ſplendor; for it had a magnificent palace, not a veſtige of which is now to be ſeen, as well as temples, tombs of the emperors, and other ancient monuments. A third part of the city is deſolate, but the reſt is extremely populous, well inhabited, and full of buſineſs. The ſtreets are narrow, but handſome and well paved, and on each ſide are ſhops, neatly furniſhed. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and the famous tower of porcelain, 200 feet high, and divided into 9 ſtories, by projections, &c. covered with green varniſhed tiles. They have ſeveral manufactures in ſilk and wool. The number of the inhabitants is ſaid to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garriſon of 40,000 men. Here the phyſicians have their principal academy. It is ſeated near the river Yantſekiang, 500 miles SSE. of Peking. Lat. 32. 4. lon. 119. 25. E.

Nans, Cornwall, W. of Redruth.

NANTES, an ancient and pretty large city in the dept. of Lower Loire. It is one

of the moſt conſiderable places in the kingdom, and contains the richeſt merchants. The bridges over the river Loire, in which are ſome iſlands, are almoſt a league in length. The ſuburbs are ſo large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Before the revolution, here was a univerſity, a ſociety of agriculture and arts, and a ſchool of anatomy and ſurgery; the merchants, alſo, had commonly, on their own account, more than 120 ſhips for Guinea, the French Weſt India iſlands, Spain, and the Spaniſh colonies; indeed this port, in reſpect to the ſlave trade, might, before that time, be conſidered as the Liverpool of France. Veſſels were fitted out here for the cod-fiſhery in N. America; and Nantes had a conſiderable ſhare in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of ſalt is made in the territory of Nantes; both at the Bay of Bourgneuf, and in the ſalt-marſhes of Guerande and Croiſic. Large veſſels can come no higher than Paimbœuf, which is ſome miles below Nantes. It is 37 miles SW. of Angers, and 217 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 13. N. lon. 1. 28. W.

NANTCHANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, capital of the province of Kiangſi. It is 695 miles S. of Peking.

Nantenane, in Limerick, Munſter.

Nantgiſſel-Cove, Cornw. at the Land's End. *Nantglin*, Denbighſh. N. Wales.

NANTUA, a town in the dept. of Ain, ſituated at the extremity of a great lake of the ſame name, 18 miles SSE. of Bourg.

NANTUCKET, an iſland of N. America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, of which it is a county, containing about 23,000 acres. It lies to the S. of Cape Cod, and had once the moſt conſiderable whale fiſhery on the coaſt; but it was almoſt ruined by the American war. It has begun, however, to revive lately; the greateſt part of the inhabitants being whalers and fiſhermen. As the iſland is low, ſandy, and unproductive, it is calculated for ſuch people only as are willing to depend almoſt entirely on the watery element for ſubſiſtence. It has one town, called Sherburne. The inhabitants are moſtly quakers. Lat. 41. 0. N. lon. 70. 0. W.

NANYANG, a city of China, of the province of Honan, of the firſt rank. It is 462 miles SSW. of Peking.

NANYONG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quantong. It is 902 miles S. of Peking.

NANTWICH. See NAMPTWICH.

NAPAUL, a province of Hindooſtan, between the NW. part of Bengal and the mountainous ridge of Himmaleh, N. of Mocampour; it is ſubject to Thibet. Catmandu is the capital.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Lavora, in Italy, one of the fineſt in the world, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a univerſity. It is ſeated at the bottom of the Bay of Naples, and is built in the form of a vaſt amphitheatre, ſloping from the hills to the ſea. Although the ſtyle of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of magnificence of the churches, palaces, and public buildings, the private houſes, in general, are better built, and the ſtreets are broader and better paved. No ſtreet in Rome equals in beauty the Strada di Toledo at Naples; nor can any of them be compared to the beautiful ſtreets which lie open to the bay, and here the exceſſive heat of the ſun is often tempered with the ſea-breezes, and with gales wafting the perfumes of the Campagna Felice. The houſes, in general, are five or ſix ſtories in height, and flat at the top; on which are placed numbers of flower-vaſes or fruit-trees, in boxes of earth, producing a very gay and agreeable effect. On the mountain, St. Erno, in a moſt pleaſant ſituation, is a convent of Carthuſians on which much expence has been laviſhed to render the building, the apartments and the gardens, equal to the ſituation. Naples is admirably ſituated for commerce, and no kingdom produces the neceſſaries and luxuries of life in greater profuſion; and yet trade is but in a languiſhing condition. The beſt ſilks come from Lyons, and the beſt woollen cloths from England. The articles exported are ſilk and ſilk ſtuffs, oil, ſulphur, manna, roſemary, aniſeſeed, reſin, tartar, figs, ſoap, eſſences, ſilk waiſtcoats, ſnuff-boxes of tortoiſe-ſhell, and of the lava of Mount Veſuvius; tables, and ornamental furniture, of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France, and their macaroni is preferred to that of any made in any part of Italy. They excel alſo in liquors and confections; particularly in one kind of confection called Diabolonis, which is ſold at a very high price, and is of a very hot and ſtimulating nature. The inhabitants are computed to be 350,000, which is very probable; for though Naples is not one third of the ſize of London, yet many of the ſtreets are here more crowded than the Strand; and a great proportion of the pooreſt ſort are obliged to ſpend the nigh

night in them, as well as the day, for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the ſame number of inhabitants, in which ſo few contribute to the wealth of the community by uſeful and productive labour, as Naples; the number of prieſts and monks, of whom there are 10,000; fidlers, lawyers, of whom there are 8000, footmen, and lazzaronies, is immenſe; and the laſt alone are computed at 40,000. The king, it is ſaid, counts a hundred perſons with the title of prince, and ſtill a greater number with that of duke, among his ſubjects. Six or ſeven of them have eſtates from 10 to 13,000l. a year; a conſiderable number have poſſeſſions to about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is not above one or two thouſand pounds. The inferior order of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquiſſes not having above three or four hundred pounds a year paternal eſtate; many ſtill leſs; and not a few enjoy the title without any eſtate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with thoſe of Rome in reſpect of magnificent architecture, or for good paintings, they ſurpaſs them in rich jewels, and the quantity of ſilver and golden crucifixes, veſſels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a grand Gothic edifice, and of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the moſt magnificent, but in the beſt ſtyle of architecture. The monaſteries and convents of both ſexes are computed at 149; beſides which there are 34 houſes for poor boys, girls, and women; 11 hoſpitals, 5 ſeminaries for eccleſiaſtics; four capital churches; 32 pariſh churches; 70 other churches and chapels; and about 150 oratories, or chapels of religious fraternities. The harbour, which is ſpacious, is protected by a mole; and the Bay of Naples is one of the fineſt in the world, being almoſt of a circular figure, about 30 miles in diameter, ſhut out from the Mediterranean by the Iſland of Caprea, and three parts of it ſheltered by a circuit of woods and mountains. Naples is 110 miles SSE. of Rome. Lat 40. 55. N. lon. 14. 20. E.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, bounded on the NW. by the pope's territories; on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Adriatic. Its greateſt length from NW. to SE. is upwards of 300 miles, and from NE. to SW. from 96 to 100; its breadth is variouſly eſtimated at from 90 to 30. It is divided into 12 provinces; namely, Terra di Lavora, which was the ancient Campania Felix, and of which the city of Naples is the capital; Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore (hither and farther); Moliſe; Baſilicata; Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore; Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore; Capitanata; Terra di Bari; and Terra di Otranto; the laſt three forming the ancient Apulia, (now called Puglio) on the E. ſide of the kingdom. The climate is extremely hot in ſummer; but the moſt diſagreeable part of the climate is the ſiroc, or SE. wind, which is very common in ſpring, and is ſtill more relaxing. In winter there is ſeldom any ice or ſnow except on the mountains. On account of its fertility, the country has been termed a terreſtrial paradiſe: it abounds with all ſorts of grain, the fineſt fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, with rice, flax, oil, wine, ſaffron, and manna; poultry, game, and fiſh are alſo plentiful and cheap. It affords alſo alum, vitriol, ſulphur, rock-cryſtal, marble, and ſeveral ſorts of minerals, together with fine wool and ſilk. Beſides theſe products, and the manufactures ſpoken of in the account of the city of Naples, waiſtcoats, caps, ſtockings, and gloves are alſo made of the hair or filaments of a ſhell-fiſh, which are warmer than thoſe of wool, and of a beautiful gloſſy green. The principal mountains are the Appenines, which traverſe it from S. to N. and the celebrated volcano, Mount Veſuvius. One of the greateſt inconveniences to which this kingdom is expoſed is earthquakes (See CALABRIA) which the eruptions of Mount Veſuvius contribute in ſome meaſure to prevent. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Romiſh; and the clergy and convents poſſeſs two thirds of the whole kingdom; but the Jews are allowed to ſettle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, borne but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant vice, while inſtances of ebriety are ſaid to be comparatively rare. In the female ſex the paſſion for finery is almoſt ſuperior to any other; and chaſtity is not accounted the characteriſtic virtue of the country. The breach of the conjugal vow ſometimes occaſions quarrels and aſſaſſinations among people of an inferior rank; and, in the metropolis, aſſaſſinations are often perpetrated from much leſs cogent motives. Theſe vices are attributed to the ſlavery and oppreſſion under which they groan, and to a radical defect in the adminiſtration of juſtice. In 1734, the Spaniards made themſelves maſters of Naples and Sicily, for the Infant Don Carlos, and in 1736, the emperor,

peror, by a formal inſtrument, ceded both theſe kingdoms to his heirs male and female, and in default thereof, to his younger brother and ſiſters.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a ſea-port of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea; ſeated on the promontory of Malvaſia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Napoli di-Romania. It has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to Terra-Firma, and was formerly noted for a temple of Eſculapius.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, a ſea port of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea; ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name. It has a good and ſpacious harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ſhip only can enter at a time, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It is a large place, inhabited by Greeks, Turks, and Jews; and is 56 miles SW. of Setines. Lat. 37. 36. N. lon. 23. 4. E.

Nappay, Yorkſ. SE. of Settle. *Nappay*, Yorkſ. by the Uſe, near Aſcrig. *Napſbury*, Herts, near London-Colony.

NAPTON, a town of Warwickſ. near Ladbroke. Market on Thurſday.

NARA, a town of Niphon, in Japan.

NARBARTH, a town of Pembrokeſh. ſeated on the ſummit of a hill, 12 miles N. of Pembroke, and 229 W. by N. of London. It had formerly a caſtle, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible. Market on Wedneſday.

NARBONNE, an ancient fortified city in the depart. of Aude. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonenſis. Some Roman inſcriptions, in different parts of the city, are ſtill viſible, and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by them. Narbonne is famous for its honey, wheat, much eſteemed for ſeed corn and olives, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. In the cathedral, which is remarkable for its noble choir, is the tomb of Philip the Bold, king of France. It is ſituated in a low plain, expoſed to inundations from ſeveral adjoining rivers, 5 miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E. by S. of Toulouſe.

NARBOROUGH, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Chili, diſcovered by Sir John Narborough. It affords wood and water, but is without inhabitants. Lat. 45. 12. S.

Narborough, Northamptonſ. near Eaſt Deeping. *Narborough*, Norfolk, W. of Caſtle-Acre. *Narborough*, 4 miles W. of Leiceſter.

NARDO, a town of Otranto, Naples.

NARENTA, a town in Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 36 miles NNW. of Ragufa. In the year 987 the Venetians made themſelves maſters of this town, then poſſeſſed by the Sclavonians, who under the title of Narentani, had ſeated themſelves here, moleſting the navigation of theſe parts.

Narford, Norfolk, on the Nar, E. of Narborough.

NARNI, a rich and handſome town of Spoleto, in Italy, ſeated on the river Nera. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Auguſtus, one of whoſe arches was 150 feet high and 200 broad, as alſo of an aqueduct that brings water from a ſpring at the diſtance of 15 miles. It is 16 miles S. of Spoleto, and 38 NNE. of Rome.

NAROVA, or Narva, a river of Ruſſia, noted for two picturesque waterfalls. It iſſues from the Tchoudſkoi Lake, and watering Narva, flows into the Gulf of Finland, 8 miles below that town.

Narraghmore, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Narrowdale, Staffordſh. E. of Leek.

Narrow-Water, in Down, Ulſter, below Newry, on the Narrow-Water, or river of Newry.

NARSAPOUR, a town in the Circar of Ellore, a town of Golconda, and a town of the Myſore country; all in Hindooſtan.

NARSINGAPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan, ſituated in the territory of Cattack, near the coaſt of the Bay of Bengal, 45 miles S. of Cattack.

NARVA, a town of Ingria, in Ruſſia, in the government of Revel. The houſes are built of brick, ſtuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Ruſſian town. In the ſuburbs, called Ivangorod, or John's Town, the ſtupendous remains of an ancient fortreſs, built by Ivan Vaſſilievitch the Great, impend, in a picturesque manner, over the ſteep banks of the river. The principal exports from it are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. Near it is the celebrated ſpot where Charles XII. of Sweden, in his 19th year, gained a complete victory over the Ruſſian army in 1700. It is ſituated on the river Narova, 8 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Finland, 68 miles SW. of Peterſburgh. Lat. 59. 18. N. lon. 27. 52. E.

NARWAH, or NARWHA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Agra, ſeated near the river Cally Sinde, which falls below it, into the Chumbull, a branch of the Jumna. It is 98 miles S. of Agra.

Naſeby, or *Navelſby*, Northamp. 12 miles North of Northampton, famous for

for a victory gained by the Parliamentarians over the Royaliſts in 1645. *Naſh*, Bucks, in Waddon pariſh. *Naſh*, Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of Broad Windſor. *Naſh*, Hants, E. of Chriſtchurch. *Naſh*, Herefordſh. near Preſtayne, in Radnorſh. *Naſh*, Kent, in the pariſh of Boughton-under-the-Bean. *Naſh*, Monmouthſh. near Newport-Haven. *Naſh*, Shropſh. E. of Ludlow. *Naſh*, Suſſex, in Steyning pariſh.

Naſh in Wexford, Leinſter.

Naſh Court Kent, near N. Foreland. *Naſh Mill*, Herts. N. of King's Langley. *Naſing*, Eſſex. near Waltham. *Naſs*, Glouceſt. in Lidney pariſh.

NASSAU, a very fertile county in the Wetterau, circle of Upper Rhine, containing mines of iron, copper, and lead. The preſent reigning princes, among whom it is divided, are Naſſau Weilburg, Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen, and Naſſau Saarbruck Saarbruck. The town of Naſſau is ſeated on the river Lahn, 22 miles NW. of Mentz. Near it, on a high mountain, facing the town, formerly ſtood *Naſſaubergra*, a place of very great antiquity, and the original houſe of the Naſſau family, but now a fief of Treves.

NASSAU DIETZ. See DIETZ.

Naſſe-Fair, *Naſſe Shell*, and *Naſſe-White* Kent, E. of Margate Bay. *Naſſet Sharp*, *Naſſet Sheer*, and *Naſſet Peter* Kent, near the Weſt Swale. *Naſſington*, Northamp. NE. of Fotheringay-Caſtle. *Naſtwood*. Hants, near Woodhay.

NATA, ST. JAGO DE, a ſea-port of Panama, in South America, ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile country, on the Bay of Panama, 70 miles SW. of Panama.

NATAL, a country on the SE. coaſt of Caffraria, in Africa, lying NE. of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Boſhmen Huttentots. The river Natal, which forms its northern boundary, runs into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 29. 30. S.

NATANGEN, a province of Pruſſia, bounded on the N. and E. by the Pregel, on the S. by Ermeland, and on the W. by the Friſche Haff. It is populous, well-cultivated, well wooded, and yields all ſorts of game, and plenty of fiſh.

NATCHITOCHES, or RED RIVER, a fine river of Louiſiana, which falls into the Miſſiſſippi, in lat. 31. 18. N. and lon. 91. 47. W.

Nately, Hants, NE. of Baſingſtoke. *Nately Hall* Lane. near Garſtang.

Natenese, in Kerry, Munſter.

Nathy, Weſtmorl. near Kirby-Steven. *Natland*, Weſtmorl. SE. of Kendal.

NATOLIA, or ANADOLI, a country formerly called Aſia Minor; the moſt weſtern part of Turkey, in Aſia; it is a large peninſula, extending from the river Euphrates, as far as the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the Strait of Conſtantinople, which ſeparate it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. In its modern diviſion it comprehends the provinces of Anatolia, Caramania, Amaſia, and Aladulia. Anciently it contained Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Phrygia, Myſia, Eolia, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Doris, Piſidia, Lycia, and Pamphelia. It is now governed by a beglerberg, who reſides at Kiutaja, under whom are ſeveral ſangiacks. The air is temperate and wholeſome, the ſoil, in general, fertile, and the commerce conſiderable, particularly in carpets, leather, drugs, cotton, and ſilks. It is croſſed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E. to W. and watered by a great number of rivers.

NATOLIA PROPER. See ANATOLIA.

NAVAN, a town of Meath, in Leinſter, ſeated at the conflux of the Blackwater and the Boyne, 7 miles NE. of Trim, and 28 NW. of Dublin.

NAVARINO, a large and populous town of the Morea, with an excellent harbour, the beſt frequented in the whole peninſula, and defended by a citadel. It is ſituated on the W. coaſt, on the Gulf of Zonchio, 8 miles NE. of Modon, and 17 NW. of Coron.

NAVARRE, a country of Europe, and formerly a kingdom, lying partly in France and partly in Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper, which belongs to Spain, extends about 54 miles in length and 45 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate and wholeſome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and, though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in good corn, excellent wine, veniſon, and wild fowl, good paſtures, exceedingly well ſtocked with ſheep and goats; and alſo in iron-mines. The inhabitants are polite, hardy, lively, and laborious. It is divided into five juriſdictions, whoſe capital towns are Pampeluna, Eſtella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Gueſca. Lower Navarre is ſubject to France, and now forms the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is ſeparated from Spaniſh Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, about 20 miles in length and 12 in breadth. In 1620, Louis XIII. ſon of Henry

Henry IV. annexed Lower Navarre and Bearn to the crown of France.

NAVARRE, NEW, a province in Mexico, bounded on the S. by Cuſiacan, and on the W. by the Gulph of California. The chief Spaniſh town is St. Juan de Cinalos.

NAVARREINS, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, ſeated on the river Gave d'Oleron, 18 miles W. of Pau.

Nevenby, Linc. *Naveſtock*, Eſſex, near Brentwood. *Naughton*, Suffolk, E. of Bildeſton.

NAUGHTON, a town in Fifeſhire, 6 miles N. of Cupar.

NAVIDAD, a ſea-port of Mexico, on the S. Sea. Lat. 19. 0. N. lon. 106. 0. W.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are very ſtout, and accounted a handſome race of men, ſcarcely one to be ſeen among them leſs than ſix feet high, the women delicately beautiful; their canoes, houſes, &c. well conſtructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy and order than any of the iſlands in this ocean. They are ſurrounded by a coral reef; but boats may land with great ſafety. Lat. 14. 19. S. lon. 191. 0. E.

Naul, in Dublin, Leinſter.

NAUMBURG, a town of Jauer, and a town of Sagan, both in Sileſia; a town and biſhopric of Upper Saxony, united to the Electoral Houſe; and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

Naunton, Glouceſterſh. in Cheltenham pariſh. *Naunton*, Glouceſterſh. 6 miles SW. of Stow, and 7 from Winchcombe. *Naunton*, Suffolk, near Letheringham. *Naunton*, Worceſterſh. N. of Perſhore. *Naworth Caſtle*, Cumberland, 10 miles from Carliſle, near the Gelt.

NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the Iſle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade, and a plentiful fiſhery. It is 60 miles SW. of Copenhagen. Lat. 54. 52. N. lon. 11. 31. E.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, the moſt fertile iſland in the Archipelago, about 80 miles in circumference. The whole iſland is covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees, and their wine ſtill maintains its former excellence. It has no harbour, and yet they carry on a conſiderable trade in barley, wine, figs, cotton, ſilk, flax, cheeſe, ſalt, oxen, ſheep, mules, and oil. They burn only oil of maſtick, though olive-oil is exceedingly cheap. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and contains about 8000 inhabitants, and between 40 and 50 villages. They have here a mine of emery, which is ſo common, and ſo cheap, that the Engliſh often uſe it for ballaſt. The female dreſs of this iſland has ſomething truly abſurd in its appearance. The two wings of black velvet, which they fix behind to their ſhoulders, are altogether prepoſterous. The Greek women at Smyrna cover their breaſt with a ſingle gauze: at Naxia they wear a heavy ſtomacher or breaſt-piece of velvet, covered with embroidery and ſmall pearls; and they wear round their loins a ſort of circular ſhelf, calculated to ſupport the ends of a kind of laced lappets hanging down from their ſhoulders. They add to this cumberous dreſs, all the coquetry of behaviour they can aſſume; they paint, blacken their eye-brows and eye-laſhes, and cover their face with patches, made of the leaves of a black, ſhining talc, which they find in the iſland; theſe patches, or pretended blotch-covers, they ſometimes cut triangularly, ſometimes like a ſtar; but a patch like a creſcent, placed between the eyes, is thought to be irreſiſtibly beautiful. When they return out of the country to their town-houſes, they will have perhaps 40 women in their train, ſome on aſſes, and ſome on foot; one of whom carries a napkin or two; a ſecond a petticoat; a third a pair of ſtockings, and ſo on: all of which compoſes a very whimſical kind of proceſſion to ſtrangers.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a conſiderable town, capital of the Iſle Naxos, over againſt the Iſle of Paros, with two archbiſhops' ſees, the one Greek and the other Latin. It is one of the moſt beautiful places in the Grecian archipelago. Lat. 37. 8. N. lon. 25. 59. E.

NAYLAND, a town of Suffolk, with a manufacture of ſoap, bays, and ſays. It is ſituated on the river Stour, which divides it from Eſſex, 6 miles N. of Colcheſter, and 56 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Nayland Point, Kent, near Margate-Bay. *Nayleſey*, Somerſ. between Clevedon and Briſtol. *Nayleſworth*, Glouceſ. near Minching-Hampton.

NAZARENES, or NEZEIRES, THE, a ſect of Aſiatic Chriſtians: among the feſtivals which they obſerve is one, which they call that of the womb; on which day they proſtrate themſelves before the women and embrace their knees, with an appearance of the deepeſt veneration. On this, and other feſtivals, when aſſembled in their places of worſhip, the windows are ſhut, the lights are extinguiſhed,

guiſhed, and the moſt unbridled licentiouſneſs takes place.

NAZARETH, a ſmall village of Paleſtine, in Syria, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent; and a Moravian town of Pennſylvania, 47 miles N. of Philadelphia.

NAZE-POINT, on the coaſt of Eſſex, with the North Foreland, in Kent, 60 miles to the S. forms the mouth of the Thames.

Neagh, a river in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Conway, 6 miles below Llanroſt.

NEAGH LOUGH. See LOUGH-NEAGH.

Neal, in Mayo, Connaught.

NEATH, a large town of Glamorganſhire, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, over which is a bridge, where a number of ſmall veſſels come to load coal. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, extenſive tin works, ſmelting works for copper, and many coal-mines. A navigable canal, 12 miles in length, has been lately cut from hence to the county of Brecon. It is ſituated near the Briſtol Channel, 38 miles NW. of Llandaff, and 200 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Neath, a river in Brecknock and Glamorganſhire, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, near Coldfrank-Foreſt. *Neb*, a river in the Iſle of Man, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, at Peel-Caſtle.

NEBIO, a ruinous city of Corſica, 9 miles SW. of Baſtia.

NECAU, a town of Biledulgerid.

NECAUS, a town of Algiers, with a ſuperb moſque; it is ſeated in a territory abounding with excellent figs, 100 miles SW. of Conſtantina.

Necbels, Warwickſh. near Aſton. *Necbels*, Staffordſh. near Wolverhampton.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which has it ſource in the Black Foreſt, croſſes the duchy of Wirtemburg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine a little below Manheim, after having paſſed by Hailbron, Heidelberg, and other towns of leſs note.

NECKARS GEMUND, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated on the Neckar, 5 miles E. of Heidelberg.

NECKAR'S-ULM, a town of Franconia, ſituated on the Neckar, 23 miles SE. of Heidelberg.

Neckton, Norfolk, E. of Swaffham. *Nedham-Grange*, Derbyſ. SW. of Bakewell. *Nedderton*, Northumberl. NW. of Rothbury. *Nedging*, Suffolk, near Bildeſton. *Nedgingworth*, Huntingdonſ. a hamlet of Holywell.

NED-ROMA, a town of Tremeſen, in Africa, ſituated in a charming country, ſurrounded with magnificent ruins, 50 miles WSW. of Oran.

NEDSJED, an extenſive province of Arabia, comprehending all the interior parts, and chiefly inhabited by Bedwins, of a warlike character; at once robbers and hoſpitable. It has Hedsjas on the W. and Hadramaut and Yemen on the S.

Needen, in Kerry, Munſter.

Needham Norfolk. near Harleſton.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with ſome trade in Suffolk blues and cloths; the poorer ſort of women are employed in ſpinning and weaving bonelace. It is ſeated on the river Orwell, 10 miles NW. of Ipſwich, and 73 NE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

NEEDLES, two ſharp pointed rocks at the NW. end of the Iſle of Wight, ſo called from their ſharp extremities. Here were formerly three of theſe lofty white rocks; but the talleſt of them, called Lot's Wife, in its ſhape reſembled a needle, which roſe 120 feet above low-water mark, being undermined by the waves, in the year 1776, overſet and totally diſappeared. Lat. 50. 42. N.

Needwood-Foreſt, Staffordſh. between the Trent, Dove, and Blyth; it is ſaid to exceed all the foreſts in England in the excellency of its ſoil, and the fineneſs of its turf.

NEEHEEHOW, or ONEEHOW, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, about 5 leagues W. of Atooi. The eaſtern coaſt is high, and riſes abruptly from the ſea; but the reſt of the iſland conſiſts of low ground, except a round bluff head on the ſoutheaſt point. It produces abundance of yams, and of a ſweet root; and it contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

Neen Savage, Shropſhire, N. of Clebury. *Neesdon*, Middleſex, 3 miles SE. of Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Nelfern*, a village near Newport, in Pembrokeſhire. The church has no pavement in it, and the frequent burials have raiſed the ground within it to 7 or 8 feet higher than without it. *Nefin* Carnarvonſhire.

NEFTA, a populous town of Tunis.

NEGAPATAM, a ſea-port of Tanjore, taken from the Dutch by the Engliſh in 1782, but reſtored at the peace. It is ſituated on the coaſt of Coromandel, 42 miles E. of Tanjore, and 150 miles S. of Madras. Lat. 10. 46. N. lon. 79. 56. E.

NEGOMBO, a ſea-port of Ceylon, 12 miles N. of Columbo.

NEGRAIS, a ſea-port and iſland near the SE. coaſt of Ava, on the E. ſide of the

the Bay of Bengal, in the mouth of the river Perſaim. Lat. 15. 50. N. lon. 95. 33. E.

NEGRIL POINT, a promontory of Jamaica, on the W. coaſt, near Negril Bay, or Harbour. Lat. 18. 23. N.

NEGRO-CAPE, a promontory of Benguela. Lat. 16. 15. S. lon. 12. 30. E.

NEGROES ISLAND, one of the Philippine Iſlands, about 240 miles in circumference, producing chiefly rice and cacao. About 3000 of the inhabitants are tributary to the Spaniards.

NEGROLAND or NIGRITIA, called by the Arabs, SOUDAN, and by the natives AAFNOU, a vaſt extent, of country in Africa, through which the river Niger is ſuppoſed to run. It has a great deſert, called Zahara on the N. and ſtretches far to the S. but little more is known of the inland parts than the names of ſome of the towns and kingdoms of which it is compoſed. However, the Europeans have many ſettlements on the coaſt, where they barter European goods for ſlaves, gold-duſt, elephants' teeth, gums, and drugs.

NEGROPONT, an iſland of Turkey in Europe, near 100 miles long, and from 8 to 16 broad, with a harbour, which is commonly the ſtation of the Turkiſh ſhips. It abounds exceedingly in corn, wine, oil, fruits, fleſh, fiſh, and fowls, and proviſions are very cheap. It has a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. The captain-baſhaw reſides here, who commands the whole iſland. The bridge reaches from the city to the continent, acroſs the Strait of Negropont. This ſtrait was formerly called Euripus, and was much celebrated for the ſtated irregularities of its motions. This irregularity has baffled the reſearches of both ancients and moderns, to account for it ſatisfactorily. In the firſt eight days of the month, viz. from the 14th to the 20, and alſo in the 3 laſt days, the tide is regular both in its ebb and in its flood, but on the other days the ebb and flood return 11, 12, 13, and even 14 times within 24 or 25 hours. It was taken from the Venetians in 1469, by the Turks, after a ſix months ſiege, at the coſt of 40,000 men. The Venetians attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is 30 miles NE. of of Setines, or Athens, and 260 SW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 38. 30. N. lon. 24. 8. E.

NEHAVEND, a town of Irac, in Perſia, 63 mile S. of Amadan.

NEIDENBERG, a town of Oberland, in Pruſſia, 80 miles S. of Koningſberg.

Neilſton, a village of Renfrewſhire, 3 of Paiſley, with a cotton manufactory.

Neir, or *Slieve Neir*, a mountain in Down, Ulſter, in the barony of Upper Iveagh.

NEISSE, a city and principality of Pruſſian Sileſia. It is ſurrounded by thick walls and deep ditches, and moſt of the houſes are well built. The biſhop of Breſlaw generally reſides here, and has a magnificent palace. The air is very wholeſome, proviſions are cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linens and wine. It is ſeated on the river Neiſſe (which riſes in the N. part of Bohemia, enters Luſatia, paſſes by Goritz Guben, &c. after which it runs into the Oder), 44 miles S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50. 19. N. lon. 17. 35. E.

Neland, Suſſex, near Cuckfield.

NELLENBUGH, a town and land graviate of Auſtrian Suabia, 16 miles NW. of Conſtance.

Nelmes, Eſſex, E. of Rumford. *Nelſton*, Leiceſterſh. near Market Boſworth.

NELSON, a fort and ſettlement in N. America, on the W. ſide of Hudſon's Bay, ſeated at the mouth of the river Nelſon. It is held by the Hudſon's Bay Company. Lat. 57. 7. N. lon. 92. 35. W.

NEMÆA; a village in the Morea, famous in antiquity for the games celebrated here. It is 20 miles SW. of Corinth.

Nemel, *Biſhops*, *Broad*, *St. George*, *Kings*, *Rowland*, and *Tracy*, all in Devonſhire. *Nemmet*, Somerſetſhire, near Chewton.

NEMOURS, a town in the depart. of Seine and Marne, ſeated (on the ſpot where ſtood the town of Grex, in the time of Julius Cæſar) on the river Loing, 10 miles S. of Fontainbleau, and 26. S. of Paris.

NEN, or NINE, the principal river of Northamptonſhire, which riſes in the W. part of the county. It is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the county at Peterborough, and croſſing the Iſle of Ely, forms part of the W. boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnſhire Waſh. It likewiſe communicates, by ſeveral channels, with the Great Ouſe.

*NENAGH, a town of Tipperary, Munſter, ſeated on a branch of the river Shannon, 75 miles from Dublin.

Neve-Sollers, Shropſhire, S. of Clebury.

Newfield. Suſſex, S. of Aſhburnham.

NEOCASTRO, a town and fortreſs of Romania, 12 miles North of Conſtantinople.

Neot's St. Cornwall, N. of Lefkard.

*NEOT'S

NEOT's, ST. a large well-built town of Huntingdonſhire, ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which is a ſtone bridge. It is 20 miles WSW. of Cambridge, and 56 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

NEPEAN ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, oppoſite Port Hunter, on the S. coaſt of Norfolk Iſland. It conſiſts entirely of one maſs of ſand, held together by the ſurrounding cliffs, which form a border of hard rocks. Notwithſtanding there was not the leaſt appearance of earth or mould on the iſland, there were upward of 200 very fine pines growing on it. The ſurface was covered with a kind of coarſe graſs.

NEPI, a town in the Patrimonio, Italy.

Neptune's Court, Hants, near Portſmouth.

NERAC, a handſome town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, divided by the river Baiſe (which here becomes navigable) into two parts, Great and Little Nerac. The kings of Navarre, as dukes of Albret, had once a palace here. It is 19 miles SW. of Agen.

NERBUDDA, a river of Hindooſtan, which iſſues from a lake on the ſouthern confines of the province of Allahabad, and after a courſe of 550 miles almoſt due W. runs into the Gulf of Cambay, 31 miles N. of Surat.

NERICIA, or NERIKE, a fertile province of Sweden, having Weſtmanland on the N. and Sudermanland on the E. Here are ſeveral flouriſhing manufactures of hardware, and it has always been remarkable for forging arms, &c. Orebro is the principal town.

NERO, one of the Banda Iſlands, in the Eaſt-Indies. The Dutch have a ſettlement here called Fort Naſſau. The mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very ſingular kind. Lat. 4. 40. N. lon. 129. 45. E.

Neroche Foreſt, Somerſetſh. W. of Ilminſter.

NERTCHINSK, a province and its capital, ſeated on the Nertcha, near its union with the Amur, in the Ruſſian government of Irkutsk. Lat. 51. 12. N. lon. 116. 30. E.

Neſbit, Durham, near Hartlepool. *Neſebit*, Northumberl. in Veſcy barony. *Neſbe*, Kent, S. of Rumney.

NESLE, a town in the dept. of Somme, ſeated on the river Lingon, 9 miles S. of Perronne, and 66 N. by E. of Paris.

NESS, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Inverneſſhire, 22 miles in length, and for the moſt part, one in breadth. It is ſheltered on the NW. by the high mountains of Urquhart and Mealſourvoney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.

NESS, a river of Scotland, which iſſues from Loch Neſs and falls into the Frith of Murray, below Inverneſs.

Neſs, NW. of Cheſter, by the Dee. *Neſs*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, NW. of Slingſby Caſtle. *Neſs, Great* and *Little*, and *Neſs Cliff*, NW. of Shrewſbury. *Neſterfield*, Yorkſhire, E. of Maſham. *Neſton*, NW. of Cheſter, on the Dee. *Neſwick*, Yorkſh. E. Riding, near Watton-Abbey. *Netham*, Hants, E. of Alton. *Netham-Houſe*, Linc. SW. of Dannington-upon-Bane. *Netherbeworth*, Durham, E. of Newcaſtle. *Netherbury*, Dorſetſ. one mile S. of Beminſter. *Netherby*, Cumb. on the Eſk, near Longtown. *Nether Cerne*, Dorſetſ. near Cerne-Abbas. *Nethercot*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Burton-on-the-Wate. *Nethercote*, Warw. *Nethercourt*, Kent, W. of Ramſgate. *Netherdale*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. of Patley-Bride. *Netherex*, Devonſ. near Bradninch. *Netherfield*, Suſſex, W. of Battel. *Netherhall*, Cumb. near Egremont. *Netherhall*, Eſſex, in Roydon pariſh. *Netherhall*, Eſſex, near Great and Little Parndon, and the conflux of the rivers Lea and Stort. *Netherhamp*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Axbridge. *Netherington*, Wilts, near Saliſbury.

NETHERLANDS, or the LOW COUNTRIES, in German, NIEDERLANDE, a large country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica. In the fifth century the Franes, a people of Germany, coming to ſettle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom, to which they gave the name of France. In the 9th century, the ſons of the emperor, Louis the Pious, having divided the dominions of their father, who poſſeſſed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean to the ocean, and contained a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long ſubſiſt, for it was ſoon divided into two; and that ſeated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the N. had the name of Auſtraſia. Neither did this laſt continue long, it being divided into ſmall provinces, under different names, which ſtill depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In proceſs of time, the houſe of Burgundy purchaſed many of them, and was about to form them with Burgundy, into a kingdom;

kingdom; but Charles the Bold, the laſt duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiſs in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on his only child and heireſs, Mary; by whoſe marriage with the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands became an acquiſition to the houſe of Auſtria. The emperor Charles V. king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the ſovereignty of the Netherlands, and, ſometime afterward, the Spaniſh crown, in favour of his ſon Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II. who endeavoured to introduce the inquiſition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exerciſed by the duke of Alva, exaſperated the people to ſuch a degree, that they threw off the Spaniſh yoke, and under the conduct of William I. prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the United Provinces. The provinces which compoſe this republic, are thoſe of Holland, Weſt Friſland, Guelderland, Utrecht, Overyſſel, and Groningen. After a long and bloody war, the Spaniards agreed to a truce of 12 years, with the United Provinces, the very firſt article of which acknowledged them to be free and independent ſtates. The war was renewed in 1621, till at laſt, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648, Philip IV. of Spain expreſsly renounced all claim to ſovereignty over the United Provinces. The other 10 provinces, however, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable ſtipulations, with reſpect to their ancient laws and liberties. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain, and the ſubſequent acceſſion of a branch of the houſe of Bourbon, to that monarchy, it was ſtipulated, by the treaty of Baden, in 1714, that the Spaniſh Netherlands ſhould return to the German branch of the houſe of Auſtria, in which they remained till the reign of Joſeph II. but not without diminution and diſmemberment; for ſome conſiderable parts were obtained by conqueſt, or ceſſion, by the French and Dutch. The only territories that belonged *entirely* to Auſtria, were thoſe of Namur and Mechlin. The Dutch had part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders. The French had Artois and the Cambreſis, and they had likewiſe part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault. But on the other hand, part of Guelderland, one of the Seven United Provinces, belonged to Auſtria, and another to Pruſſia. The emperor, Charles VI. left the Auſtrian Netherlands to his daughter Maria Thereſa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who married Francis, grand duke of Tuſcany, afterwards emperor. During her reign, no ſovereign could be more beloved; no people more content and happy. But her ſon Joſeph II. having projected many innovations in the conſtitution, both in church and ſtate, and enforcing them with violence, a univerſal ſpirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men roſe, as if by magic, to ſupport the renunciation of all allegiance, which ſeveral of the provinces now openly made; a congreſs was formed from the different ſtates, in whom the ſupreme government was veſted; and by the end of 1790, the Auſtrian forces were entirely expelled from the Netherlands. The new government, however, was not of long duration. Leopold II. (the ſucceſſor of the capricious Joſeph, who died in the early part of 1790) partly by force of arms, partly by conciliatory meaſures, and partly by the mediation of the courts of London, Berlin, and the Hague, recovered the entire poſſeſſion of his authority in theſe provinces, and that, apparently, to the ſatisfaction of the people; the miniſters of the mediating courts having guaranteed the reſtoration of the ancient Belgic conſtitution, as enjoyed under the happy reign of the empreſs queen, Maria Thereſa. But ſince the death of Leopold, his ſon Francis, having joined the conſpiracy againſt the French, theſe countries have endured the horrors and ravages of war, and been alternately in the poſſeſſion of the different parties. They are entirely in the poſſeſſion of the French, who have reduced them into departments, and annexed them to their republic. The Netherlands, in general, are 360 miles long, and 260 broad; and are bounded on the W. the N. and NW. by the German Ocean, and the Dutch United States; on the E. by Germany; and on the S. by France. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine, Maeſe, Moſelle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals, which are of great advantage to the commerce of the country. The air is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen up in winter. The ſoil is extremely fertile in corn and paſtures; and there are ſeveral fine manufactures of lace, lawns, cambrics, tapeſtry, &c.

Netherleigh, Glouceſ. in Weſtbury pariſh. *Netherſet*, Leiceſ. S. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Netherſtoke*, Dorſet, in Halſtock

lock parish. *Netherthorp*, Derbyſ. NW. of Bolſover. *Netherthorp*, Oxfordſ. near Banbury. *Netherton*, Cheſhire, near Frodſham. *Netherton*, Devonſh. near Sidmouth. *Netherton*, Northumb. SE. of Morpeth. *Netherton*, Worc. in Cropthorn parish. *Netherton*, Yorkſ. 3 miles SW. of Wakefield. *Nethertou-Hall*, Worceſterſh. near Bewdley. *Nethervent*, Monmouthſh. the low lands of the county. *Netherwich*, Worceſt. near Droitwich. *Netherwood*, Herefordſhire. NW. of Bromyard. *Netiſheard*, Norf. S. of Tunſtead. *Netley*, Hants, near Southampton Water. *Netley*, Shropſhire, near Longnor. *Netswell-Croſs*, Eſſex, near Sabridgworth. *Netswell*, Eſſex, SW. of Harlow. *Nettilham*, NE. of Lincoln.

**Nettlebed*, Oxfordſ. 4 miles and a half from Henley.

Nettlecomb, Dorſetſhire, NE. of Bridport. *Nettlecomb*, Somerſetſhire, near Taunton. *Nettleden*, Berks, in Pitſton parish. *Nettlepots*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, on the Lune, near Stainmoor. *Nettlerſitch*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nettleſted*, Kent, 3 miles S. of Weſt Malling. *Nettleſted*. Suffolk, S. of Needham. *Nettleſton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nettleton*, Lincolnſhire, near Thong Caſtle. *Nettleton*, Wilts, near Keynton-Weſt. *Nettleworth*, Durham, E. of Lancheſter. *Nettleworth*, Nottinghamſhire, NE. of Mansfield Woodhouſe.

NETTUNO, a handſome, but thinly peopled town, in the Campagna of Rome, ſeated in a fertile ſoil, at the mouth of the river Loracina, 24 miles SE. of Rome.

NEVA, a river of Ruſſia, which is an outlet to the Lake Ladoga, and falls into the Gulf of Finland, below Peterſburgh.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, on the Rhine: a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia; a town of Stiria; a town in the Upper Palatinate, ſituated on the Schwarza; and a town of Bavaria, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſituated on the Danube, 15 miles W. of Ingoldſtadt.

NEUCHATEL, a territory of Swiſſerland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, that ſtretches from the Lake of Neuchatel to the limits of the late province of French Comté in France, containing, in length, about 10 leagues, and 4 in breadth. By the death of the Ducheſs of Nemours, in 1707, the ſovereignty of Neuchatel and Vallengin was claimed by Frederic I. king of Pruſſia as heir to the Prince of Orange; his right was acknowledged by the ſtates of the country, and from him it deſcended to his great grandſon, Frederick-William II. The conſtitution of this country is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, except in the two diſtricts of Landeron and Creſſier, where the Romiſh religion is predominant. In 1589, this populous principality entered into a ſtrict alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucerne. The air is healthy and temperate, but the ſoil not every where equally fertile; however, there are large vineyards, which produce white and red wine, which laſt is excellent. The paſtures on the mountains feed a great number of all ſorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forett, beſide large trouts, and other good fiſh, in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active, and induſtrious.

NEUCHATEL, a lake of Swiſſerland, which ſtretches about 24 miles in length, from the town Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, at which extremity it has a communication with the Lake of Bienne by a narrow outlet. Its ſhores, near Yverdun, are covered with country houſes and cultivated farms.

Nevendon, Eſſex, SE. of Billericay.

Nevern, a river in Pembrokeſhire.

NEUFCHATEL, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, capital of a principality of the ſame name; but it is a ſmall place, containing not more than 3000 people. It lies partly on the little plain between the Lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain; and ſome of its ſtreets, in courſe, are very ſteep. The chief article of exportation is wine produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much eſteemed. Manufactures alſo of painted linens and cottons have been eſtabliſhed with ſucceſs. Many public works have been lately executed at Neufchatel, at an expence far exceeding the revenues of this little ſtate; but for theſe they are indebted to a private citizen, Mr. David Pury, who, beſide contributions in his life time, to the amount of 40 000l. left his country heir to a ſum of 160,000l.; he himſelf having none but diſtant relations. Among theſe public works, are the new townhouſe, and the ſuperb cauſeway leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neufchatel has a grand and little council; the firſt is compoſed of 40 perſons; the ſecond conſiſts of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is preſident. Theſe two councils aſſemble regularly every

every month. The town is ſituated on the lake of the ſame name, 25 miles NNW. of Bern.

NEUFCHATEL, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheeſe, and commodiouſly ſeated on the river Arques, 20 miles SE. of Dieppe, and 75 NW. of Paris.

Nevil's Croſs, near Durham; where, in 1346, David Bruce, king of Scots, was defeated and taken priſoner by the Engliſh.

NEVERS, a conſiderable town in the department of Nievre, formerly capital of the Nivernois. It contains ſeveral fine buildings, particularly the ancient ducal palace, and has about 8000 inhabitants. The principal manufactures are china, glaſs, and works of enamel. It is ſeated on the river Loire, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge, and at the end of it a fine large cauſeway, reaching to the town. It is 24 miles NNW. of Moulins.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of Luxemburg.

NEUFCHATEAU, a populous, trading town in the department of Voſges, ſeated in a fertile ſoil, on the river Mouzon, 30 miles NNW. of Epinal, and 150 E. by S. of Paris; alſo a town in the department of the Aiſne, and a town in the department of Lower Seine.

NEUHAUSEN, a town of Samland, in Pruſſia, and a town in the duchy of Courland.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, a very poor town of Carnarvonſhire, ſeated on the Iriſh Channel, oppoſite to Pulhelly. Here Edward I. in 1284, on the conqueſt of Wales, held a round table, in imitation of King Arthur, and celebrated it with a dance and tournament. The concourſe was prodigious; not only the chief nobility of England, but numbers of others from foreign parts, graced the feſtival with their preſence. It is 20 miles SW. of Carnarvon, and 249 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEVIS, a ſmall but very fruitful iſland of the Weſt Indies, divided from the E. end of St. Chriſtopher's by a narrow channel. It is a beautiful ſpot, little more than a ſingle mountain, which is very high in the middle, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are ſprings of freſh water and a hot bath, much of the ſame nature as thoſe of Bath in England. It is divided into 5 pariſhes, and contains one town, Charles Town, which is fortified. It produces, on an average, one hogſhead of ſugar per acre, and about 4000 hogſheads in the whole. The number of inhabitants is about 6000 whites, and about 10,000 negroes. It is ſubject to the Engliſh. Lat. 17. 14. N. lon. 62. 95. W.

NEUMARK, a town in the reſpective territories of Styria, Carniola, Further Pomerania, and of Culm, in Pruſſia; alſo a town in the Upper Palatinate; a town of Saltzburg, Bavaria; and a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony.

NEUSOL, a town of Upper Hungary with great mines of excellent copper ore in the adjacent mountains. It is ſituate on the river Gran, 10 miles N. of Chremnitz, and 104 E. of Vienna.

NEUSTADT, a town of Olmutz, in Moravia; alſo a town in the archduchy of Auſtria, of Koningratz, in Bohemia; of Mentz; of the palatinate of the Rhine; of Wurtzburg, Franconia; of Meiſſen; two of Middle Marche, Brandenburg; a town of Erzgeburg, of Coburg, and of Neuſtadt, all in Upper Saxony; of Calenburg, of Wolfenbuttle, and of Holſtein, in Lower Saxony; of Oppeln, in Sileſia; of Culmbach, Franconia; of Bavaria, on the Danube; of the Circle of Weſtphalia, 26 miles ESE. of Bremen; and of Finland, near the gulf of Bothnia, 24 miles N. of Abo.

Newark, near Glouceſter. *Newark*, Northamp. near Peterborough. *Newark*, Surry, in the pariſh of Send. *Newark*, Eſſex, partly in Norton, and partly in High Ongar.

NEWARK, a flouriſhing town of New America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, 10 miles W. of New York.

* NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a town of Nottinghamſhire, ſeated on the river Trent, over which is a bridge into a ſmall iſland, made by the river. Here is a handſome and moſt ſpacious market place. They trade chiefly in corn, cattle, wool, &c. and there is a conſiderable manufacture of malt, and a ſmall one of ſacking. It once had a magnificent caſtle of great importance, now in ruins. It is 20 miles NE. by E. of Nottingham, and 124 N. by W. of London, on the York road. Market on Wedneſday.

NEWBERN, the largeſt town in the ſtate of N. Carolina, in N. America, the county town of Craven county. It ſtands on a flat, ſandy, point of land, formed by the confluence of the Nens on the N. and the Trent on the S. the former being here a mile and a half wide, and the latter three quarters of a mile. It is 499 miles S. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35. 9 N. lon. 77. 20. W.

Newarne, Glouc. a hamlet in Lidney. *Newbarn*, Herts, S. of St. Alban's. *Newberns*, Camb. N. of Ely. *Newberrys*, Herts, near Aldenham. *Newberry*, Eſſex, near Abury-Hatch. *Newbiggin*, Cumb. SE. of Carliſle. *Newbiggin*, Durham, W. of Lancheſter. *Newbiggin*, Durham, near the Foreſts of Teeſdale, and Lune. *Newbiggin*, Durham, SW. of Biſhop Auckland. *Newbiggin*, Lanc. near the Ken Sands and Foulney Iſle. *Newbiggin*, Northumberland, near Newcaſtle. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. near Norham-Caſtle. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. on the coaſt, S. of Coquet-Iſland, near Seaton, inhabited by fiſhermen. Here is a fine bay, ſecured from ſtorms, by high rocks, and capable of receiving veſſels of 60 tons burthen. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. S. of Hexham. *Newbiggin*, Northumb. SW. of Rothbury. *Newbiggin*, Weſtmorl. N. of Adleby. *Newbiggin*, Yorkſh. NW. of Rumbald-Kirk. *Newbiggin*, Yorſhire, SW. of Whitby. *Newbiggin*, Yorkſh. near Burrowby. *Newbiggin*, Yorkſhire, in Biſhopſdale, W. of Midlam. *Newbiggin*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Newbiggin*, Yorkſ. on the river Are, S. of Skipton, in Craven.

Newbliſs, in Monaghan, Ulſter.

Newbold, Cheſhire, by Aſtbury. *Newbold*, Derbyſ. near Cheſterfield. *Newbold*, Leiceſterſh. NE. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Newbold*, Staffordſ. near Burton-upon-Trent. *Newbold*, Worceſ. near Alderminſter. *Newbold Comin*, Warw. in the pariſh of Lemington Priors. *Newbold, N.* and *S.* Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near N. and S. Cave. *Newbold Pacis*, Warwickſ. a mile from Morton Merial. *Newbold Revel*, Warw. between Brinklow and Monk's Kirby. *Newbold-upon-Avon*, Warwickſh. near Rugby. *Newbold Verdon*, Leiceſterſh. E. of Boſworth. *Newborn*, Suffolk, S. of Woodbridge.

NEWBOROUGH. See GOREY.

NEWBOROUGH, a ſmall town of N. Wales, in the Iſle of Angleſey, once the reſidence of the Princes of Wales, but now principally ſupported by making mats and ſea-reed graſs. It is ſeated on the river Brant, 15 miles SW. of Beaumaris, and 257 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Newborrow, Staffordſh. in Needwood-Forett, 5 miles from Lichfield. *Newbottle*, NE. of Durham. *Newbottle*, Northamptonſh. 2 miles from Brackley. *Newbottle*, Northamptonſh. 1 mile from Harpole. *Newbottle*, a town of Edinburgſh. 1 mile S. of Dalkeith. *Newbottle*, Rutland, NE. of North Luffenham. *New Bounds*, Kent, near Tunbridge Wells. *New Bridge*, Berks. *New-Bridge*, Cornwall, SW. of Kellington. *New Bridge*, Kent, near Staplehurſt. *New-Bridge*, Suſſex, NE. of Petworth.

New Bridge, in Kildare, Leinſter. *New-Bridge*, in Cork, Munſter. *New-Bridge*, in Limerick, Munſter. *New-Bridge*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *New-Buildings*, in Derry, Ulſter.

Newburgh, Lancaſh. W. of Wigan. *Newburgh*, Northumb. near Hexham. *Newburgh*, Yorkſhire, near Burlington. *Newburgh*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Rhidale Vale, 10 miles from York. *Newburn-upon-Tyne*, a village in Northumb. on the W. ſide of Newcaſtle, inhabited chiefly by miners.

*NEWBURY, a large, well-frequented town in Berkſ. with ſpacious ſtreets and a large market-place. It was formerly eminent for the clothing manufacture, and ſtill makes a conſiderable quantity of ſhalloons and druggets, and many of the poor are employed in ſpinning. They alſo ſend a great quantity of malt to London. In the reign of Henry VIII. Orman John Winchcomb, commonly called Jack of Newbury, employed 100 looms in his own houſe; and in the expedition againſt the Scots, marched to Floddonfield with 100 of his own men, all armed and clothed at his own expence; he alſo built all the W. part of the church. It is ſeated on the river Kennet, which abounds with excellent trout, eels, and cray-fiſh, on the great road between London and Briſtol, 16 miles W. of Reading, and 56 W. of London. A well-ſupplied market on Thurſday.

NEWBURY, PORT, a ſea-port of Maſſachuſetts, which carries on a very conſiderable commerce with the W. India iſlands, as alſo the buſineſs of ſhipbuilding largely, and employs a few veſſels in the fiſhery. It is ſituated on the SW. ſide of the river Merrimak, 2 miles from the ſea, and 30 N. of Boſton.

Newby, Cumb. in Irthington pariſh. *Newby*, Yorkſ. near Scarborough. *Newby*, Yorkſ. NW. of Stokeſley. *Newby*, Yorkſ. SW. of Thirſk. *Newby*, Yorkſ. near Settle. *Newby-Hall*, Yorkſ. 2 miles from Boroughbridge. *Newby-Stones*, Weſtmorl. W. of Appleby. *Newby-upon-Swale*, Yorkſhire, in Richmond. *Newby-upon-Wiſk*, Yorkſ. E. of Bedall. *Newcaſtle*, Shropſh. near Clun-Foreſt.

NEWCASTLE, a ſmall town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, ſeated on the river Tyvy, 17 miles NW. of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW. of London. Mark. on Frid.

*NEWCASTLE,

*NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a conſiderable and well-built town in Staffordſh. with a manufactory of cloth, and a large one of hats, here being an incorporated company of felt-makers. In the neighbourhood are many manufactures of ſtone ware, the ſale of which is ſuppoſed to average, annually, about 100,000l. It is ſeated on a branch of the Trent, 15 miles N. of Strafford, and 149 NW. of London.

*NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, the largeſt and moſt populous town in Northumberland, ſituated among ſteep hills, on the Tyne, which is here a fine and deep river; ſo that ſhips of 8 or 400 tons burden may ſafely come up to the town, though the large colliers are ſtationed at Shields. It is ſo ſecure a haven, that veſſels when they have paſſed Tynemouth Bar, are in no danger either from ſtorms or ſhallows. It is defended by Clifford's Fort, which effectually commands all veſſels that enter the river. The town may be conſidered as divided into two parts, of which Gateſhead, on the Durham ſide, is one; and both were joined by a ſtrong bridge, which had ſtood above 500 years. It originally conſiſted of 12 arches, but by the embankment of the river for the purpoſe of forming the quays on the N. ſide, they were reduced to nine. On this bridge were houſes, which, in general, ſtood at ſome diſtance from each other. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of theſe arches, with the houſes that ſtood upon them. This part of the bridge was rebuilt in 1779. The town riſes on the N. bank of the river, where the ſtreets, upon the aſcent, are exceedingly ſteep. Many of the houſes are built of ſtone; but ſome of them are of timber, and the reſt of brick. The caſtle, which is old and ruinous, overlooks the whole town. The exchange, churches, and other public buildings, are elegant; and the quay for landing goods is long and large. Here is a hall for the ſurgeons, a large hoſpital, built by the contribution of the keel-men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; and ſeveral charitable foundations. It is ſituated in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries ſupplied London, all the eaſtern, and moſt of the ſouthern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the ſource of great opulence to Newcaſtle; which, beſides, exports large quantities of lead, ſalt, ſalmon, butter, tallow, and grindſtones; and imports wine and fruit from the S. of Europe, and timber, iron, hemp, &c. from the Baltic and Norway. Ships are ſent hence to the Greenland fiſhery. It alſo poſſeſſes manufactories of ſteel, iron, and woollen cloth; and in the town and neighbourhood are ſeveral glaſs-houſes. The ſtreets in the old part of Newcaſtle are unſightly and narrow, and the buildings greatly crowded together; but ſome of the newer parts are handſome and commodious. The ſuburbs are chiefly inhabited by keel-men, a rough and ſturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ſhips. Newcaſtle was made a borough by William the Conqueror, and the firſt charter which was granted to the townſmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239; but, in 1306, the uſe of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly becauſe it injured the ſale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about that city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may conſider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 400 years. The caſtle was built by Robert Courthoſe, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror. Newcaſtle is 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N. of York, and 271 N. by W. of London, on the great road to Edinburgh. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

NEWCASTLE, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Delaware, firſt ſettled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, and called Stockholm, but afterward taken by the Dutch, and called New Amſterdam. When it fell into the hands of the Engliſh, it was called Newcaſtle. It was the firſt town ſettled on the river Delaware, and was formerly the ſeat of government. It now contains about 60 houſes, which have the aſpect of decay, and is ſeated on the W. bank of the Delaware, 30 miles SSW. of Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, a town or borough, in the county of Dublin, 10 miles WSW. of Dublin.

NEWCASTLE, a county in the ſtate of Delaware; alſo a town of Virginia, and a town, or village, on the N. coaſt of the iſland of Nevis.

Newcaſtle, in Dublin, Leinſter. *Newcaſtle*, in Down, Ulſter. *Newcaſtle*, in Meath, Leinſter. *Newcaſtle*, in Waterford, Munſter.

NEWCASTLE, a handſome town of Limerick, in Ulſter, 114 miles from Dublin.

Newceſtown, in Cork, Munſter.

Newchapel, Northumb. near Morpeth.

Newchapel, Staffordſ. NE. of Newcaſtle-under-

under-Line. *Newchapel*, Surry, in Burſtow pariſh. *New-Church*. Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *New Church*, Kent, 3 miles and a half N. of Romney. *New-Church*, Lanc. S. of Leigh. *New Church*, Monm. W. of Chepſtow Park. *New College Manor*, Berks, in E. Hendred pariſh. *New Court*, Heref. between the old Court Dowlas and the Golden Vale. *Newdigate*, in Surry, 5 miles SE. of Darking. In the E. part of this village is a medicinal ſpring, of the ſame nature as that of Epſom. *New Dyke*, Huntingdonſhire, between Brickmeer and Holme. *Newell Hall*, Yorkſh. N. of Ottley. *Newenden*, Kent, anciently a famous city of the Britons, but razed to the ground by the firſt king of the South Saxons, and rebuilt in the reign of Edward I. It has a bridge over the Rother, which here divides the county from Suſſex, 4 miles SE. of Cranbrook. *Newenham*, E. of Bedford. *Newenham*, Devonſhire, near Axminſter. *Newenham*, Devonſhire, near Plymton. *Newenham*, Hertfordſh. N. of Baldock. *Newenham*, Kent.

NEWENHAM, CAPE, a rocky point of conſiderable height, in the N. Pacific Ocean, on the W. coaſt of N. America. It forms the northern extremity of a vaſt bay, called Briſtol Bay, of which the promontory of Alaſka is the ſouthern boundary. Lat. 58. 42. N. lon. 162. 24. W.

NEWENT, a town of Glouceſterſhire, ſeated on a branch of the Severn, navigable for boats, 8 miles NW. of Glouceſter, and 114 WNW. of London. Some valuable mines of excellent coal, the beds of which are of great magnitude, have been lately diſcovered in this pariſh. A navigable canal is now making from hence to Hereford. Market on Friday.

Newenton, Kent, near Sittingbourn. *Newenton*, Wilts, NW. of Everley Warren. *Newenton*, Wilts, 2 miles N. of Malmſbury. *New Eye Courſe*, Kent, W. of Hithe. *Newfield*, Durham, NW. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Newfield*, Lincolnſh. near Glandford-Bridge.

New Ferry, in Derry, Ulſter.

NEWPIDLER-SEA, a lake of Hungary, 17 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is 20 miles S. by W. of Preſburg.

NEW-FOREST, a foreſt in Hampſhire, ſituated in that part of the county which is bounded on the E. by Southampton-Water, and on the S. by the Engliſh Channel. According to the plan taken of it in 1683 (the laſt on record,) it extends from Godſhell on the NW. to the ſea on the SE. about 20 miles, and from Hardley on the E. to Rin_wood on the W. about 15 miles. It contains within thoſe limits about 92,365 acres, ſtatute meaſure. Of theſe, however, only 63,845 acres are woods and waſte lands, the reſt are incloſed lands, held by the maſter keepers and groom keepers, with their reſpective lodges, purpreſtures or incroachments, &c. There are nine walks in it, and a keeper to every one, under a lord warden, beſides two rangers and a bow-bearer. King Henry VIII. built ſome caſtles in it, and it has now ſeveral pretty towns and villages. It has advantages of ſituation, with reſpect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinage to Portſmouth dock-yards, ſuperior to every other foreſt, having, in its neighbourhood, ſeveral places for ſhipping timber. It was afforeſted by William the Conqueror, who expelled the inhabitants and laid waſte the country for that purpoſe. His ſon, William Rufus, was killed in this foreſt by an arrow ſhot by Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, and which is ſaid to have accidentally glanced againſt a tree.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large iſland lying on the eaſtern coaſt of N. America, between 47 and 52 deg. N lat. It is 850 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the baſe, from E. to W. It is a mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, being covered with ſnow five months in the year. It ſeems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the ſummer-time is viſited by the Eſkimaux Indians. About 500 Engliſh families, however, continue here all the year, beſides the garriſon of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts, or villages, eaſtward, towards Cape Raze, and from thence to Cape Bona Viſta. The remainder, both of the country and coaſt, northward and weſtward, is entirely deſert. The whole coaſt of the iſland is a ſucceſſion of ſpacious and perfectly ſecure harbours, near each other; they all grow gradually narrower from the entrance, ſo that at the end there is ſcarcely room for a a ſingle veſſel to anchor. In the fiſhing ſeaſon it is reſorted to, by, at leaſt, 10,000 people, on account of the fiſhing-banks to the E. of this iſland, for here they cure the cod, which is carried, not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. There is great plenty of veniſon, fiſh, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle; upon which account the inhabitants have not only their clothes and furniture, but likewiſe their proviſions, from England. In 1785, 292 Britiſh

fiſhing veſſels, and 85 Britiſh trading ſhips, carried off from hence 591,276 quintals of fiſh for foreign markets. In 1787, 14,000 ſeamen were thought to be employed in theſe fiſheries.

Newforge, in Down, Ulſter.

Newgate, Linc. near Boſton. *New-Grange*, Yorſ. NW. of Leeds. *New-Hall*, Cheſh. SE. of Stockport. *New-Hall*, Cheſh. W. of Lyme. *New-Hall*, Derbyſhire, near Mansfield. *New-Hall*, Eſſex, near Harlow. *New-Hall*, Eſſex, 2 miles NE. of Chelmsford. *New Hall*, Eſſex, SE. of Malden. *New-Hall*, Herts. near Wadeſmill. *New Hall*, Lanc. NW. of Rochdale. *New Hall*, Lancaſ. near Warrington. *New-Hall*, Lancaſ. near Ormſkirk. *New Hall*, Warw. near Birmingham. *New-Hall*, Warw. S. of Sutton Colfield. *New-Hall*, Yorkſhire, near Barnſley. *New-Hall*, Yorkſhire, near Settle. *New-Hall*, Yorkſh. near Leeds. *Newham*, Northumb. N. of Ellingham. *Newham Cumin*, Northumb. in Veley barony. *Newham*, Derbyſhire. *Newhaven*, Kent, in Thanet Iſle.

NEWHAVEN, a ſmall but populous town of Suſſex, ſeated at the mouth of the river Ouſe. It has a little, though convenient harbour, incloſed with timber piers, and a quay on the E. ſide, and is 7 miles S. of Lewes, and 56 S. of London. Market diſuſed.

NEWHAVEN, a town of Connecticut, flouriſhing with ſeveral kinds of manufactures. It lies round the head of a bay, in Long Iſland Sound. Near the centre of the town is the public ſquare, which is encircled with rows of trees; and on it, or around it, are the public buildings, which are the ſtate-houſe; a univerſity, conſiſting of one college, called Yale College; a chapel; three churches for Congregationaliſts; and one for Epiſcopalians. Newhaven carries on a conſiderable trade with New-York, and the W. India iſlands, and is 70 miles NNE. of New-York.

NEWHAVEN, a town and river in the State of Vermont.

New Hithe, Kent, N. of Malling. *New-Houſe*, Cornw. near Launceſton. *New Houſe*, Middleſex, NW. of Twickenham. *Newick*, Suſſex, N. of Iſield. *Newington*, Kent, near Hithe and Folkſton. *Newington*, Oxfordſ. NE. of Dorcheſter. *Newington Bagpath*, Glouceſterſ. 6 miles from Tetbury. *Newington Bloſſomville*, Bucks, near Oulney. *Newington Butts*, between Southwark and Lambeth, and Walworth. *Newington Green*, Middleſex, between Iſlington and Newington Stoke, chiefly conſiſting of a handſome ſquare, with a graſs plot in the middle. *Newington Longville*, Bucks, near Water Eaton. *Newington Stoke*, Middleſex, the firſt village in the road from Shoreditch to Edmonton. It is extremely populous. *Newinham*, Kent, 4 miles and a half SW. of Feverſham. *New Inn*, Warwickſ. near Birmingham.

New Inn, in Galway, Connaught. *New Inn*, in Tipperary. Munſter, *New Inn*, or *Nineteen Mile Houſe*, in Meath, Leinſter, 19 miles from Leinſter.

Newkirk, Cumb. in Grayſtock pariſh. *Newland*, Cumb. among the mountains, near the head of the Derwent. *Newland*, Dorſetſh. in Sherborn pariſh. *Newland*, Dorſetſh. in Batcomb pariſh. *Newland*, Glouceſ. SE. of Monmouth. *Newland*, Kent, in Stoke pariſh. *Newland*, Warwickſh. in Exhall pariſh. *Newland*, Worceſterſ. near Great Malvern. *Newland*, Yorkſ. E. of Howden. *Newland*, Yorkſ. N. of Hull. *Newland*, Yorkſ. on the Are, SW. of Howden. *Newland*, Yorkſ. on the Calder, a little above Wakefield. *Newlathes*, Cumb. near Carliſle. *Newlathes*, Yorkſhire, N. of Barnetley. *Newleam*, Camb. near Wiſbeach. *Newlin*, Cornw. NW. of St. Michael's. *Newlin*, Cornwall, within Mountſbay, near Penzance. *Newlodge*, Surry SW. of Chertſey.

NEWMARK. See NEUMARK.

*NEWMARKET, a town in Cambridgeſhire, on the borders of Norfolk, conſiſting chiefly of one long well-built ſtreet, the N. ſide in Suffolk, and the S. ſide in Cambridgeſhire. It is chiefly celebrated for horſe-races (its heath being the fineſt courſe in England), and the two meetings in April and October, are the firſt in the kingdom, or, perhaps, the world. It is a great thoroughfare, in the road from London to Norfolk, and is ſituated in a healthy air, 14 miles NNE. of Cambridge, and 60 N. by E. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Thurſday.

NEWMARKET, a ſmall town of Flintſhire, 4 miles NE. of St Aſaph.

Newmeadow, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

New-Mill, in Cork, Munſter. *New-Mills*, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

New Mills, Glouceſterſhire, in Stroud pariſh. *Newminſter*, Northumberland, near Morpeth. *Newmore*, Cumberland, near Carliſle. *Newmore*, Northumberl. in Bothal lordſhip. *Newnd Park*, Suſſex, near Aſhdown-Foreſt.

NEWNHAM, a town of Glouceſterſh. ſeated on the W. ſide of the Severn, over which

which it has a ferry. It has to this day the ſword of ſtate which King John gave with their charter. It is 10 miles SW. of Glouceſter, and 112 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Newnham, Hants, between Hartley-Row and Baſingſtoke. *Newnham*, Northamptonſh. S. of Daventry. *Newnham*, Northumberl. S. of Bamburgh-Caſtle. *Newnham*, SW. of Shrewſbury. *Newnham*, Warwickſhire, a hamlet of Aſton Cantilupe. *Newnham-Bridge*, Worceſ. NE. of Tenbury. *Newnham Courtney*, Oxfordſ. near Chiſlehampton. *Newnham King's*, Warwickſ. on the Avon, oppoſite to Rugby. *Newnham Paddox*, Warwickſh. 5 miles from Rugby. *Newnham Warren*, Oxfordſhire, near Wallingford. *Newnis*, Shropſhire, SW. of Elleſmere. *Newton-Long*, Wilts, between Aſhley and Brokenborough. *New-Park*, Glouceſterſh. S. of Berkeley. *New-Park*, Huntingd. S. of Kimbolton. *New-Park*, Lanc. near Ormſkirk. *New-Park*, Surry, between Kingſton and Richmond. It is one of the fineſt parks in England, made in the reign of King Charles I. and encloſed with a brick wall 11 miles in compaſs. *New-Park*, Worc. near Eveſham. *New-Paſſage*, a ferry on the Severn, 8 or 10 miles above Briſtol, by which the mail is conveyed to Milford Haven. It is much ſafer than the old paſſage called *Auſt Ferry*, a mile or two above it. *New-Place*, Herts, SW. of Sawbridgworth.

*NEWPORT, a town of Tipperary, in Munſter, 86 miles SW. of Dublin.

NEWPORT, a large well-frequented town of Hampſhire, in the Iſle of Wight, with a manufacture of ſtarch. It is called in Latin, Medina, from whence the whole iſland, on the E. and W. ſides of it, is called E. and W. Medina. It is ſituated almoſt in the centre of the iſland, on the river Cowes, (which falls 7 miles below it, into the ſea, and which is navigable up to the quay here for ſmall veſſels), 6 miles S. of Cowes, and 91 SW. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

*NEWPORT, a town in Shropſhire. It has a handſome free-ſchool and a market-houſe; and is 17 miles NE. of Shrewſbury, and 140 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEWPORT, a town of Monmouthſh. ſeated on the river Uſk, 4 miles from its mouth. It has a good harbour, whence it has its name; and is 19 miles SSW. of Monmouth, and 152 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEWPORT, a town of Pembrokeſhire, ſeated at the foot of a high hill, on the Nevern, a fine navigable river, at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name, 18 miles NE. of St. David's, and 235 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEWPORT, a ſmall village of Cornwall, which ſends two members to parliament, 3 miles N. of Launceſton, and 214 W. by S. of London.

NEWPORT, a ſea-port of N. America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland. Its harbour, which is one of the fineſt in the world, ſpreads weſtward before the town, which lies upon a gradual aſcent, and exhibits a beautiful view from the water. It is 20 miles SE. from Providence.

Newport, Devonſhire, one mile from Barnſtaple. *Newport*, Glouceſterſh. in Berkeley pariſh. *Newport*, Eſſex, joins to Debden. The neighbouring fields produce great quantities of ſaffron.

Newport-Key, Yorkſhire, on the Tees, E. of Stockton.

*NEWPORT PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamſhire, ſeated on a ſmall river which ſoon after falls into the Ouſe. It is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, for which it is a ſort of ſtaple; and it flouriſhes conſiderably on that account. It is 14 miles ENE. of Buckingham, 15 SSE. of Northampton, and 51 NNW. of London. A market on Wedneſday for lace, and another on Saturday for corn and proviſions.

NEWPORT PRATT, a ſea-port of Mayo, in Connaught, ſituated on a river which runs into Clew Bay, near its mouth. It is 8 miles W. of Caſtlebar, and 123 NW. of Dublin.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial ſtream, brought from two ſprings at Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordſh. for the ſupply of the metropolis with water. It was finiſhed in 1613, by Sir Hugh Middleton, a rich citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all its windings, is 38 miles and three quarters, and 16 poles long; and is under the management of a flouriſhing corporation, called the New-River Company. See ISLINGTON and AMWELL.

NEWRY, a conſiderable town of Down, in Ulſter, ſituated on the ſide of a ſteep hill, at the foot of which is the NEWRY-WATER, having over it two ſtone bridges, and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, open for veſſels of 70 tons burden, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford-Bay. Newry is ſo much improved in

its ſhipping trade, buildings, and the linen manufacture, that it is now the largeſt town in the county. It is 49 miles N. of Dublin.

Newſam, Yorkſhire, near Howden. *Newſam*, Yorkſh. in the pariſh of Kirby-on-the-Mount. *Newſam*, Yorkſh. NW. of Ravenſworth Caſtle. *Newſam*, Yorkſ. E. of Slingſby Caſtle. *Newſam*, Yorkſ. near Kighley. *Newſam*, Yorkſ. N. of Giſborn. *Newſells-Bury*, Herts, near Royſton. *Newſham*, Durham, on the Tees, 5 miles from Darlington, Barnard's Caſtle, and Richmond. *Newſham*, Northumb. N. of Seaton-Delavale. *Newſham-Abbey*, Linc. NE. of Glandford-Bridge.

NEWSOL. See NEUSOL.

Newſted, Nottinghamſ. in Popplewick pariſh. *Newſtede*, Lincolnſ. between Stamford and Uffington. *Newſtede*, Linc. in Axholm Iſle. *Newthorp*, Nottingh. near Codnor-Caſtle. *Newthorp*, Yorkſh. near Sherborn. *Newtimber*, Suſſex. E. of Stening.

NEWTON, a ſmall town of Lancaſh. communicating with all the late inland navigations. It is 5 miles N. of Warrington, and 190 NW. of London. Market on Saturday. Fairs on Auguſt 12 and May 17.

NEWTON, a town of Montgomeryſh. in N. Wales, ſeated on the river Severn, trading in flannels. It is 7 miles SW. of Montgomery, and 169 WNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

NEWTON, a town of Hampſhire, in the Iſle of Wight. Its creek, or haven, at high water, is able to receive veſſels of 500 tons burden, and affords the beſt ſecurity for ſhipping of any in the iſland. It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 93 miles W. by S. of London. Market diſuſed.

Newton, Berkſhire, near Hungerford. *Newton*, in Hawkſton pariſh, 4 miles from Cambridge. *Newton*, Camb. near Wiſbeach. *Newton*, near Cheſter. *Newton*, Cheſhire, near Middlewich. *Newton*, Cheſhire, NE. of Stockport. *Newton*, Cheſhire, near Malpas. *Newton*, Cheſhire, near Hyle Lake. *Newton*, Cheſhire, near Tattenhall. *Newton*, Cumb. near Solway Frith. *Newton*, Cumb. in Englewood Foreſt, near Penrith. *Newton*, Devonſ. E. of Biddiford. *Newton*, Dorſetſhire, in the Iſle of Purbeck, in Studland pariſh. *Newton*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Newton*, Eſſex, in Great Dunmow pariſh. *Newton*, Glamorganſ. between Cowbridge and Pile. *Newton*, Hampſhire, NW. of King's-Clear. *Newton*, Hampſhire, SE. of Alton. *Newton*, Heref. near Bromyard. *Newton*, Heref. SE. of Leominſter. *Newton*. Lanc. 1 mile S. of Kirkham. *Newton*, Lanc. N. of the Ken Sands. *Newton*, Lanc. NE. of Manchester. *Newton*, Lancaſ. N. of Hornby Caſtle. *Newton*, Leiceſterſ. S. Aſhby-de-la Zouch. *Newton*, Linclonſ. near Fokingham. *Newton*, Lincolnſ. between Gedney-Fen and Cambridgeſhire. *Newton*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Newton*, Norfolk, near Caſtle-Acre, and South-Acre. *Newton*. Northamp. 1 mile from Geddington. *Newton*, Northamp. 2 miles from Archeſter. *Newton*, Northumberland, SW. of Rothbury. *Newton*, Northumb. W. of Morpeth. *Newton*, Nottingh. E. of Cheſterfield. *Newton*, Glouceſterſ. in Rockingham pariſh. *Newton*, Shropſhire, near Welchampton. *Newton*, Shropſh. S. of Wem. *Newton*, Shropſh. in Shrewſbury Liberty. *Newton*, Staff. near Blithfield. *Newton*, Suffolk, near Sudbury. *Newton*, Warw. near Seckington. *Newton*, Warw. NE. of Rugby. *Newton*, Wilts, NW. of Salisbury. *Newton*, Yorkſ. E. of Bedal. *Newton*, Yorkſhire, S. of Eaſingwould. *Newton*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Stokeſley. *Newton*, Yorkſ. near Conſtable Burton. *Newton*, Yorkſhire, N. of Pickering. *Newton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Bowland Foreſt. *Newton*, Yorkſ. N. of Leeds. *Newton*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Wetherby. *Newton-Abbot*, Devonſhire. *Newton-Archdeacon*, Durham, NW. of Darlington. *Newton Bagpeth* Glouceſt. near Tetbury. *Newton-Bank*, Yorkſhire, in Gargrave pariſh. *Newton-Beaulieu*, Durham near Cotham.

Newton Breda, in Down, Ulſter.

Newton Burdet, Leiceſterſ. NE. of Billeſdon.

NEWTON BUSHEL, a large, but meanly built town in Devonſhire, ſeated on the river Teign, 15 miles S. by W. of Exeter, and 188 WSW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Newton Chapel, Cheſh. N. of Preſtbury. *Newton Cold*, Leiceſterſhire, near Aſhby-Folville. *Newton-Dale*, Yorkſhire, N. of Pickering. *Newton, Eaſt*, Yorkſh. on the coaſt E. of Burton Conſtable. *Newton, Eaſt*, Yorkſh. near Rydal. *Newton-Ferters*, Cornw. E. of Leſkard. *Newton-Ferris*, Devonſ. SE. of Plymouth, near Holberton. *Newton Fryers*, Devonſh. near Crediton. *Newton-Hall*, Northumb. by Ovingham. *Newton-Hall*, Yorkſh. E. of New Malton. *Newton-Hall*, Yorkſ. near Ripley. *Newton-Hanſet*, Durham, near

near Brantoft. *Newton Harcourt*, Leiceſterſh. SW. of Billſton. *Newton-in-Mackerfield*, or *the Willows*, Lancaſhire, between Warrington and Wigan. *Newton-Kings*, Derbyſhire, near Repton. *Newton-Kirk*, Northumb. N. of Cheviot-Hills. *Newton Kyme*, Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter. *Newton-Long*, Durham, near Cotham. *Newton Long*, Wilts, near Malmſbury. *Newton Low*, N. of Durham. *Newton-Maiden*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Frampton. *Newton Merrit*, Yorkſh. near Stapleton, on the Tees. *Newton Mulgrave*, Yorkſh. NW. of Whitby. *Newton-Owler*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Newton Petrock*, Devonſ. near Milton. *Newton-Peverel*, Dorſetſh. near Sturminſter-Marſhall. *Newton-Poplar*, Devonſ. near Sidmouth. *Newton Purſell*, Oxfordſhire, SE. of Mixbury. *Newton-Regny*, Cumberland, near Penrith. *Newton, St. Low*, Somerſetſh. between Bath and Penſford. *Newton-Solney*. Derbyſ. on the Dove, near Repton. *Newton, South*, Devonſhire, near Exmouth Bar. *Newton Stacy*, Hampſh. E. of Andover.

NEWTONSTEWART, a town of Wigtonſhire, in Scotland, ſituated on the river Cree, which is navigable for ſmall veſſels to within 2 miles of the town. There is a handſome bridge over this river, whoſe mouth, in Wigton Bay, affords a valuable ſalmon-fiſhery; and ſeveral manufactures have been commenced here with ſucceſs. It is 6 miles N. of Wigton.

Newton-Tony, Wilts, SE. of Ambreſbury. *Newton-Tracey*, Devonſhire, near Biddiford. *Newton-upon Derwent*, Yorkſ. W. of Pocklington. *Newton-upon-Ouſe*, Yorkſ. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Newton-Water*, Huntingdonſh. SE. of Stibinton. *Newton Weld*, Herefordſhire, near Pembridge-Caſtle. *Newton-Well*, Yorkſh. in Newton-Dale. *Newton, Weſt*, Cumb. 2 miles E. of Allenby. *Newton, Weſt*, Norfolk, near Sandringham. *Newton, Weſt*, Northumberland, near Kirk-Newton. *Newton, Weſt*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Bridgewater. *Newton, Weſt*, Yorkſhire, near Burton Conſtable. *Newton-Wood*, Northamptonſhire, near Fotheringay.

Newtown, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Newtown*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Newtown*, in Waterford, Munſter.

Newtown, in Renfrewſh. S. of Paiſley, noted for ſeveral large print-fields. *Newtown*, Cumb. near Scalby-Caſtle. *Newtown*, Durham, N. of Darlington. *Newtown*, Leiceſterſh. near Groby. *Newtown*, Durham, N. of Sunderland. *Newtown*, Northumberland. SW. of Alnwick. *Newtown*, Northumberland, NW. of Rothbury.

*NEWTOWN-ARDES, a town of Down, in Ulſter, in repute for the manufacture of its fine diaper, and other linen. It is agreeably ſeated on the northern point of the Lake of Strangford, which, at low water, affords a fine level ſtrand for many miles, and, at high water, is navigable, the tide flowing up as far as the town. It is 9 miles E. of Belfaſt, and 87 N. of Dublin.

Newtown, Barry, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Newtown Bellew*, in Galway, Connaught. *Newtown-Buller*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter. *Newtown-Cunningham*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Newtown-Forbes*, in Longford, Leinſter. *Newtown-Glens*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Newtown-Gore*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Newtown-Hamilton*, in Armagh, Ulſter.

*NEWTOWN, MOUNT KENNEDY, a town of Wicklow, in Leinſter, 17 miles from Dublin.

*NEWTON-LIMAVADY, a town of Derry, in Ulſter, 106 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Newtown-Saville, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Newtown-Stewart*, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Newtrán, Eſſex, E. of Clavering. *New-Wear*, Monmouthſhire. Here is the fineſt proſpect on the Wye. *Newwood Houſes*, Shropſ. E. of Whitchurch. *Newwork*, Glouceſterſh. near Wotton under-Edge.

NEW-YEAR'S ISLANDS, ſmall iſlands on the N. ſide of Staten-Land, in the S. Atlantic Ocean. Great numbers of ſea-lions, ſeals, and a ſpecies of vultures, reſort to theſe iſlands, together with albatroſſes, large petrels, and penguins. Lat. 54. 46. S. lon. 64. 20. W.

NEYLAND. See NAYLAND.

Neyland, Norfolk, near Wreningham.

NIAGARA, a river of N. America, which forms the communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and runs from S. to N. about 30 miles. At the entrance of this river, on its eaſtern ſhore, on the S. ſide of Lake Ontario, is Fort Niagara, (in lat. 43. 14. N. and lon. 79. W.) about 18 miles N. from which are thoſe remarkable falls which are reckoned among the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. The waters which ſupply the river Niagara, riſe near 2000 miles to the NW. and paſſing through the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, receiving, in their courſe, conſtant accumulations, ruſh, at laſt, with aſtoniſhing grandeur, down a ſtupendous precipice of 140 feet perpendicular; and in a ſtrong

rapid, that extends to the diſtance of about 9 miles below fall nearly as much more. The river then loſes itſelf in Lake Ontario. When the water ſtrikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height in the air, occaſioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the ſun, when it ſhines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

NIBIANO, a town of Placenza, Italy.

Nibley Glouceſtſhire, in Weſtereigh pariſh. *Nibley*, Glouceſterſhire, 2 miles from Wotton-under Edge. *Newtbwaite*, Lancaſh. i. Furneſs Fells.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of Mexico, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N. by Honduras, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the SE. by Coſta Rica, and on the SW. by the S. Sea; being 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 120 in breadth from N. to S. It is conſidered as the garden of Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is wholeſome and temperate; and this country produces plenty of ſugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate, but little wheat. It abounds in black cattle and hogs, but ſheep are ſcarce. Leon de Nicaragua, the capital, is ſituated on the S. ſide of the lake ſo called, near the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 112. 2. N. lon. 85. 40. W.

NICARAGUA, a lake of New Spain, in the province of the ſame name, 200 miles in circumference. It has ſome iſlands in it, and ſtretching from the city of Leon NW. to SE. communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan, called alſo Nicaragua. It is full of fiſh, but infeſted with crocodiles.

NICARIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tine, 18 miles long, and 8 wide. It was anciently called Icaria, and is full of rocks; in the caverns of which the poor inhabitants make their abode. Theſe people are of the Greek church, and about 3000 in number. They apply themſelves to ſwimming and diving for ſponges, and for goods loſt by ſhipwreck. "The richeſt men in the iſland," ſays Thevenot "give their daughters to the beſt divers, who are tried before the maid and her father; and he who remains longeſt under water, wins her." "The women," he adds, "have the aſcendency; and as ſoon as the huſband arrives from any place, in his boat, the wife goes to the ſea ſide, takes the oars, and carries them home; after which the huſband can diſpoſe of nothing without her permiſſion." Lat. 37. N. lon. 26. 4. E.

NICASTRO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

NICE, a county of Italy, (but on the French ſide of the Alps,) bounded on the W. by the ci-devant Provence; on the N. by Piedmont; on the E. by Piedmont alſo, and the territories of Genoa; and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is 36 miles long, 18 broad, and contains about 120,000 inhabitants.

NICE, an ancient and conſiderable ſea-port, on the confines of France and Italy, capital of the county of the ſame name, lately under the protection of the king of Sardinia, but in 1792, united with the French republic. It is very agreeably ſituated, on a ſharp rock, with a ſtrong citadel, at the mouth of the river Pigliou, 4 miles from the river Var, 83 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 83 E. of Aix. Lat. 43. 42. N. lon. 7. 23. E.

NICE. See ISNIC.

NICHABURG, a town of Choraſan, Perſia, famous for a mine of turquois ſtones near it, 30 miles S. of Meſched.

NICHOLAS, ST. a town in the dept. of Meurthe, ſeated on the river Meurthe, 6 miles SE. of Nancy.

Nicholas, St. Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Nicholas, St.* Yorkſhire, near Richmond. *Nicholas, St.* near York. *Nicholas, St.* Kent, in the iſle of Thanet.

Nicholas, St. Devonſhire, an iſland of about three acres in extent, juſt before the mouth of Plymouth-Harbour. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, having a caſtle that commands the entrance to Hamoaze and Catwater. *Nicholas, St.* Glamorganſhire. *Nicholas-Atwood, St.* Kent, near Ramſgate.

NICHOSBUR, a town of Brunn, Moravia, 22 miles S. of Brunn.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, ſituated to the NW. of Sumatra, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bengal. The natives are tall and active, with long faces, black eyes, black lank hair, and copper-coloured ſkins. They are excellent ſwimmers, and ſometimes will overtake ſhips under ſail. They have no corn, but a fruit which ſerves them inſtead of bread, and they catch plenty of fiſh. They are ready to ſupply the ſhips that ſtop there with proviſions, for they have hogs and poultry enough; and, in return, they take iron, linen, and tobacco. The largeſt of theſe iſlands, which gives name to the reſt, is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Its ſouth end is in Lat. 8. 0. N. lon. 94. 23. E.

NICOLAS, ST. one of the moſt conſiderable of the Cape-de-Verd Iſlands, lying between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is of a triangular figure, and about 90 miles

miles in circumference. The centre is mountainous and ſtony, and the coaſts are barren. The inhabitants, who are black or copper-coloured, under the direction of a Portugueſe prieſt, are about 500 in number. Lat. 16. 32. N. lon. 24. 6. W.

NICOLO, ST. the moſt conſiderable and beſt peopled of the Iſles of Tremiti, in the Gulf of Venice, about 12 miles from the coaſt of Italy. It has a harbour, and is in lat. 42. 10. N. lon. 15. 7. E.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Natolia, now called Is Nikmid, or Schmit; ſuppoſed to be the ancient capital of Bithynia. It was formerly very large, as appears by the ruins, and now contains 30,000 inhabitants; who conſiſt of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is ſtill a place of conſequence, and carries on a trade in ſilk, cotton, glaſs, and earthen-ware. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and is ſituated on a bay of the ſea of Marmora, 45 miles ESE. of Conſtantinople.

NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria, 164 miles NW. of Adrianople.

NICOPOLI, or GLANICH, a town of Armenia, 15 miles S. of Erzerum.

NICOSIA, a town of Aſia, capital of Cyprus, ſeated within a chain of mountains, which ſurround it on all ſides, in the centre of the iſland. It is about 3 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypreſs-trees, interſperſed among the houſes, which give the town a rural appearance. Under the family of the Luſignans, Nicoſia was the royal reſidence, and an archiepiſcopal ſee; it contained 300 churches, Greek and Latin, and a great number of palaces and public buildings, the ruinous remains of which atteſt its greatneſs in that and former ages. The church of St. Sophia is a beautiful Greek ſtructure, which the Turks have turned into a moſque. Here the kings of Cyprus were formerly crowned. It is 100 miles SW. of Aleppo. Lat. 35. 12. N. lon. 34. 45. E.

NICOTERA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

NICOYA, a town of Coſta Rica, Mexico, ſituated on the coaſt of the S. Sea, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles SE. of Nicaragua. Lat. 10. 42. N. lon. 85. 7. W.

Nid, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, near Ripley.

NIDAW, or NIDOW, a handſome town and bailiwick of Bern, Switzerland.

Niderdale, Yorkſh. the valley through which the river Nid runs from the bottom of Craven Hills to Ripley; it afterwards paſſes by Knareſborough, and runs into the Ouſe about 7 miles above York.

NIEBLA, a town of Seville, Andaluſia.

NIEMECZ, a ſtrong town of Moldavia.

NIEMEN, a large river, which riſes in the palatinate of Minſk, Lithuania, and empties itſelf into the Curiſch Haff.

NIENBURG, a town of Berg; a town of Munſter; and a town of Hoya; all in Weſtphalia: and a town of Anhalt-Cothen, Upper Saxony.

NIENHUS, a town of Bentheim, Weſtphalia.

NIEPER. See DNIEPER.

NIESTER. See DNIESTER.

NIEUHAUS, a town of Bechin, in Bohemia; a town of Worms, Upper Rhine; and a town of Padeborn, in Weſtphalia.

NIEUPORT, a ſea-port of the ci-devant Auſtrian Flanders, ſituated on a branch of the Yperlee, 8 miles SSW. of Oſtend. The harbour is dry at low water. The chief trade of the inhabitants, who are principally fiſhermen, is the making of nets and cordage for veſſels.

NIGER, a river, ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt in Africa. Its riſe and termination are unknown; but its courſe is ſaid to be from E. to W. running S. of the kingdom of Caſhna toward Tombuctoo, in the ſands of which country it is ſuppoſed to be loſt; but others account the great rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande, to be only ſo many branches or mouths, whereby this vaſt river diſcharges itſelf into the Atlantic. The Africans have two names for this river; namely, Neel il Abeed, or River of the Negroes; and Neel il Kibeer, or the Great River. They alſo term the Nile, *Neel Sbem*; that is, the Egyptian River; ſo that the term *Neel*, whence our Nile is derived, is nothing more than the appellative of River, like Ganges, or Sinde. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traverſes the empire of Caſhna, that no veſſel can aſcend the ſtream; and ſuch is the want of ſkill, or of commercial inducements, among the inhabitants of its borders, that even *with* the current, neither veſſels nor boats are ſeen to navigate. Even the food, which the bounty of the river would give, is in vain offered to their acceptance; for ſuch is the want of ſkill, or ſuch the ſettled diſlike of the people to this ſort of proviſions, that the fiſh are never diſturbed. In the rainy ſeaſon, the Niger ſwells above its banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often ſweeps before it the cattle and cot-

tages of the ſhort-ſighted, or too-confident inhabitants.

Niger, a river in Norfolk, running into the ſea at Clay. *Nighton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nighton*, *St.* Cornwall, SE. of Leſtwithiel.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, capital of the iſland of Falſter, or Hulſter, in the Baltic, 55 miles SSW. of Copenhagen.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, formerly the reſidence of the kings and princes of Sudermania, and now capital of that province. It has ſome manufactures of cloth and Morocco leather, a braſs hammer-mill, and a conſiderable trade by ſea. It is ſeated near the Baltic, 50 miles SW. of Stockholm.

Niland, *Upper* and *Lower*, Dorſetſh. near Great Kington.

NILE, a great river of Africa, which riſes in the mountains of Abyſſinia, called the *Mountains of the Moon*, near the village of Geeſh, in lat. 10. 59. N. lon. 36. 55. E. It runs firſt NE. afterward turns directly E. and enters the great lake Dambia or Dembia, running through it, and paſſing among the rocks, the ſight of it is almoſt loſt. Then it croſſes the country of Nubia, and enters Egypt at Syene, which country it divides into two parts: a little below Cairo, it divides itſelf into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, forms the iſland of Delta. The ancients reckoned eleven mouths of the Nile, of which ſeven were conſiderable; but at preſent there are only two that are navigable at all times; and theſe are at Roſetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is ſeated the Iſland of Raouda, which is almoſt as long as Old Cairo. It is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mekias, or Nilometer, a work of the Saracens, takes up all the breadth of the ſouthern part. Here they obſerve, every day, by means of a graduated column, (erected in the centre of a low chamber, its bottom being level with the bed of the Nile) the increaſe or decreaſe of the waters of that river, and thence the public criers regulate the proclamations they make of theſe events, at different hours, through the city. In ſome parts of this river there are rocks, whence the water falls ſeveral feet, and theſe are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decreaſe. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is leſs than 14 cubits, and above 18; but that 16 cubits is the proper height; and when this happens, they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This river affords plenty of fiſh, and breeds a great number of crocodiles, which are very large and dangerous. The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and when the waters are almoſt gone off, they ſow it with rice, which delights in watery grounds. During the inundation, the little towns, ſtanding upon eminences, look like ſo many iſlands; and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reſervoirs and ciſterns, and is afterward diſtributed into the fields and gardens, as occaſion requires. This inundation of the Nile is cauſed by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyſſinia. Off the mouth of this river, Auguſt 1, 1798. Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelſon took, or deſtroyed, a French fleet of 18 ſail of the line and 2 frigates. The Britiſh fleet conſiſted of thirteen 74-gun ſhips and one of 50 guns: in the French line of battle were 1 of 120 guns, the L'Orient, Admiral Brueys, burnt and blown up, 3 of 80 guns, 9 of 74, and four frigates. The French armament was directed againſt Egypt, where General Bonaparte had previouſly landed with a conſiderable military force.

NIMEGUEN, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Dutch Guelderland, and the chief town of the country of *Betewe*. It has a magnificent town houſe, a citadel, and an ancient palace, and is noted for the peace concluded here, June 30, 1678, between France and the Emperor, Spain and the United Provinces. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Wahal, 35 miles SE. of Utrecht.

Nim-Hall, Herts, near Bell-Bar. *Nimpſield*, Glouceſterſh. 4 miles NE. of Durſley.

NIMPO, or NINGPO, a ſea-port of China, in the province of Chekiang. It is a city of the firſt rank, and is called by Europeans, Liampo. The ſtreets are very narrow, and appear more ſo on account of penthouſes over the ſhops. The Chineſe merchants of Siam and Batavia go thither yearly to buy ſilks; and they have a great trade to Japan, it being but two days ſail diſtant from it. It is ſituated in a plain, which reſembles a garden

garden for its levelneſs and cultivation: it is full of towns and houſes, and divided by a great number of canals. Lat. 30 0. N. lon. 120. 20. E.

Nine-Churches, Weſtmoreland, on the river Eimot, NE. of Penrith.

Nine-Mile-Houſe, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Nine-Mile-Houſe*, in Tyrone, Ulſter, between Dungannon and Omagh. *Nineteen-Mile-Houſe*, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Ninkenholt, Hampſh. NW. of Whitchurch.

NINOVE, a town of Flanders county, ſituated on the Dender.

Niewick, Northumb. in Simondſburn pariſh.

NIO, an iſland in the Archipelago, (anciently called *Ino*, *Ios*, and *Dios*,) S. of Naxia, about 30 miles in circumference. It is fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. "The regular manners and behaviour of theſe iſlanders, one among another," ſays the Count de Choiſeul Gouffier, "with their kind treatment of ſtrangers, revives an idea of the ſimplicity of primitive ages. Men, women, and children, appear eager to do any good offices for travellers, without permitting their ſervants to ſhare in their endeavours. This benevolent diſpoſition is without any mixture of impertinent curioſity or intereſt, but is the genuine remains of ancient hoſpitality. An ingenious gentleman, who was lately on the iſland, experienced the truth of this repreſentation. He could not prevail on any of them to accept the leaſt pecuniary recompence for their trouble; they only required an atteſtation of the welcome he received; their character in this reſpect ſeeming to be what theſe honeſt people chiefly prided themſelves in. The iſland has ſome good harbours. Lat. 36. 43. N. lon. 25. 35. W.

NIORT, a conſiderable town in the department of the Two Sevres, with manufactures of druggets, ſerges, and other coarſe woollen goods. Their dry ſweetmeats are much eſteemed. It is 28 miles NE. of Rochelle.

NIPHON, or HIPHON, an iſland of Aſia, and the largeſt of Japan, being 660 miles in length, and from 150 to 400 in breadth, containing 55 provinces. The principal cities in this iſland are Meaco, Jeddo, Oſacca, Gurunga, and Saccai.

NISHNEI NOVOGOROD, or NISHGÓROD, a populous town of Ruſſia, with a conſiderable trade, capital of the government of the ſame name. As it was the appendage and place of reſidence of the ancient Ruſſian princes many of them lie buried here. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Volga and Occa, 220 miles E. by N. of Moſcow. Lat. 56. 18 N. lon. 46. 30. E.

NISIBIN, a town of Diarbekir, ſituated on the Tigris, 78 mile, SSE. of Diarbek.

NISIDA, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Naples, very fertile, (being a kind of large garden, laid out in ſlopes and terraces) and would be more ſo but for the great number of rabbits. It has a ſmall harbour, called Porto Pavone, and on a neighbouring rock ſtands a lazaretto, where ſhips bound for Naples perform quarantine.

NISMES, an ancient, large, and flouriſhing town, capital of the dept. of Gard. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, a public fountain, a mauſoleum, and an amphitheatre, built by the Romans. The maiſon quarrée, or the ſquare houſe, is a temple of the Corinthian order, in exquiſite taſte, raiſed by the inhabitants of Niſmes, in the year of Rome 754, to the memory of Caius and Lucius, ſons of Agrippa. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. This city was taken by the Engliſh in 1417. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and contanied a ſeminary, a college, an academy of ancient hiſtory and belles lettres, and about 40,000 inhabitants, of whom one third was ſuppoſed to be Proteſtants. It is ſeated in a fine plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle, 27 miles NE. of Montpellier.

NISSA, a town in Servia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name.

NITH, a river of Dumfrieſſhire, which riſes in the monntains to the NW. (ſome ſay in Ayrſhire) and gives the name of Nithſdale to that part of the country through which it flows. A little above Dumfries, it joins the Cairn, and their united ſtreams form a fine eſtuary in Solway Frith.

NITRIA, a famous deſert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Nile, on the S. by the Deſert of Seta, and on the W. by St. Hilarion. It had formerly a great number of monaſteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a ſalt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients, in which they carry on a great trade.

NIVELLE, a town of the late Auſtrian Brabant, having a good manufacture of cambricks. It is 15 miles S. of Bruſſels.

NIVERNOIS

NIVERNOIS, a ci-devant province of France. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It is now chiefly in the depts. of Nievre and Yonne.

Niwegal, Pembrokeſ. in S. Wales.

NIXABOER, or IRAN, a town of Koraſan, in Perſia, near which is a celebrated mine of turquoiſes. The ſword-blades made here are eſteemed the beſt in Perſia.

NIXAPA, a town of Guaxaca, Mexico, 30 miles SE. of Antequera.

NIZZA-DELLA PAGLIA, a town of Montferrat, 14 miles SE. of Aſti.

NOAILLES, a town in the reſpective departments of Vienne and Oiſe.

NOANAGUR, a conſiderable town of Hindooſtan, capital of a diſtrict, on the S. coaſt of the Gulf of Cutch, in Guzerat. It is inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians, who cruiſe for merchant ſhips as far as the entrance of the Gulf of Perſia, and is 160 miles SW. of Amadabad.

Nobber, in Meath, Leinſter.

Nobock, Northumberl. near Hexham.

Nobould, S. of Shrewſbury.

NOCERA, a town of Spoletto, in Italy.

NOCERA-DELLI-PAGANI, a town of Calabria Citra.

Nocton, near Lincoln. *Nocturam*, Cheſhire, in Woodchurch pariſh.

NOGENT, a town in the reſpective departments of Eure, Upper Marne, Loiret, and Sarte.

NOGENT-SUR-MARNE, a town in the department of Paris, 6 miles ESE. of Paris.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a town in the dept. of Aube, ſeated on the river Seine, 25 miles NW. of Troyes.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loire, ſeated on the river Huiſne, 35 miles NE. of Mans.

Nohavel, in Cork, Munſter.

NOIR CAPE, a cape at the W. extremity of Terra del Fuego, in S. America. Lat. 54. 30. S. lon. 73. 18. W.

NOIRMOTIER, a town in the depart. of La Vandee, with a harbour and bay on its E. coaſt, capital of an iſland of the ſame name, which lies in the S. entrance of the river Loire, 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth: it is full of bogs, and yet there are good paſtures.

Noke, Glouc. in Church-Down pariſh. *Noke*, Herefordſ. near Pembridge. *Noke*, Oxfordſhire, near Iſlip. *Nokebill*, Eſſex, near Burntwood. *Nokeholt*, Kent, NW. of Sevenoaks.

NOLA, an ancient town of Lavora Naples, where Auguſtus died, and where bells are ſaid to have been firſt made. The ſilk ſpun here and in the neighbourhood, is much eſteemed.

NOLI, a fiſhing town of Genoa, with a good harbour, 30 miles SW. of Genoa.

Noman's Land, Herts, W. of Hatfield. *Noman's-Land*, Middleſex, between Fulham and Hammerſmith. *Noman's-Moor*, Yorkſh. N. of Maſham.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Darien, ſituated at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name, 30 miles E. of Porto-Bello.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a populous town of Zacatecas, in Mexico.

NOMENY, a town in the department of Meurthe, ſeated on the river Selle, 15 miles N. of Nancy.

NON, or NUN CAPE, a promontory of Morocco, oppoſite to Forteventura, one of the Canary Iſlands. Lat. 28. 20. N. lon. 10. 30. W.

NONA, a ſea-port of the late Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, ſtrongly fortified.

Nonington, Kent, 5 miles SW. of Sandwich. *Nonmonkton*, Yorkſ. E. of Knareſborough. *Nonſuch*, Surry, near Sutton and Epſom, formerly called Cuddington, till a magnificent palace was erected here by Henry VIII. Charles II. gave it to the Ducheſs of Cleveland, who pulled it down, and ſold the materials. *Nonyde-la-Mare*, Somerſ. 2 miles SW. of Frome.

NOORDEN, a ſea-port of E. Frieſland, 15 miles N. of Embden.

NOOTKA. See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Nopton, Northumb, near Shields. *Noberry*, Worceſ. near Inkborough. *Nobery*, Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Noborn*, Kent, S. of Sandwich. *Norborow*, Leic. E. of Hinckley. *Norbrook*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, N. of Sandwich. *Norbury*, Derbyſ. SW. of Aſhburn. *Norbury*, Cheſhire, SE. of Stockport. *Norbury*, Cheſhire, near a lake, NE. of Malpas. *Norbury*, Shropſh. near Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Norbury*, Staffordſh. SW. of Ecteſhal. *Norbury*, Surry, near Leatherhead. *Norbury-Booths*, Cheſhire, near Stopford.

NORCIA, a city of Spoletto, Italy, governed by its own magiſtrates.

Norcot, Berks, near Abingdon. *Norcot*, Middleſex, near Southold.

NORDEN. See NOORDEN.

NORDGAW. See UPPER PALATINATE OF BAVARIA.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, 38 miles N. of Erfurt.

NORDHEIM,

NORDHEIM. See NORTHEIM.

Nordham, or *Northiam*, Suſſex, near Ewhurſt, in Surry.

NORDKIOPING, a large inland town of Eaſt Gothland, Sweden, next to Stockholm in extent. It contains 5 churches, and about 10,000 inhabitants, but the houſes are ſmall and ſcattered. Its ſituation on the Motala is exceedingly picturesque. That river flows through the town, forms a ſeries of cataracts, and is divided into four principal ſtreams, which encircle ſeveral rocky iſlands, covered with houſes and manufacturies. At the extremity of the town is a new and commodious quay. Here are many fabrics of woollen cloth, ſome ſugar-houſes, one of ſnuff, ſeveral paper-mills, 10 mills for grinding corn, 2 copper-mills, and a hammer-mill for braſs. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a ſalmon fiſhery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. Nordkioping is 76 miles SW. of Stockholm.

NORDLAND, a large diſtrict of Sweden, containing 9 towns, and 7 provinces, viz. Hefricia, Helſingia, Medelpadia, Jemptland, Angermania, Weſt Bothnia, and Lerjedalia.

NORDDINGEN. or NORLINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, on the Eger.

Nordon, Dorſetſh. 1 mile N. of Corfe, noted for its fine tobacco-pipe clay.

NORDSTRAND, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Sleſwick, about 36 miles long and 15 wide. Lat. 54. 35. N.

Nordy or *Nortyh Chapel*, Suſſex, near Ravenſey Haven. *Nore*, Surry, SE. of Godalmin.

Nore River, in Waterford, Munſter, paſſes by Kilkenney, and falls into the Barrow, two miles N. of Roſs.

NORFOLK, a county of England, bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean; on the W. by Cambridgeſhire, Lincolnſhire, and the Waſh; and on the S. and SE. by Suffolk. It extends about 60 miles from E. to W. and 40 from N. to S. It contains 33 hundreds, 1 city, 32 market-towns, 660 pariſhes, and about 120,000 inhabitants. The face of this county varies leſs than in moſt tracts of equal extent in England. Not one hill of any conſiderable height is to be seen in the whole county; yet, in moſt parts, its ſurface is broken into gentle ſwells and depreſſions. The ſoil, however, is more various than that of any other county, comprehending all the ſorts that are to be found in the iſland; yet the worſt of them are far from being unprofitable. At the weſtern extremity, is a conſiderable tract or flat, fenny land; and, on the eaſt, a narrow tract of marſhes runs from the ſea, near Yarmouth, to ſome diſtance up the country. Several of the weſtern hundreds, from Thetford northward, are open and bare, conſiſting of extenſive heaths, the ſoil of which is a light ſand, or hungry gravel. The reſt of the county, in general, is arable land, varying in its degrees of fertility. To the NE. the ſoil is a light ſandy loam, eaſy of tillage, and equal in value to the beſt parts of the Netherlands, to which it is ſimilar. The SE. has a richer and deeper ſoil. The middle and ſouth abound in clay; and various parts yield chalk and marl. The products of the county vary according to the ſoil and ſituation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty. Wheat is cultivated in the ſtronger ſoils; but turnips are more generally grown here than in any other part of the kingdom, and from the baſis of the Norfolk huſbandry. The peculiar excellence of this culture is, that the ground never lies fallow, as the turnips ſerve to prepare it for corn, beſide fattening great numbers of cattle. Much buck-wheat is alſo grown in the light ſoils, and uſed for feeding ſwine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter, which is ſent to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. The ſheep are a hardy, ſmall breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger ſize than elſewhere. Rabbits are extremely numerous on the ſandy heaths; and there is likewiſe abundance of game, eſpecially of pheaſants. On the ſea coaſt, herrings and mackarel are caught in great plenty; and Yarmouth in particular, is noted for the curing of red herrings. The air of this country is ſharp and piercing, which throws the ſeaſons more backward than in other counties under the ſame latitude: but, is very wholeſome, particularly in the inland parts. No county has a greater ſhare of river and ſea navigation. The manufactures of Norfolk are chiefly worſted, woollens, and ſilks. Its principal rivers are the Great Ouſe, Nen, Little Ouſe, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, and ſettled by a colony of convicts, ſubordinate to that government. The number of men, by the laſt advices, amounted to 44, the women only to 16. It is a fertile ſpot, and is very hilly. Some

Some of the valleys are tolerably large, but moſt of them are only deep hollows. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The whole iſland is covered with a very thick foreſt, choked with underwood. The timber trees are a ſort of ſpruce pine, reſembling the live oak, a yellow wood, a hard black wood, and a wood reſembling beech. The ſpring is perceptible in our autumn, but the trees are in a conſtant ſucceſſion of flowering and fruiting the whole year round. The flax-plant is more luxuriant here than in any part of New Zealand; but the chief produce is the pine, which grows in great abundance, and to a large ſize, many of the trees being as thick, breaſt high, as two men can fathom, and exceedingly ſtraight and tall. It is very uſeful in building, and ſeems to be durable. The ſoil is rich and deep. In ſummer the heat is exceſſive. All the grain and European plants ſeed in December. From February to Auguſt may be called the rainy ſeaſon. The winter, from April to July, is very pleaſant: there is never any froſt: but when the SW. wind blows, the air is raw and cold. This iſland is well ſupplied with many ſtreams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coaſt are 240 feet high, and quite perpendicular. The want of a ſafe harbour is a great inconvenience; and the vaſt number of coral rocks render anchorage very inſecure. The ſettlement is formed in Sydney-Bay, on the S. ſide of the iſland. Lat. 29. 30. S. lon. 168. 12. E.

Norgill, Yorkſhire, NW. of Barnard's-Caſtle. *Norgrave*, Worceſterſhire, near Upton. *Norham*, Durham, inſulated in Northumberland, and giving name to a tract of country called *Northamſhire*. It ſtands on the Tweed, near the mouth of the Till, 6 miles SW. of Berwick.

Norleaſe, Wilts. *Norleigh*, Cheſhire, near Frodſham. *Norleigh*, Devonſ. near Hamiton. *Norleigh*, Shropſh. SE. of Wenlock. *Normanby*, Linc. 5 miles W. of Market Raiſin. *Normanby*, Linc. N. of Market Raiſin, *Normanby*, Surry, near Aſh. *Normanby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Kirby-Moreſide. *Normanby*, Yorkſ. near Robin Hood's-Bay. *Normanby*, Yorkſ. NW. of Giſborough.

NORMANDY, a ci-devant province of France, on the Engliſh Channel, about 150 miles in length, 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference. It is one of the moſt fertile tracts in France, and abounds in all its productions except wine, but they ſupply that defect by cider and perry. It contains mines of iron and copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France, under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo the firſt duke, having been baptized, Charles gave him his daughter Gilla in marriage. He held Normandy as a fief of the crown of France, and ſo did all of his ſucceſſors after him, till William the ſeventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, but was loſt in the reign of King John, and reunited to the crown of France; the Engliſh, however, ſtill keep the iſlands on the coaſt of Normandy. Rouen was the capital. It now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, Lower Seine, with a ſmall part of Eure and Loire.

Normangate Fields, Northamp. N. of Peterborough. *Normanton*, near Derby. *Normanton*, Derbyſ. S. of Cheſterfield. *Normanton*, Leiceſterſ. S. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Normanton*, Nottingham. by Southwell. *Normanton*, Nott. at Greſthorp. *Normanton*, Nott. on the Soar, nearly oppoſite to Loughborough. *Normanton*, Rutl. E. of the Vale of Catmoſe. *Normanton*, Wilts, near Amesbury. *Normanton*, Yorkſh. NE. of Wakefield. *Norreys*, Devonſ. in Hartland pariſh. *Norridge*, Wiltſhire, near Warminſter. *Norrindon*, Wilts, between Warder-Caſtle and Cranborn-Chace.

Norris, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Norrys, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

NORTGAU. See NORDGAW.

NORTH, DEPARTMENT OF THE, a department of France, adjoining that of Calais, bounded on the NW. by the German Ocean, and on the NE. by Flanders and the late Auſtrian Hainault. It is compoſed of the late French Flanders, French Hainault, and Cambreſis. Douay is the capital.

Northall, Middleſex, a village on the north ſide of Enfield Chace, 3 miles S. of Barnet. *Northall*, Suffolk, near Benacre.

*NORTHALLERTON, a well-built trading town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, conſiſting of only one ſtreet, about half a mile long. It is ſituated in a diſtrict called Alvertonſhire, on a ſmall brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wiſk. It is 30 miles NNW. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. It has a good market on Wedneſday for cattle, corn

ım, &c. Fairs on Jan. 2d, and on St. Bartholomew's Day.

Northam, Devonſ. between Barnſtaple-lay and Biddeford.

NORTHAMPTON, the county town of Northamptonſhire, ſeated on an emi-ence, gently ſloping to the river Nen, hich is joined here by another rivulet, nd has been made navigable to Lynn. It ontains about 1083 houſes and 5200 in-abitants. Its principal manufacture is hat of boots and ſhoes, of which many re made here, and in other parts of the ountry, for exportation. Some ſtock-gs and lace are alſo made here. The ree-fairs of this place are reckoned to xceed all others in the kingdom. It is handſome, well-built town, and has regular, ſpacious market-place, one f the fineſt in England, a good free-hool, and a county infirmary and gaol. Vithin half a mile of Northampton is a ne Gothic ſtructure, called Queen's Croſs, rected by Edward I. in memory of his ueen Eleanor, who, at the hazard of er own life, had ſaved his, by ſucking he poiſon from a wound which he re-eived in the cruſades. This town is a reat thoroughfare, both in the N. and N. roads, and is 50 miles W. of Cam-ridge, 80 SE. of Coventry, and 66 NW. by N. of London. Markets on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs n Feb. 20, April 15, May 4, Auguſt 5 nd 26, Septemeber 19, November 28, nd December 19.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW. by Lei-eſterſhire, and Rutlandſhire, on the N. by Lincolnſhire, on the E. by the coun-ties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford, on the S. by Bucks and Oxford-ſhire, and on the W. by that county and Warwickſhire. It is divided into 20 hundreds, containing a city, 13 market-towns, 336 pariſhes, about 25,000 houſes, and 150,000 inhabitants. The air of this county is very healthy, except in the NE. part near Peterborough, which being ſurrounded and interſected by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the fenny tract ex-tending to the Lincolnſhire Waſhes. With this ſingle exception, Northamp-tonſhire is, in a manner, proverbially re-garded as a fine and pleaſant county; an opinion, confirmed by the number of ſeats of the nobility and gentry which it contains. Its greateſt defect is a ſcarcity of fuel; this is but ſcantily ſupplied by its woods, which, like thoſe in all other parts of the kingdom, have been much diminiſhed by agriculture; and though coal is brought into this county by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. North-amptonſhire, however, poſſeſſes ſome con-ſiderable remains of its old foreſts, par-ticularly thoſe of Rockingham on the NW. and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the S. In this laſt, that fierceſt of Bri-tiſh animals of prey, the wild cat, is ſtill found. There is but one piece of waſte ground in this county, and that is a barren heath near Whittering. The pro-ducts are, in general, the ſame with thoſe of other farming countries. It is, in-deed, peculiarly celebrated for grazing land; the tract eſpecially, which lies from Northampton northward to the Lei-ceſterſhire border. Horned cattle, and other animals, are here fed to extraordi-nary ſizes; and many horſes of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the dyers is cultivated in this part; but the county is not diſtinguiſhed for manufac-tures, excepting ſome of ſerges, tam-mies, ſhaloons, boots and ſhoes; and the trifling one of bone lace. The prin-cipal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beſide which, it is partly watered by the Ouſe, Lean, Cherwell, and Avon. The county-town is Northampton.

Northamſted, Herts, a mile S. of Bark-way. *Northaw*, Middleſex; ſee *Northal*. *Northborough*, Northamp. S. of Market-Deeping. *North Bovey*, Devonſh. near Morton. *North Bradley*, Wilts. *North Brook*, Oxfordſh. W of Biceſter.

NORTH, CAPE, the moſt northern pro-montory in Europe, in the iſland of Mag-gero, on the coaſt of Norway. Lat. 71. 10. N. lon. 26. 2. E.

Northcoats, Linc. between Saltfleet and Grimſby. *Northcot*, Berks, near Abingdon. *Northcot*, Devonſh. on the river Tamar. *Northcot*, Devonſhire, in Leigh-North. *Northcot*, Devonſhire, in Uffculumb pariſh. *Northcot*, Herts, S. of Berkhampſtead. *Northcote*, Glouc. near Cirenceſter. *North Court*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

NORTH CURRY, a pretty conſiderable town of Somerſetſhire, ſeated on the river Tone. It is 20 miles SW of Wells, and 134 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

North-Downs, ſands ſo called, on the coaſt of Wicklow, in Leinſter.

North Down, Kent, near Margate-Bay and the North Foreland. *North Duffield*, Yorkſh. *North End*, Eſſex, N. of Horn-church. *North End*, Middleſex, a hamlet of Finchley. *North-End*, Mid-dleſex, between Walham-Green and the road

road to Hammerſmith. *North-End*, Middleſex, NE. of Hampſtead-Heath. *North End*, Warwickſ. E. of Kineton. *Northerden*, Cheſhire, on the Merſey, W. of Stockport. *Northey*, Glouceſ. near Tewkeſbury. *Northey Iſle*, Eſſex, between Maldon and St. Oſyth Iſland. *Northfield*, Worceſterſ. between Bromſ. grove and Birmingham. *Northfleet*, Kent, on the banks of the Thames, one mile W. from Graveſend, and 21 from London. Vaſt quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous foſſils have been dug up here.

NORTH FORELAND. See FORELAND.

North Hall, Herts, 3 miles N. of Barnet. *North-Hall*, or *North Hold*, Middleſex, NE. of Hayes. *North-Hall-Lodge*, Middleſex, N. of Uxbridge. *North-Haven-Point*, Dorſetſ. by Brankſey-Caſtle.

NORTHEIM, a town of Calenburg, Lower Saxony, which carries on a great trade, and is a well-frequented paſſage, ſeated between the rivers Rhume and Leina, 10 miles N. of Gottingen.

North-Hill, Bedfordſh. N. of South Hill. *North-Hill*, Cornwall, SE. of Launceſton. *Northiam*, Suſſex. *Northington*, Hants, N. of Alresford. *Northland*, Yorkſhire, near Halifax. *Northlands*, Middleſex, near Kenſington Gravel-pits.

*NORTHLEECH, a town of Glouceſ. It has ſeveral alms-houſes, and a free grammar-ſchool, and is ſeated on, or near, the river Leech, 25 miles E. of Glouceſter, and 80 W. by N. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Northorp, Flintſhire. *Northorp*, Linc. near Kirton. *Northover*, Somerſetſh. near Ilcheſter.

North-Rocks, in the harbour of Donaghadee, in Down, Ulſter. From N. to S. they extend about 2 miles, but there is good clean ground between them. The ſouth rock is dangerous, many veſſels have been wrecked on it: it is above a mile from the ſhore.

North-Town, Staffordſh. near King's Bromley.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, receiving its name from being ſituated to the N. of the Humber. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained not only the county now called Northumberland, but alſo Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Durham, Cumberland, and Weſtmorland. It is ſeated on the extremity of England next to Scotland, and is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the biſhopric of Durham, on the W. and SW. by Cumberland, and on the NW. and N. by Scotland. It extends about 64 miles in length from N. to S. and 48 in breadth from E. to W. and is divided into 6 wards, which contain 13 towns, 460 pariſhes, and about 100,000 inhabitants. The air is not ſo cold as might be imagined from the latitude in which it lies, for its ſituation between two ſeas, in the narroweſt part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the temperate breezes of each; and for this reaſon the ſnow ſeldom lies long in Northumberland, except on the tops of high hills. The air is extremely healthful, and many of the inhabitants enjoy health to a great age. The ſoil is various; the eaſtern part being fruitful, having very good wheat, and moſt ſorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the weſtern part is generally barren, it being moſtly heathy and mountainous. The SE. part abounds with pit-coal; the SW. angle has very rich lead-mines, but very little wood. The rivers abound with ſalmon, trout, &c. and the coaſts are rich in cod, ling, turbot, ſoles, &c. This county is well watered by rivers, the principal of which are the Tyne, Tweed, Coquet, and Aln. Alnwick is the county-town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, and a county and town of Pennſylvania, the laſt of which is ſituated on the N. ſide of the Suſquehana, oppoſite Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS, a chain of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean near the NE. coaſt of New Holland. Lat. 21. 18. to 22. 26. S. lon. 149. to 150. 20. E.

Northway and *Newton*, Glouceſt. near Aſhchurch.

NORTHWICH, a handſome town in Cheſhire, chiefly noted for its ſalt-mines, which were diſcovered in the beginning of the preſent century. Here are ſeveral deep brine-pits, from which immenſe quantities of ſalt are raiſed, partly to be purified on the ſpot by re-diſſolving and boiling, and partly to be exported in its crude ſtate. Moſt of the latter goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver. The ſalt-quarries here, (diſcovered within theſe few years, on the S. ſide of the town,) when a perſon is let down into them by a bucket, to the depth of 150 feet, afford a truly pleaſing and picturesque appearance, looking very much like a ſubterraneous cathedral. The extent

extend ſeveral acres, and are ſupported by rows of pillars, having a cryſtal roof, all of the ſame rock, and tranſparent and glittering from the numerous candles burnt there to light the workmen, who dig it away with ſteel pick-axes. The ſtratum of ſalt lies above 40 yards deep: above it is a bed of whitiſh clay. The clear annual duty received by government for Cheſhire ſalt amounts to 200,000l. Here is alſo a large cotton manufacture. Northwich is ſeated on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Dane, by which it communicates with all the the inland navigations,) 20 miles NE. of Cheſter, and 173 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Northwick, Worceſterſ. near Campden in Glouceſterſhire. *Northwick*, Glouceſ. hamlet to Henbury. *Northwold*, Norf. near Methwold. *Northwood*, Shropſh. near of Ellesmere. *Northwood*, Hants, between Havant and Thorney Iſland. *Northwood*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Northwood*, Suſſex, S. of Petworth. *Northwood*, Worceſterſhire, near Kidderminſter. *North Wotton*, Dorſetſ. 5 miles NE. of Thornford. *Nortley Wood*, Suffolk, near Roydon.

NORTON, or CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of Oxfordſhire, with manufactures for horſe clothing and harrateens. It is ſituated on the great poſt road between Worceſter and Oxford, 12 miles NW. of Banbury, and 74 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Norton, Cheſhire, 4 miles from Warrington. *Norton*, Cornwall, near Stratton. *Norton*, Derbyſ. N. of Dronfield. *Norton*, Durham, near Stockton. *Norton*, 3 miles from Glouceſter. *Norton*, Hants, near Selborn. *Norton*, Herts, near Baldock. *Norton*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Norton*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Feverſham. *Norton*, Leiceſ. near Galbey. *Norton*, SE. of Lincoln. *Norton*, Monmouthſh. near Skenfrith-Caſtle. *Norton*, Norfolk, near Loddon. *Norton*, Norfolk, near Fakenham. *Norton*, Northamptonſhire, near Towceſter. *Norton*, Norfolk, near Rockland. *Norton*, Northamptonſhire, near Daventry. *Norton*, Nottinghamſ. in Cukeney pariſh. *Norton*, Shropſhire, near Candover. *Norton*, Shropſhire, NW. of Ludlow. *Norton*, Shropſ. near Atherley. *Norton*, Shropſh. N. of Bridgenorth. *Norton*, Somerſetſh. N. of Pen. *Norton*, Staffordſhire, N. of Chebſey. *Norton*, Staffordſh. near Cank, NE. of the Wurleys. *Norton*, Staffordſh. in the Moors by the Trent, 1 mile W. of Bagnal. *Norton*, Suffolk, near Wulpet. *Norton*, Suſſex, N. of Seaford. *Norton*, Wilts, in Laycock pariſh. *Norton*, Wilts, S. of Malmeſbury. *Norton*, Worceſterſh. N. of Eveſham. *Norton*, Worceſ. E. of Upton, and about a mile N. of Bredon, of which it is a hamlet. *Norton*, SE. of Worceſter. *Norton*, Yorkſh. near New Malton. *Norton*, Yorkſh. between Swaldale and Biſhopſdale-Chace. *Norton*, Yorkſh. SE. of Pontefract. *Norton, Biſhop's*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Spittle-in-the-Street. *Norton-Bovant*, Wilts, E. of Warminſter. *Norton-Brimer*, Oxfordſ. SW. of Witney. *Norton Canon*, Herefordſ. S. of Webley. *Norton, Cold*, Eſſex, near Stow-Maries. *Norton-Conyers*, Yorkſhire, near Rippon. *Norton-Curli*, Warw. near Budbroke. *Norton-Dawney*, Devonſh. near Dartmouth, *Norton Diſney*, Linc. N. of Beckingham. *Norton-Eaſt*, Leiceſterſhire, in Tugby pariſh. *Norton Friars*, or *Midſummer*, Somerſetſ. in Kilmerſdon pariſh. *Norton-in-the-Clay*. Yorkſ. NW. of Boroughbridge. *Norton, Lindſey*, or *Upper*, Warw. W. of Claverdon. *Norton, Malreward*, Somerſetſhire, between Dundry and Penſford. *Norton-Mandeville*, Eſſex, N. of Ongar. *Norton Over*, Oxfordſh. near Chipping-Norton. *Norton Over*, 3 miles from Glouceſter. *Norton-ſuper-Montem*, Norfolk, S. of Attlebridge. *Norton-under-Hambden-Hill*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles from S. Petherton. *Norton Wood*, Norfolk, N. of Foulſham. *Norwell*, Nottinghamſhire, S. of Willoughby.

NORTON SOUND, a large bay of the N. Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America, diſcovered by Captain Cook in his laſt voyage. Lat. 63. N. lon. 161. to 164. W.

NORWALK, a town of Connecticut.

NORWAY, a kingdom in the N. of Europe, the moſt weſterly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is formed naturally into two divisions; namely, Northern and Southern or Proper Norway ſeparated from each other by the ſmall Swediſh province of Herndahl. Northern Norway is a long and narrow ſlip of land, extending as far as Cape North, the moſt northern part of Europe, beyond 71. 0. deg. N. lat. and bounded on the W. and N. by the Northern Ocean, by Swediſh and Ruſſian Lapland on the E. and by Sweden on the S. It is divided into Nordland and Finmark, and comprehended in the government of Drontheim. Southern Norway is bounded on the E. by

by Sweden, and on the S. and W. by the Northern Ocean. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys or Chriſtiania, Chriſtianſand, Berghen, and Drontheim. From its rocky ſoil and northern poſition, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. Mr. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000, who, like the Swiſs mountaineers, are eſteemed good ſoldiers, and are exceedingly attached to their country. The horſes are ſmall, but ſtrong, active, and hardy. In Norway they have a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Griffelfeld, at the command of Chriſtian V. the great legiſlator of this country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, peaſants are free, a few only excepted, on ſome eſtates near Fredericſtadt. The benefits of this code are viſible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peaſants in Norway, and the enſlaved vaſſals of Denmark, though both living under the ſame government. The Norwegian peaſants poſſeſs much ſpirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, yet not inſolent; never fawning, yet paying proper reſpect. The ſame cauſes which afflict the population of Norway, operate likewiſe on the ſtate of tillage; for, although in ſome places vegetation is ſo quick, that the corn is ſown and cut in 6 or 7 weeks, yet the country does not produce ſufficient corn for its own conſumption. It is, however, exceedingly rich in paſture, and conſequently produces much cattle. The fiſheries, particularly on the weſtern coaſt, procure employment and wealth to the natives. The principal fiſh, which, dried and ſalted, furniſh a conſiderable article of exportation, are the cod, the ling, and the whiting; their livers alſo yield train oil, and the ſmalleſt are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extenſive foreſts of oak and pine produce timber ſpars, beams, and planks, beſide charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is uſed as a covering for the roofs of houſes) not only ſupplies fuel, but alſo a kind of wine, which is produced by boring a hole in the trunk, and the wine diſtils into a flaſk placed under it. The twigs of the birch alſo, as well as of the elder and aſpen, are given to horſes in ſcarcity of fodder. The general exports of Norway are tallow, butter, ſalt, dried fiſh, timber and planks, horſes and horned cattle, ſilver, alum, Pruſſian blue, copper, and iron. Norway abounds in lakes and rivers: the former ſo large that they appear like inlets of the ſea but the bays are ſo ſmall, that they appear like lakes. It was formerly governed by its own hereditary ſovereigns, but is now united to the crown of Denmark. The capital is Chriſtiania.

*NORWICH, an ancient, large, and populous city of Norfolk, ſeated on the river Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable hence to Yarmouth, without locks. Although it is 6 miles in circumference the population is not ſo great as might be expected from that circumſtance, for it contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. It has a ſtately ancient caſtle, on a hill, which commands a fine view of the city: the caſtle is the ſhire houſe for the county and the county gaol; the aſſizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. Norwich has a good public library, a city and county hoſpital, a lofty market-house of free-ſtone, and a bridewell built of flints, remarkable for being beautifully cut into regular little ſquares, without any viſible cement. It had formerly 36 parochial churches, beſides monaſteries, and has now 36 churches, beſide the cathedral, chapels, and diſſenting meeting houſes. It had alſo a flint-ſtone wall, now much decayed, about 3 miles in compaſs, which had 40 towers, and was finiſhed in 1309. Here is a free-ſchool founded by Edward VI. and ſeveral other charitable foundations. Norwich has taken the lead in point of commerce and conſequence among the inland towns. For this it was indebted to its great manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and ſtuffs of various kinds, which are ſtill conſiderable, though ſomewhat declining on account of the rivalſhip of the cotton branches, and in conſequence of prohibitions in foreign countries. The manufacture is confined to the city, but the operations of ſpinning and preparing the wool, employ the poor of moſt of the ſmall towns and villages in the county. It is computed that ſtuffs, ſuch as crapes, maſks, camlets, black and white crapes, to the amount of 70,000l. have ſometimes been manufactured here in a year. This city adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the vaſt cargoes of coals, and other heavy goods, which come to it from thence by the river Yare. Here are many good buildings, particularly a very ſpacious market-place; but the ſtreets (that of St. Giles excepted) are narrow and ill-diſpoſed. The market place being on an aſcent, is very clean

has a fine effect. Norwich has 12 gates, 6 bridges over the Yare, about 7500 houſes, and 45,000 inhabitants. It is well ſupplied with proviſions, and is 43 miles N. of Ipſwich, and 100 NE. by N. of London. Markets on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

NORWICH, a town of Connecticut, erected near the head of the river Thames, in a ſituation convenient for mills; at which place and Norwich the executive courts of law are held alternately. Here are conſiderable manufactories for paper, ſtockings, clocks, and watches, chaiſes, buttons, ſtone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work. The number of houſes is about 500. It is 12 miles N. of New London, and 66 SW. of Boſton.

NORWICH, a town of Vermont.

Norwood, a village in Surry, ſituated on a fine hill, in the pariſhes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell, 5 miles S. of London. It is a wildly-rural ſpot, bearing the marks of unimproved nature, and was, ſome years ago, a principal haunt of the gipſies. *Norwood*, Iſle of Wight, in Eaſt Medina. *Norwood*, Kent, near Ramſgate. *Norwood*, Middleſex, a chapel of eaſe to Hayes. *Norwood-Park*, Nottinghamſ. near Southwell. *Noſeley*, Leiceſterſhire, NW. of Hallaton. *Noſtol-Hall*, Yorkſ. E. of Wakefield. *Noſtrop*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds.

NOTEBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburgh, ſeated on an iſland in the Lake of Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It was the capital of the province of Ingria, before Peterſburgh was built, from which it is diſtant 25 miles E.

Notely, Black and *White*, Eſſex, near Braintree. *Notgrove*, Glouceſt. 4 miles NW. of Northleach, *Notley*, Bucks, near Tame, in Oxfordſhire.

NOTO, NUOVO, an ancient, large, and handſome town of Sicily, capital of the Val-di-Noto. It was entirely ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but the inhabitants built another town at ſome diſtance from it. It is 14 miles SW. of Syracuſe.

Notown, Nottinghamſh. near Thurgarton and Blaſeby. *Nottar*, Cornwall, NW. of Saltaſh.

NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamſhire, takes its name from the Saxon, Snottengaham, or Houſe of Dens, ſo called from the ſpacious vaults dug in the rock, in which the ancient Britons are ſuppoſed to have reſided. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a rocky eminence, above the meadows bordering the Trent; on the higheſt part of which ſtands the caſtle, a large, elegant, and noble palace, belonging to the Duke of Newcaſtle, with a moſt extenſive proſpect. It is a large, populous, and handſome town, with a ſpacious market-place, and conſidered as one of the principal ſeats of the ſtocking manufacture; particularly of the finer kinds, as thoſe of ſilk and cotton. It has alſo a manufactory of glaſs and coarſe earthen ware, and a conſiderable trade in malt. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars, cut into the rock. Many of the houſes in the market-place have their fronts ſupported by lofty ſtone columns, which make a very handſome appearance, and at the ſame time afford ſhelter in wet weather. The ſtreets are well paved, and, from their ſituation on a rock, many of them are always clean. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by ſea, and up the river Trent; and many coal pits, within 3 or 4 miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel at little expence. It is 16 miles E. of Derby, and 123 N. by W. of London. Markets on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs on Friday after January 13th, May 7th, Thurſday before Eaſter, and October 2d.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire, on the E. by the latter county, on the S. by Leiceſterſhire, and on the W. by Derbyſhire. Its greateſt length is 48 miles; its greateſt breadth above 20. It is divided into 8 hundreds, and contains 13 towns, 168 pariſhes, and about 150,300 inhabitants. Being agreeably ſituated between the mountainous country of Derbyſhire on the one hand, and the flat of Lincolnſhire on the other, it enjoys ſuch a temperature of ſoil and climate, as to render it one of the moſt fertile and agreeable counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almoſt the whole of the middle and weſtern parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extenſive foreſt of Sherwood, which is the only royal foreſt N. of the Trent, but the wood has in many parts been cleared, and the extent of the foreſt much contracted. A canal from Cheſterfield in Derbyſhire paſſes acroſs the northern part of this county, and joins the Trent juſt as that river ceaſes to be its boundary. The chief products of this county are corn, malt, pit-coal, of which there is great plenty; and a kind of ſtone ſomewhat

like alabaſter, but not ſo hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaſter harder than that of Paris, with which the inhabitants generally plaſter the floors of their upper rooms, inſtead of boarding them. Their other commodities are malt, wool, liquorice, wood, fiſh, and fowl. Their manufactures chiefly conſiſt of frame-work knitting, glaſs, and earthen ware. The principal town is Nottingham.

Nottingham, Dorſetſh. N. of Melcomb-Regis. *Notton*, Dorſetſhire, near Crookſton. *Notton*, Wilts, near Laycock and Corſham. *Notwell Court*, Devonſh. near Topſham.

NOVALE, a ſmall town of the Treviſan.

NOVALLERA, a town and principality in Italy, ſubject to Modena. It is 10 miles NE. of Reggio.

NOVARA, a town of Milan, capital of the Novareſe, containing 17 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, and 18 convents.

NOVA SCOTIA, a peninſula of Acadia, about 240 miles in length, and from 30 to 60 in breadth, joined to the continent by a narrow iſthmus at the NE. extremity of the Bay of Fundy. The whole province was formerly called Nova Scotia, or Acadia, but in 1784 it was divided into two governments, New Brunſwick and Nova Scotia. Several new towns have been founded here, during and ſince the American war; and the country is in many parts cultivated and flouriſhing. The winter laſts here, with great ſeverity, during, at leaſt, 7 months in the year. The ſoil is tolerably fertile, though inferior to that in New England.

NOVA ZEMBLA. See ZEMBLA NOVA.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in Genoa.

NOVI BAZAR, or JENI BAZAR, a town of Bulgaria, ſituated on the river Ibar, 83 miles NE. of Raguſa.

NOVIGRAD, a town and county of Hungary, ſeated on a mountain near the Danube, 14 miles E. of Gran.

NOVIGRAD, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name.

NOVIGRAD, a town of Sclavonia.

NOU-KIANG, the Chineſe name of the river Ava.

NOVOGORODECK, a large town and a palatinate (otherwiſe called *Black* Ruſſia) of Lithuania.

NOVOGOROD, or NOVGOROD, one of the moſt ancient cities of Ruſſia, in the government of the ſame name. It was formerly called Great Novogorod, to diſtinguiſh it from other Ruſſian towns of the ſame appellation. It was the great mart of trade between Ruſſia and the Hanſeatic cities, and made the moſt rapid advances in opulence and population. Its territory extended to the N. as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprifing great part of the province of Archangel, and a large diſtrict beyond the NW. limits of Siberia. At this period its dominions were ſo extenſive, its powers ſo great, and its ſituation ſo impregnable, as to give riſe to a proverb, "Who can reſiſt the gods and Great Novogorod?" But in 1477, this independent republic was obliged to ſubmit to the arms of Ivan Vaſſilivitch I. grand duke of Ruſſia. An enormous bell, denominated by the inhabitants *eternal*, and revered by them as the palladium of their liberty, was removed by their conqueror from Novogorod to Moſcow. It continued, nevertheleſs, the largeſt and moſt commercial city in Ruſſia, and contained, at leaſt, 400,000 people. It was firſt deſolated, in a manner, by the cruelties exerciſed here by Ivan Vaſſilivitch II. in 1570, but its ſplendour was not totally eclipſed until the Czar Peter built Peterſburgh, to which favourite capital he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centred here. It now contains ſcarce 7000 inhabitants; but a vaſt number of churches and convents ſtand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town ſtretches on both ſides of the Volchova, a beautiful river, of conſiderable depth and rapidity, which ſeparates it into two diviſions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia. The cathedral of St. Sophia is one of the moſt ancient in Ruſſia: it was begun in 1044, by Vladimir Yaroſlavitch, duke of Novogorod, and completed in 1050. Several princes of the ducal family of Ruſſia are interred in this cathedral. Novogorod is ſituated near the Lake Ilmen, 92 miles SSE. of Peterſburgh. Lat. 58. 20. N. lon. 32. 45. E.

NOVOGOROD, once an independent republic, finally reduced by Ivan Vaſſilivitch II. in 1570, and united to the Ruſſian empire, of which it now forms a government. It is bounded on the N. by the government of Olonetz, and on the SW. by the government of Pſkov. The capital is of the ſame name.

NOVOGOROD, NISHNEI. See NISHNEI NOVOGOROD.

NOVOGOROD SEVERSKOI, a government of the Ruſſian empire, comprifing part of the Ukraine, or Little Ruſſia. Its capital, which is of the ſame name, is 201 miles SSW. of Moſcow.

NOVOGRODOCK,

NOVOGRODOCK, a town and palatinate of Ruſſian Lithuania, otherwiſe called BLACK RUSSIA, 200 miles ENE. of Warſaw.

Nour-Head, or *Buoy at the Nore*, Kent, in the Thames, oppoſite to Sheerneſs.

Now, a river in Derbyſhire, which runs into the Derwent, below Stratton.

Now-ſtool-Hill, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

Nowton, Suffolk, near Bury.

NOYA, a ſea-port of Galicia, noted for building of ſhips. It is ſituated at the mouth of the Tambro. Lat. 42. 49. N.

NOYERS, a town in the dept. of Yonne, ſeated on the river Serin; alſo a town in the dept. of Lower Alps; and a town in the dept. of the Meuſe.

NOYON, a town in the dept. of Oiſe, ſeated near the river Oiſe, 22 miles NW. of Soiſſons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris.

NOZEROY, a town in the dept. of Jura, 27 miles S. of Beſançon.

Nubey, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, SW. of Tadcaſter. *Nuby*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, SE. of Ingleton.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red Sea, on the S. by Abyſſinia, and on the W. by countries of Africa, of which hardly the names are known. The river Nile runs through it, on the banks of which, and thoſe of the other rivers, it is uncommonly fertile, but in other places barren, ſandy, and in want of water. Money is of no uſe in this country in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a ſmall round ſeed, called doca, or teff, which is very ill taſted. Their houſes have mud walls, being very low, and covered with reeds. The habit of the rich is a veſt without ſleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet; others wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They profeſs to be Mahometans. Great part of the coaſt is under the power of the Turks, as well as the country between Egypt and Dungala; the reſt is compoſed of ſeveral kingdoms, little known. The exports of this country are gold, elephants' teeth, civet, ſandal-wood, and ſlaves. Millet grows in great abundance; and the ſugar-cane is cultivated, but, for want of knowing well how to prepare it, the ſugar is black. The principal diſtricts known to the Europeans are Dungala and Sennaar.

Nuceſtown, in Cork, Munſter.

NUESTRA-SENORA-DE-LA-PAZ, a town of Peru, in the audience of Charcas. It is ſeated in a valley abounding with vines and fruits.

NUESTRA-SENORA-DE-LA-VITTORIA, a town of Tabaſco, Mexico, ſeated on the coaſt of the Bay of Campeachy.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, a town in the Iſle of Luzon, one of the Philippines, ſituated near the N. coaſt, 250 miles N. of Manilla.

NUITS, or NUYS, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, famous for its excellent wines. It is 12 miles S. of Dijon.

Nuke, Northumb. near Beltingham.

NUMIDIA. See BILEDULGERID.

NUN, or VLED DE NUN, a vaſt, but deſert province of Africa, S. of Sus. It is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, nominally dependant on the emperor of Morocco. There is not a ſingle harbour or anchoring place, along a coaſt of 60 leagues, viz. to Cape Bojador.

Nunbrook, Yorkſ. W. of Dewſbury, has a bridge over the Calder. *Nunburnham*, Yorkſhire, E. of Pocklington. *Nunckling*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, NW. of Hornſey.

NUNDYDROOG, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, capital of a conſiderable diſtrict, built on the ſummit of a mountain almoſt inacceſſible. It was beſieged and ſtormed by the Britiſh troops, under Lord Cornwallis, in 1792, after a ſiege which laſted from September 22d to October 18th.

Nuneaton, Wilts, near Cricklade.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickſhire, with a manufactory of woollen cloth. It is ſeated on the river Anker, 8 miles N. by E. of Coventry, and 99 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Nuneham, 5 miles E. by S. of Oxford. *Nunhead*, Surry, in Peckham pariſh. *Nunnely*, Shropſhire, near Wem. *Nunnikirk*, Northumb. S. of Rothbury. *Nunnington*, Yorkſ. between Slingſby-Caſtle and Helmeſley. *Nunn's Green*, near Derby. *Nunny*, Somerſetſh. *Nunny*, Cumberl. N. of Penrith. *Nunriding*, Northumb. 3 miles NW. of Morpeth. *Nunſbrough*, Northumb. near Corbeſter and Hexham, on the banks of the Tyne, on the brink of a precipice 200 feet high, over the fineſt natural theatre in the N. of England. *Nunſtanton*, Durham, on the Skern, E. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Nunthorp*, Yorkſ. N. of Stokeſley. *Nunton*, Wilts, SE. of Saliſbury. *Nunwell*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Nunwich*, Northumb. near the confluence of the Symondburn with the Tyne. *Nupdown*, Glouceſ. in Hill pariſh. *Nupping-End*, Glouceſ. near Aſhelworth.

NUREMBURG, an imperial city, one of the moſt handſome and flouriſhing places in Germany, and capital of Franconia. It is ſeated in a ſandy, barren ſoil, and yet the inhabitants are ſo induſtrious, that they have brought this republic into a very flouriſhing ſtate. It is about 6 miles in circumference, ſurrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers, as alſo with a deep ditch. The river Pegnitz runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts; over it are 6 wooden bridges, and 6 others of ſtone. Among the public buildings, two of the churches, the arſenal, and the very magnificent council houſe, are greatly admired. The townſmen are divided into eight quarters, or parts, and 131 captainſhips. The government is ariſtocratical. The great council is compoſed of 200 perſons, and the ſupreme council of 34 patricians, and of 8 of the moſt reputable tradeſmen. The burgeſſes are very induſtrious, and fine workmen in the arts. Their maps, prints, paintings, and engravings are in high eſteem, as well as their muſical and mathematical inſtruments; nor are they leſs curious in clock-work, and in the ſeveral manufactures of metal, ivory, wood, and alabaſter. The trade in toys made here, and ſold in England by the name of Dutch toys, is conſiderable, though it does not bring in ſo much money to the town as formerly. Here is alſo a famous academy for painting. The anatomical theatre, and the public library, are alſo worth notice. Geography is much indebted to the celebrated ſhop for land charts, eſtabliſhed here by John Baptiſt Homann. In the cleanneſs of their ſtreets, and the neatneſs of their houſes, they imitate the Dutch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the moſt faſhionable modes. Their religion is the Lutheran; yet ſeveral Roman Catholic cuſtoms are ſtill retained in their divine ſervice. The building called the church of the Holy Ghoſt, has a variety of reliques, as alſo the imperial crown, the imperial ſceptre, the globe of the empire, the ſword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors, called the Dalmatic, the golden ſurplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, the ſlippers, and the hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All theſe rarities are placed in a cheſt, which is ſuſpended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of the emperor, or when any perſon of high diſtinction wants to ſee them. The ancient and ſuperb caſtle, or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is ſtill ſtanding at the extremity of the city. It was partly burnt down in 1420, and contains at preſent a granary, a pentagonal tower, and a priſon. Here are four Latin ſchools, beſide a famous college, or univerſity. This town has, in proceſs of time, obtained a conſiderable circle of territory, about 30 miles in diameter, and 100 in circumference, and in which are two large foreſts. Their manufactures are conveyed all over Europe by the means of two large fairs. The houſes are all built of free-ſtone, and are four or five ſtories high. It is ſeated almoſt in the centre of Germany, 55 miles NW. of Ratiſbon, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna.

Nurſted, Wilts, near Devizes. *Nurſted*, Hants, SE. of Petersfield. *Nurſting*, Hants, near Redbridge. *Nurſtre*, Staffordſhire, W. of Wolverhampton. *Nusfield*, Oxfordſh. E. of Wallingford. *Nuthorn*, Devonſ. near Tiverton. *Nuthorn*, Suſſex, NE. of Amberley. *Nutcomb*, Devonſ. in E. Allington parish. *Nutfield*, or *Northfield*, Surry, near Blechingley. *Nuthall*, near Nottingham. *Nuthurſt*, Suſſex, S. of Horſham. *Nutley*, Hants, between Alton and Whitchurch. *Nutley*, Suſſex, S. of Aſhdown Foreſt. *Nutſted*, Kent, 3 miles S. of Graveſend. *Nutwith*, Yorkſhire, near Maſham.

NUYS, or NUCSZ, a town of Cologne, Lower Rhine.

Nybly, Glouceſterſhire, near Durſley.

NYBORG, a ſea-port of Denmark, ſituated on the E. coaſt of the Iſle of Funen, 10 miles E. of Odenſee. The ſhips that paſs through the Great Belt, are obliged to pay toll here.

Nyde, or *Ica*, a river in Yorkſhire, running into the Ouſe at Nun-Monckton.

NYEVRE, a department of France bounded on the N. by the department of the Yonne, and on the W. by the department of the Cher. Nevers is the capital.

NYKOPING. See NICOPING.

NYKOPING, a ſea-port of Denmark, in the Iſle of Zealand, with a conſiderable commerce and a good harbour. Lat. 55. 57. N. lon. 11. 44. E.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, lying on the Gulf of Finland, and to the W. of the province of Carelia. It is about 130 miles in length, and 90 in breadth, and is a level, fertile, pleaſant country, better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces.

Nyland

Nyland Hill, Somerſetſ. S. of Chedder.

NYMBURG, a town of Boleſlau, Bohemia, ſituated near the Elbe, 36 miles ENE. of Prague.

NYMPH-BANK, in St. George's Chanel, about ten leagues off the coaſt of Waterford, in Munſter. It is a great ſhing-bank, abounds with cod, ling, kate, bream, whiting, and other fiſh.

Nynehead, Somerſetſh. N. of Welington. *Nyneton*, Shropſhire, SW. of Bridgenorth.

NYON, a trading town and extenſive ailiwick, of Bern, in Switzerland, ſeated a fertile country, 10 miles N. of eneva.

NYONS, a town in the dept. of Drome, ſeated on the river Aigues, with a fine bridge of one arch, prodigiouſly high, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral ſpring, and ſome manufactories of woollen ſtuffs and ſoap. It is 18 miles NE. of Orange.

NYSLOT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Wiborg, 50 miles NW. of Wiborg.

NYSTADT, a town of Finland, ſeated on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 22 miles NNW. of Abo.

Nyſum, Durham, on the Tees, SE. of Darlington. *Nytimber*, Suſſex, near Pagham.

OACCO, a town and province of Benguela, in Africa.

Oak, Staffordſh. near Bromwich-Weſt. *Oaken*, Staffordſh. near Codſall. *Oak Farm*, Dorſetſ. in Corſcomb pariſh. *Oakfield Green*, Berks, in Mortimer pariſh, towards Reading.

OAKHAMPTON, or OCKINGTON, a town of Devonſhire, with a manufacture of ſerges. It is ſeated on the river Oke, on the road between Launceſton and Crediton, 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Oak-Hill, Eſſex, near Rumford. *Oak-Honour-Hill*, Surry, near Dulwich. *Oakington*, 4 miles from Cambridge. *Oakley Lodge*, Glouceſ. a hamlet of Cirencester. *Oakley*, NW. of Bedford. *Oakley*, Dorſetſhire, 1 mile from Merley. *Oakley*, Staffordſh. near Croxal. *Oakley*, Oxfordſhire, near Chinner. *Oaks*, Shropſ. SW. of Condover. *Oakwell-Hall*, Yorkſ. E. of Halifax. *Oatlands*, Surry, near Weybridge. *Oban*, a village of Argyleſhire, on the ſea-coaſt, S. of Loch Etive. Here is an excellent fiſhing-ſtation, with a cuſtom-houſe: alſo a ſea-port in the county of Inverneſs, 20 miles WNW. of Inverary.

OBASINE, a town in the dept. of Correze, 5 miles S. of Tulles.

OBDACH, a town of Auſtria, in Stiria.

OBERKIRCH, a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 12 miles E. of Straſburg.

OBERLAND, formerly called HOCKERLAND, a fertile and well-cultivated province of Pruſſia.

OBERNDORFF, a town of Hohenburg, in Auſtrian Suabia, on the river Neckar.

OBERNPERG, a town of Bavaria, ſituated on the Inn; and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

OBERSTENFELD, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia.

OBERWESEL, a town of Triers.

Obley, Shropſ. between Clun-Caſtle, and Hopton-Caſtle.

OBOLLAH, a well peopled town of Perſian Irac, beautifully ſituated on the Tigris, near Baſſorah.

Oborn, Dorſetſhire, near Sherborn. *Obridge*, Somerſetſh. between Lediard and Wellington.

O'Brien's-Bridge, in Clare, Munſter.

OBY, a river of the Ruſſian empire, in Aſia, which riſes in the deſert of Iſchimſka, paſſes by Kolivan, and running N. joins the Irtyſh, near Tobolſki; it falls into the Frozen Ocean, in lat. 66. 55. N. lon. 70. 0. E.

Oby, Norfolk, near Thurn.

OCANA, a town of New Caſtile.

Ochelins, Devonſhire, near Exeter.

OCHILLS, the name of ſome verdant and gently-ſwelling hills of Perthſhire, S. of Strathearn.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Wurzburg, Franconia.

Ock, a river in Berkſhire, which runs into the Thames at Abingdon. *Ock*, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Towridge, below Hatherley.

OCKA, a river of Ruſſia, which paſſes by Ocka, Kaluga, and falls into the river Volga, near Niſhnei Novogorod.

Ockbrook, 5 miles from Derby. *Ockenden*, *N.* and *S.* Eſſex, S. of Cranham.

OCKER, a river of Lower Saxony, which paſſes by Wolfenbuttle, Brunſwick, &c. and runs into the Aller, 5 miles W. of Gifhorn.

Ockeridge, Glouceſt. a hamlet to Biſley. *Ockerton*, Oxfordſhire, W. of Banbury. *Ockford*, Dorſetſhire, in Marchwood Vale. *Ockford, Child, Superior* and *Inferior*, Dorſet. E. of the Stour. *Ockford Fitzpaine*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles SE. of Sturminſter Newton. *Ockham*, Surry, SE. of Woking. *Ockleſton*, Cheſhire, S. of Middlewich. *Ockley*, Bucks, NW. of Tame. *Ockley*, Worceſterſhire, near Salwarp. *Ockley, Great* and *Little*, Northamptonſhire, by Rockingham Foreſt. *Ockley Park Houſe*, Shropſ. near Ludlow. *Ockold*, Suffolk, S. of Eye. *Ocull* and *Ocull Pichard*, NE. of Hereford.

OCZAKOW, or OCHZAKOFF, a town lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in new Ruſſia, or the government of Catherinenſlaf. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Dnieper, oppoſite Kinburn, 190 miles N. by E. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 46. 50. N. lon. 33. 16. E.

Odcomb, Somerſetſ. between Crewkern and Yeovil. *Oddeſton*, Leiceſterſ. NW. of Boſworth. *Oddleden*, Weſtmorland, near Croſby-Ravenſworth. *Odeby*, S. of Leiceſter. *Odebill*, Bedfordſh. NW. of Bedford, and near Sharnbrook. *Odel*, Bedfordſhire.

ODENSEE, an ancient town of Denmark, capital of the Iſle of Funen, ſeated on a ſmall river, about 2 miles from the Bay of Stegeſtand, and 75 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 30. N. lon. 10. 17. E.

ODER, a river of Germany, which riſes in Moravia, about 18 miles NE. of Olmutz. It runs NW. through Sileſia, and then into the New Marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a large lake, called the *Friſch Haff*, afterward falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the Iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin.

ODERBURG, a town of Teſchen, Sileſia; and a town of the Middle Marche, Brandenburg: both are ſituated on the Oder.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Deux Ponts, circle of Upper Rhine; and a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 14 miles S. of Mentz.

ODIHAM, a town of Hampſhire, ſituated on a navigable canal, from the Wye and Thames, to Baſingſtoke, 24 miles NE. of Wincheſter, and 42 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Odingley, Worc. 2 miles SE. of Droitwich. *Oddington*, Glouceſt. 2 miles from Stow. *Odington*, Oxfordſh. near Iſlip. *Odſtoke*, Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Odſy Grange*, Hertfordſhire, between Baldock and Royſton.

OELAND, a fertile iſland of Finland, about 70 miles in length and 6 in breadth. It contains about 7000 inhabitants. Lat. 56. 45. N. lon. 16. 40. E.

OEBSFELD, a town of Magdeburg.

OELS, a city and principality of Sileſia, 14 miles ENE. of Breſlaw.

OELSNITZ, a town of the Vogtland, Upper Saxony.

OESEL, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Baltic, about 8 miles in circumference. Lat. 58. 20. N. lon. 22. E.

OETING, a town of Upper Bavaria.

OETING, or OETINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Wirnitz, 16 miles NNW. of Donawert.

OFANTO, a river of Naples (the ancient Aufidus) which riſes near Conza, and falls into the Adriatic, 10 miles W. of Trani.

Ofchurch, Warwickſhire, NW. of Southam.

OFFA'S DIKE, an intrenchment, yet viſible, caſt up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England againſt the incurſions of the Welch. It runs through Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, Montgomeryſhire, and Denbighſhire, to Holywell, in Flintſhire.

Offam, Suſſex, NE. of Arundel.

OFFENBACH, a town of Iſenburg; and a town of Salm; both in the circle of Upper Rhine.

OFFENBURG, a town of Ortenau, in Suabia, ſituated on the Kinzig.

Offenham, or *Uffenton*, Worceſterſh. near Eveſham. *Offerton*, Cheſhire, E. of Altringham. *Offington*, or *Uffington*, Berks, near Faringdon. *Offington*, Suſſex, near Terring. *Offley, Biſhop's* and *High*, Staffordſhire, near Eccleſhall. *Offrd*, near Derby. *Offord*, Warwickſhire, part of the lordſhip of Wooton Haven. *Offord Cluny*, and *Darcy*, Huntingdonſh. near Bugden. *Offton*, Suffolk, SW. of Needham. *Offam*, Kent, 1 mile and a half from W. Malling. *Offley, Great* and *Little*, Herts, SW. and W. of Hitchin: named, perhaps, from Offa the Mercian king, who lived a good while, and died at Great Offley. *Offwell*, Devonſhire, between Axminſter and Honiton.

niton. *Ogborn, St. Andrew's, St. George*, and *Maſſey*, Wiltſhire, N. of Marlborough. *Ogerſtone*, Huntingdonſ. W. of Stilton. *Ogle-Caſtle*, Northumb. NW. of Point Eland. *Oglethorp*, Yorkſ. near Bramham. *Ogmore River*, Glamorganſhire. *Ognerſh*, Surry, 3 miles E. of Godalmin. *Ogſtone*, Derb. NW. of Alfreton. *Ogwell*, *E.* and *W.* Devonſ. 1 mile from Newton-Friars.

OHETEROA, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, 13 miles in circuit, without either harbour or anchorage, and only a bay on the W. coaſt, which is foul and rocky. It is neither ſo populous nor fertile as the iſlands to the northward of it, but the inhabitants diſplay greater ingenuity in carving, cutting, and poliſhing their clubs and ſpears, and in their manufactures of cloth. They form circles round their arms and legs, but have no figures on the other parts of their body. The people are luſty, and rather browner than thoſe of the Society Iſles. Lat. 22. 27. S. lon. 150. 47. W.

OHIO, in N. America, one of the moſt beautiful rivers in the world; it has its ſource in the Alleganv Mountains, and is called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela, at Fort Pitt, when it firſt receives the name of Ohio. It runs a courſe of near 1200 miles, in a SW. direction, till it joins the Miſſiſſippi, about 10 miles above New Madrid, forming the N. boundary of the ſtate of Kentucky, and receiving in its courſe, numbers of large and ſmall rivers. The only diſadvantage this river has, is a rapid, one mile and a half long, and a mile and a quarter broad, called the Falls of Ohio, in latitude 38. 8. N. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, and the deſcent is ſo gradual, that the fall does not, probably, in the whole, exceed 20 feet. When the ſtream is low, empty boats only can paſs and repaſs this rapid; their lading muſt be tranſported by land; but, when high, boats of any burden may paſs in ſafety. Excepting this place, there is hardly a finer river in the world for navigation by boats. At a ſalt-ſpring, near this river, very large bones have been found, far ſurpaſſing the ſize of any ſpecies of animals now in America. The head appears to have been about three feet long, the ribs ſeven, and the thigh bones about four; one of which is depoſited in the library at Philadelphia, and is ſaid to weigh ſeventy-eight pounds. The tuſks are above a foot in length, the grinders above five inches ſquare, and eight inches long. Specimens of theſe bones have been ſent to France and England, where they have been found, upon compariſon, to be remains of the ſame ſpecies of animal that produce the foſſil bones, which have been diſcovered in Tartary, Chili, and ſeveral other places, both of the old and new continent. What animal this is, and by what means its ruins are found in regions ſo widely different, and where none ſuch exiſts at preſent, is a queſtion of difficult deciſion. The bones bear a great reſemblance to thoſe of the elephant. There is no terreſtrial animal now known, large enough to produce them. The tuſks, with which they are equally furniſhed, equally produce true ivory. But, from the form of the teeth, it has been obſerved, that they muſt have belonged to a carnivorous animal, whereas the habits of the elephant are foreign to ſuch ſuſtenance, and his jaws totally unprovided with the teeth neceſſary for its uſe. From the whole, it has been concluded, to the ſatisfaction of naturaliſts, that theſe bones belonged to a quadruped, now unknown, and whoſe race is probably extinct, unleſs it may be found in the extenſive continent of New Holland, whoſe receſſes have not yet been pervaded by the curioſity or avidity of civilized man.

OICH, LOCH, a lake of Inverneſſhire, extending four miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide. It contains ſome little wooded iſlands; and its waters flow through Loch Neſs into the Frith of Murray. It is 4 miles SW. of Fort Auguſtus.

OIRA, a town of Otranto, Naples.

OISANS, a town in the department of Iſere, 28 miles SE. of Grenoble.

OISE, a department of France, lying S. of the department of the Somme. It takes its name from a river which riſes on the confines of Hainault, and paſſing by Noyon, Compeigne, Pontoiſe, &c. falls into the Seine 5 miles S. of Pontoiſe. Beauvais and Compeigne are alternately the capitals.

Oke, Somerſetſhire, near Milverton. *Okebury*, Hants, 6 miles from Andover. *Okeford*, Devonſ. on a river running into the Ex, near Bampton. *Okeford*, Glouc. in Marſhfield pariſh. *Okeford, Child*, or *Okeford, Upper* and *Lower*, Dorſetſ. near Blandford. *Okeford Eſkilling*, or *Shilling*, Dorſetſhire, near Sturminſter.

*OKEHAM, the county town of Rutlandſhire, is pretty well built, and has a free ſchool, and a hoſpital. The firſt

time any peer of the realm comes within the precincts of this lordſhip, he forfeits a ſhoe from the horſe he rides on, to the lord of the manor, unleſs he commutes for it with money. It is ſeated in a rich valley, called the Vale of Catmos, 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 98 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

Okeham, Suſſex, near Lewes. *Okehampton Monks*, Devonſ. near Hatherley. *Okehanger*, Hants, SE. of Alton. *Okehanger Mere*, Cheſhire, S. of Sandbach. *Okehurſt*, Suſſex, N. of Billinghurſt. *Okeley*, Surry, W. of Newdigate. *Okeley*, Suffolk, between Denham and Diſs. *Okeley*, Shropſhire, by Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Okeley, Church* and *North*, Hants, SW. of Baſingſtoke. *Okeley, Eaſt*, or *Water*, Berkſhire, near Bray. *Okeley, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, SW. of Harwich. *Oken*, Staffordſhire, near Codſal, *Okeney*, Bucks, near Newport Pagnel. *Okenſhaw*, Yorkſ. in Burſtall pariſh. *Okenyate*, Shropſhire, near Wrekin-Hill. *Okeover*, Staffordſhire, on the Dove, near Blore. *Okeſey*, Wilts, NE. of Malmſbury. *Oke's-Green*, Derbyſ. S. of Aſhburn. *Oketborp*, Derbyſh. near Aſhby de la-Zouch. *Okewood*, Surry, near Okeley, on the borders of Suſſex. *Okeworth*, Yorkſ. SW. of Keighley. *Okeymour*, Staffordſhire, near Alton.

*OKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, a town of Berkſhire, (but partly ſituated in Wiltſhire,) with a ſmall manufactory of denims, and ſome mills for throwing ſilk. It is 8 miles SE. of Reading, and 32 W. of London. Market on Tueſday.

OKOTZK, one of the four provinces of Irkutsk, in Ruſſia. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eaſtern Ocean. From this port veſſels ſail to Kamtſchatka. The trade between here and Jakutſk is carried on partly by land and partly by water. The journey by land carriage takes up near ſix weeks, as the road lies over mountains, and through moraſſes and thick woods of larch and birch trees. Every thing is carried this way on horſes or rein-deer, the latter of which are furniſhed by the Tunguſians.

Olaves, St. in Waterford, Munſter.

Olaves, St. Suffolk, SW. of Yarmouth.

Okon, a river in Herefordſhire.

Old Abbey, in Cork, Munſter.

Oldacres, Durham, near Sedgfield. *Oldbarrow, or Oldborough*, Worceſterſ. adjoining Warwickſh. near an ancient tumulus or barrow.

Oldbridge, in Louth, Leinſter, 2 miles from Drogheda. A very handſome obeliſk is erected here, on a rock, on the banks of the Boyne, in commemoration of the victory of William III. over his father-in-law, James II.

Oldbury, Glouceſ. in Stapleton pariſh. *Oldbury*, Suſſex, between Chicheſter and Arundel. *Oldbury*, Warwickſ. S. of Atherſton. *Oldbury*, Warwickſ. a mile from Henley in Arden. *Oldbury*, Glouc. in Thornbury pariſh. *Oldbury Chapel*, Staffordſ. 1 mile E. of Dudley-Caſtle. *Oldbury Hill*, Wilts, near E. and W. Kennet. *Oldbury-on-the Hill*, Glouc. 6 miles from Tetbury. *Oldbury on the Severn*, Glouceſ. near Auſt Ferry. *Old Carliſle*, Cumberl. 1 mile S. of Wigton. *Oldcaſtle*, Cheſhire, near Malpas. *Oldcaſtle*, Monmouth. on the Munnow N. of Alterinnis.

*OLD CASTLE, a town of Meath, in Leinſter, 41 miles from Dublin.

Oldcaſtle, in Cork, Munſter.

Old Court-Dowlas, Herefordſh. S. of New-Court.

OLDENBURG, a town and county of Weſtphalia, having E. Frieſland on the W. and the county of Delmonhurſt on the E. It is about 45 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It is a marſhy country, with fat paſtures, but ſubject to great inundations, and is noted for fine horſes. On account of Oldenburg, the king of Denmark, to whom the country belongs, has a ſeat and voice in the Weſtphalian College of the counts of the empire, as alſo at the diets of the circle of Weſtphalia. The town of Oldenburg is 39 miles ESE. of Emden.

OLDENBURG, a town of Holſtein; and a town of Paderborn, Weſtphalia.

OLDENDORF, a town of Schawenburg, Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Weſer.

OLDENZEEL, a town, the capital of Twente, in Overyſſel. The neighbouring diſtrict is called Sallant, or *Zallant*, which, according to ſome authors, means the country of the Saliens or ancient Salii.

OLDELSO, a town of Holſtein, 15 miles W. of Lubeck.

Oldfield, Cheſhire, on the Dee, between Cheſter and Hyle-Lake. *Oldfield*, Linc. SW. of Market Raiſin. *Oldfield*, Yorkſ. near Rippon. *Oldford*, Middleſex, in Stepney pariſh, near Stratford le-Bow and Hackney. *Oldford*, Somerſ. between Frome and Beckington. *Oldham*, Lanc. 6 miles NE. of Manchester.

OLD HEAD OF KINSALE, a rocky promontory of Cork, in Munſter, running far into the ſea. It is 4 miles S. of Kinſale,

ſile, and has a light-houſe on it Hawks and ſea-eagles, or oſpreys, build their neſts among the rocks.

Old-Hurſt, Huntingdonſhire, near St. Ives. *Oldiſh*, Warwickſh. S. of Balſhall. *Oldland*, Glouceſ. near Kingswood-Foreſt.

Old-Merrion, in Dublin, Leinſter near the metropolis. *Old-Mill-Street*, in Cork, Munſter.

Old Mixon, Somerſetſ. near Bridgewater. *Oldmoor*, Northumberland, near Morpeth. *Oldridge*, Devonſhire, SE. of Crediton.

Old Roſs, in Wexford, Leinſter, 63 miles from Dublin.

Oldſtoke, Hampſ. near Micheldever.

Oldſtone, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Oldton, Suffolk, 2 miles from Leoſtoff.

Oldtown, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Oldtown. Northumb. with the Chapel-Houſe, S. of Beltingham. *Oldtown*, Northumb. E. of Oldtown, with the Chapel Houſe. *Oldtown*, Heref. near Alterinnis. *Oldtown*, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Oldwark Spring*, Nottingh. near E. Bridgeford. *Oldwincle*. Northamptonſh. N. of Thrapſton. *Oldwives*, or *Oldwood Leas*. Kent, in Chilham pariſh, *Olpen*, or *Oldpen*, Glouceſterſ 3 miles from Durſley.

OLERON, a town and fertile iſland of France, lying on the coaſt of the department of Lower Charente, 5 miles from the continent. It is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The number of inhabitants is about 12,000. They are moſtly ſeamen. In the reign of Richard I. this iſland was part of the poſſeſſions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, which are called the laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground and ſubſtruction of all their marine conſtitutions.

OLERON, a town in the depart. of Lower Pyrenees, 10 miles SW. of Pau. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, who had the title of Premier Baron of Bearn.

Olewark, Yorkſ. near Boroughbridge.

OLESKO, a town of Belcz, Poland.

OLIKA, a town of Volhynia, Poland.

OLINDA, or FERNAMBUC, a town and juriſdiction in the E. part of Braſil, on the coaſt of the Atlantic. Lat. 8. 13. S.

OLITE, a town of Navarre, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Navarre, but now much reduced. It is 20 miles S. of Pampeluna.

OLIVA, a ſea-port of Pruſſian Pomerania, 10 miles NW. of Dantzick; alſo a town of Valencia.

OLIVENZA, a town of Alentejo.

Ollantigh, Kent, in the pariſh of Wye. *Ollerſet*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Ollerſton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Pickering. *Ollerton*, Cheſhire, SE. of Knottsford.

**Ollerton*, Yorkſ. S. of Sherborn.

OLMEDA, a decayed town of New Caſtile.

OLMUTZ, a trading town of Germany, capital of Moravia, and a circle of the ſame name, with a college, a riding academy, and a learned ſociety. It is well built, populous, and fortified, and is ſeated on the river Morawa, 80 miles N by E. of Vienna, and 97 SSE. of Breſlau.

OLNEY, a town of Bucks, with a conſiderable manufacture of bone lace. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, 12 miles SE. of Northampton, and 56 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

OLONNE, an iſland, town, and harbour, in the dept. of Vendee, 30 miles NW. of Rochelle, and 258 SW. of Paris.

OLONETZ, a town of Ruſſia, famous for its mines of copper and iron, and its mineral ſpring. It is ſituated in the government of Oloneſkoi, on the river Olonza, which falls into the E. ſide of the Lake Ladoga, 104 miles NE. of Peterſburgh.

Olſton, Somerſetſ. near Briſtol.

OLT. See ALAUTA.

OLTEN, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Soleure.

Olton, Staffordſhire, N. of Stone. *Olton, Upper* and *Lower*, Staffordſh. near Norbury. *Olton, Low*, Cheſhire, near Delamere-Foreſt. *Olten End*, or *Oken-End*, Warwickſh. N. of Solihull. *Olveſton*, Glouceſterſh. near Auſt Paſſage.

OLYMPO, or OLYMPUS, a mountain of Natolia, one of the higheſt and moſt conſiderable in Aſia, the top of which is always covered with ſnow; alſo a mountain of Theſſaly, 10 miles N. of Lariſſa.

*OMAGH, a town of Tyrone, in Ulſter, in which the aſſizes for the county are held. It is 86 miles NNW. of Dublin.

OMAN, a province of Arabia, bounded on the N. by the Perſian Gulf, on the E. by the Ocean, and on the S. and W. by extenſive deſarts. It is pretty fertile in barley, lentiles, grapes, dates, and other fruits, and the country affords plenty of cheeſe. It is poſſeſſed by a number of petty ſovereigns or ſchiecks, the moſt conſiderable of whom is called the

the Imam of Oman. The principal towns are Oman, in lat. 24. N. lon. 57. 20. E. and Maſcat.

Omberley, Devonſ. near Torrington.

OMBERSLEY, a town of Worceſterſ. W. of Droitwich. Market diſuſed.

OMBRONE, a town of Sienna, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

OMEGNA, a town of Milan.

OMER, ST. a large and populous town in the department of the Straits of Calais. The hoſpital and college here are worthy of notice. It is ſeated on the river Aa, on the ſide of a hill, 8 miles NW. of Aire, and 135 N. of Paris.

Omerg, in Cork, Munſter.

OMLANDS, or OMMERLANDS, a name given to the environs of Groningen.

OMMEN, a town of Overyſſel, ſituated on the Vecht.

OMMENBURG, a town of Mentz.

OMMIRABI, or MORBEYA, a river of Morocco, which riſes in Mount Atlas, and falls into the Atlantic near Azamor.

OMOA, a ſeaport town in the country of Honduras, in N. America, defended by a fort. Lat. 15. 50. N. lon. 89. 55. W.

ON, a town of Egypt, the ancient Heliopolis, was formerly a conſiderable place, ſeated near the Nile, 10 miles NE. of Cairo, and had a ſuperb temple, dedicated to the Sun. At preſent it is almoſt ruined, and bears the name of Aimkems.

On, High and *Low*, Staffordſhire, NW. of Penkridge.

Oncot, Staffordſhire, near Butterton.

Oneby, Lincolnſhire, N. of Stamford.

ONEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, 5 leagues W. of Atooi, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. Its eaſtern coaſt is high, and riſes abruptly from the ſea; but the other parts conſiſt of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE. point. It produces plenty of yams, and of the ſweet root, called tee, but Captain Cook and Captain King could obtain no other proviſions. Lat. 21. 50. N. lon. 161. 0. W.

ONEGA, or ONEZKOE, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetzkoi, 120 miles in length, and 40 in its mean breadth, has a communication with the Lake Ladoga, and conſequently with Peterſburgh.

ONEGA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Kargapol, in the government of Vologda, and falls into the White Sea, near Oneg, in the government of Archangel.

ONEGLIA, a principality of Italy, nearly ſurrounded by the territory of Genoa, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It conſiſts of three valleys, Oneglia, Maro, and Prela, altogether extending 15 miles from the ſea, and contains 53 towns or villages, and about 14,000 inhabitants. The country produces wine, fruits, and excellent oil. Oneglia, the capital, is 30 miles NE. of Nice.

ONEIDA, LAKE, in the ſtate of New-York, about 20 miles SW. of Fort Stainwix, is 20 miles long and 3 wide.

Ongar, High, Eſſex, NE. of Chipping Ongar.

ONGAR PARK, a town in Eſſex, near High Ongar, from which it is ſeparated by Greenſted and Bobbingworth. Market on Saturday.

ONGOLE, a town and diſtrict in the N. part of the Carnatic, 90 miles NNE. of Cuddapa.

Onhouſe, Suffolk, near Stow Market.

Onibury, Shropſhire, NW. of Ludlow.

Only, Northamptonſhire, E. of Dunchurch.

Onneley, Staffordſhire, NW. of Whitmore.

Onney, a river in Shropſhire, which runs into the Temd, 2 miles NW. of Ludlow.

ONORE, a ſea-port of Canara, on the coaſt of Malabar, 80 miles SSE. of Goa.

ONONDAGO, a river of N. America, which runs from Lake Oneida to Lake Ontario; this laſt lake it enters at Oſwego.

ONRUST, a ſmall iſland of Java, in the harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build and careen their ſhips.

ONSLOW, a county of N. Carolina, and a town of Acadia, in Novo Scotia, 42 miles N. of Halifax.

Onſlow, SW. of Shrewſbury.

ONTARIO, a lake of N. America, about 600 miles in circumference. It abounds with fiſh of an excellent flavour, among which are the Oſwego baſs, weighing three or four pounds. On its S. ſide it receives the waters of Lake Erie, by means of the river Niagara; near the SE. part it receives the river Oſwego; and on the NE. its waters enter the river Iroquois, which river, at Montreal, takes the name of St. Lawrence.

OODOOANNULLAH, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, ſeated on the W. bank of the Ganges, which is high and bold, and at the foot of a chain of hills. The ſituation is eſteemed unhealthy, on account of the foreſts in its vicinity. It was the ſeat of the government of Bengal, under the ſultan Sujah, till he fell in the conteſt for empire with his brother Aurungzebe. The numerous ruins here and in the neighbourhood, evince his paſſion for building; and the great extent of many of them affords a proof of his magnificence. There ſtill

remains

emains a part of the palace, which, in his ime, was nearly deſtroyed by fire. Here s an elegant bridge over the Ganges, uilt by the ſame prince; and famous for he victory gained over Meer Coſſim, in 764, by the late Major Adams; 82 miles *l.* by W. of Moorſhedabad. Lat. 24. 8. N. lon. 87. 55. E.

OONALASHKA, one of the iſlands of he Northern Archipelago, viſited by Capain Cook in his laſt voyage. The native nhabitants of this iſland are, to all appearances, a very peaceable people, having een much poliſhed by the Ruſſians, who ow keep them in a ſtate of ſubjection. As the iſland furniſhes them with ſubſiſtnce, ſo it does, in ſome meaſure, with lothing, which is chiefly compoſed of tins. Fiſh, birds, roots, berries, and even ea-weed, compoſe their food. They dry uantities of fiſh during the ſummer, hich they lay up in ſmall huts for their ſe in winter. They did not appear to e very deſirous of iron, nor to want any ther inſtrument, except ſewing needles, heir own being formed of bone. With hoſe they ſew their canoes, and make heir clothes, and alſo work very curious mbroidery. They uſe, inſtead of thread, he fibres of plants, which they ſplit to the hickneſs required. All ſewing is performed by the females, who are ſhoemakers, taylors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baſkets of graſs, which are both ſtrong and beautiful. Lat. 53. 5. N. lon. 165. 0. W.

OOSTBORCH, a town in the iſland of Cadſand, 4 miles NE. of Sluys.

OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Oeland, 27 miles S. of Borkholm.

OPORTO, or PORTO, a handſome city and ſea-port of Douro, in Portugal, with an excellent harbour. It is noted for its ſtrong wines, upwards of 80,000 pipes of which are exported annually; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal to England, are called Port wines. The road is ſpacious, and will contain a large fleet; that from Brazil ſometimes rides here. Next to Liſbon, it is the richeſt, moſt populous, and moſt commercial town in the kingdom. Here is an arſenal for fitting out ſhips of war, which are built in the docks. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, about 3 miles from the mouth of the Douro, and 147 N. by E. of Liſbon. Lat. 41. 10. N. lon. 8. 21. W.

OPPELN, a town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a fine hoſpital. The chief tribunal of juſtice, and the firſt conſiſtory of Sileſia, were ſettled here in 1742. The principality contains 27 towns, and but few villages. It is fortified in the ancient manner, and is ſeated on the river Oder, 35 miles SE. of Breſlau.

OPPENHEIM, a town and bailiwick in the palatinate of the Rhine.

OPPIDO, a town of Calabria Ultra; and a town of Baſilicata; both in Naples.

Or, or *Ore*, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the ſea at Orford Haven.

ORACH, a town of Turkiſh Boſnia.

ORAN, or WARRAN, a town of Tremeſen, in Barbary, with ſeveral forts, and an excellent harbour. It is ſeated partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly on a plain, almoſt oppoſite to Carthagena, in Spain. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and is ſubject to the Spaniards. On the 8th of October, 1790, this place was nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake, little but the exterior walls being left ſtanding; and 2000 perſons periſhed on this occaſion. It is 160 miles W. by S. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 2. N. lon. 0. 8 W.

ORANGE, an ancient and conſiderable town in the department of Drome. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. The triumphal arch, viſited by connoiſſeurs, and which is 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits. This arch, which was much damaged in 1707 and 1709, was erected by Caius Marius and Luctatius Catulus, after the victory which they obtained over the Cimbri and the Teutones. Here are alſo the remains of a fine amphitheatre, and ſome aqueducts, which eſcaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The principality, which is about 10 miles long, and 7 broad, contains one city, two ſmall towns, and nine villages. The ſovereignty of it was lodged in the Houſe of Naſſau, from 1598 to 1702, when it reverted to Frederic William, king of Pruſſia, on the death of William III. king of England, and ſtadtholder of Holland. By the treaty of Utrecht, however, it was ceded to the houſe of Bourbon. Orange is ſeated in a fine plain, on the little river Aigues, 26 miles N. of Avignon.

ORANIENBURG, a town and palace in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Havel.

Oranmore, in Galway, Connaught.

ORATAVIA, a ſea-port on the W. coaſt of the Iſland of Teneriff, and the chief place of trade, but the harbour is unſafe in a NW. wind. It contains one church and ſeveral convents.

ORBASSAN, a town of Piedmont, 6 miles SW. of Turin.

ORBE,

ORBE, an ancient and handſome town, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, whoſe ſovereignty is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburg. Its romantic ſituation, the boldneſs of the ſingle-arched bridge projecting over the Orbe, the wild ſcenery on the banks of that river, its frequent cataracts, and the various pictureſque views in the neighbourhood, are much admired by travellers. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 24 miles SW. of Friburg.

ORBITELLO, a ſea-port of Sienna, with a good harbour, and well fortified. It is ſubject, however, to Naples. Lat. 42.28. N.

ORBOE, a river of France, which riſes in the mountains of the Cevennes, 8 miles NW. of Lodeve, waters Beziers, and falls into the Gulf of Lyons, 8 miles below that town.

Orby, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Spilſby.

ORCADES, or ORKNEYS, a cluſter of iſlands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are ſeparated by a channel, 20 miles in length, and 6 in its neareſt breadth. Their number has generally been reckoned 30, of which 26 are inhabited; the reſt are called holms, and are uſed only for paſturage. The principal one, called the Main Land, or Pomona, greatly exceeds the others in extent. Beyond this iſland, to the NE. are ſeen, among others, Rowſay and Weſtra, Shappinſha, and Edda, Stronſa, Sanda, and N. Ronalſha. To the S. appear the Iſles of Hoy and S. Ronalſha, with others of inferior note. The currents and tides, which flow between theſe iſlands, are extremely rapid and dangerous; and near the ſmall Iſle of Swinna are two whirlpools, that have been known to ſnatch in boats and light veſſels, which were inſtantly ſwallowed up. The ſtrait, called Pentland Frith, which divides theſe iſlands from the county of Caithneſs, is likewiſe very dangerous to thoſe who are not well acquainted with the tides and currents; eſpecially in paſſing the Pentland Skerries, a cluſter of rocks that lie in the E. entrance of the Frith. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of theſe iſlands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fiſh. The heath on theſe mountains ſhelters grouſe, plovers, ſnipes, &c. but here are neither partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are numbers of ſheep and ſmall black cattle. The products of the valleys and plains are bear (an inferior kind of barley) and oats, but no other ſort of grain. The climate of theſe iſlands is unfavourable; although they do not ſuffer ſo much from froſt and ſnow, as might be ſuppoſed from their northerly poſition. In general, the air is moiſt; and they are often viſited by dreadful ſtorms of wind, rain, and thunder. Their longeſt day is 19 hours and a half; their ſhorteſt four and a half. Thus, for about three weeks in midſummer they enjoy the light of the ſun, almoſt without intermiſſion; but, for the ſame ſpace in winter, that luminary hardly riſes above the horizon, and is commonly obſcured by clouds and miſts. In this gloomy ſeaſon, the abſence of day is ſupplied partly by moon-light. But the radiance of the Aurora Borealis contributes ſtill more effectually to ſupply this want. The almoſt inceſſant corruſcations of theſe meteors are, indeed, ſublimely beautiful; and we, who only ſee the extremities of theſe northern phenomena, have but a faint idea of their ſplendour and their motions, in the higher latitudes. The inhabitants are robuſt and hardy; the inferior claſſes are active and induſtrious, while thoſe of ſuperior rank are diſtinguiſhed for politeneſs and hoſpitality. The Teutonic, or Pictiſh, language, was in general uſe here till the laſt century; but, except in Foula, where a few words are ſtill known by aged people, it is quite loſt. The Engliſh language, with a Norwegian accent, is now generally ſpoken in theſe iſlands, although many of the inhabitants uſe the Norſe. The principal trade of theſe iſlands is with Leith, Hamburgh, and Bergen. Their chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, ſtockings, butter, dried fiſh, herrings, oils, feathers, with ſkins of various kinds, and kelp. The Orkneys contain about 23,000 inhabitants, who are divided into 3 preſbyteries, and 18 miniſteries.

Orchard, Devonſh. between Taviſtock and Oakhampton. *Orchard*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle, 2 miles from Corfe-Caſtle. *Orchard*, Dorſetſhire, in Whitchurch pariſh. *Orchard E.* and *W.* Dorſetſhire, 2 miles from Bedceiſter.

Orchard, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Orchard-Houſe, Middl. E. of Poplar. *Orchardley*, Somerſ. N. of Frome. *Orchard-Portman*, Somerſ. near Taunton. *Orchardſtoke*, Glouceſ. between Cheltenham and Tewkſbury. *Orchard-Windham*, Somerſ. in a vale between Stamford, Brett, and Nettlecomb. *Orcharton*, Devonſ. near Modbury. *Orcheſton, St. George* and *St. Mary's*, on or near Saliſbury plain, NE. of Hatchbury.

ORCHIES, an ancient town in the dept. of the North, 14 miles SSE. of Liſle.

ORCHILLA, a ſmall iſland, or rather a cluſter of iſlands, in the W. Indies, near the

the coaſt of Terra Firma. The ſoil, from its flatneſs, is ſalt, and conſequently, produces few plants. The only animals found here are goats and lizards. Lon. 65. 20. W. lat. 12. N.

Orde, E. and *W.* Northumberland, near Norham.

ORDINGEN, a town of Cologne.

ORDUNA, a town in Biſcay, 20 miles SW. of Bilboa.

Ordſall, Nottinghamſ. E. of Redford.

OREBRO, a long, narrow town of Sweden, capital of the province of Nericia. Here are manufactures of fire-arms, cloth, and tapeſtry; and they carry on a conſiderable trade with Stockholm, acroſs the Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga; ſending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular to that capital. Orebro is ſeated near the weſtern extremity of the Lake Hielmar, (being quite ſurrounded with water (88 miles SSW. of Stockholm.

OREGRUND, a ſea-port of Upland, in Sweden, ſeated on the Gulf of Bothnia, 34 miles NNE. of Upſal.

OREL, a government of Ruſſia. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the rivers Occa and Orel, 176 miles SW. by S. of Moſcow.

ORELLANA. See AMAZON.

ORENBURG, a province and its capital in the government of Ufa, in Ruſſia, ſituated on the Ural, 180 miles S. of Ufa.

ORENSE, a town of Galicia, ſituated on the Minho, 37 miles SE. of Compoſtella. It is noted for hot and moderately warm ſprings, the waters of both which are ſalutary in ſeveral diſtempers.

ORFA, or ROHA, a conſiderable town of Diarbec, which formerly belonged to Perſia, but is now in the Turkiſh dominions. It is a place of very good trade, dealing in carpets of ſeveral ſorts, ſome of which are made here. It is ſeated on the river Euphrates, 83 miles NE. of Aleppo.

ORFORD, a ſea-port of Suffolk, formerly a conſiderable fiſhing town, but the ſea has retired from it many years. Here is a handſome church, whoſe ſteeple is a ſea-mark; and near it are the ruins of an old caſtle, as alſo of a priory, St. George's Chapel, and a houſe where ſeamen's wives uſed to pray for the ſafety of their husbands. It is ſaid to have had once 12 churches; but it has now only about 300 houſes. There is a light-houſe at Orfordneſs, which is of great uſe to ſeamen. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Ore, (after it has joined the Ald) 18 Miles E. of Ipſwich, and 88 NE. of London. Market on Monday.

Orgarſford, a village near Poole, in Dorſetſhire, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of pennyroyal, here called *organ*, that is produced in the neighbourhood. *Orgarſwick*, Kent, 3 miles and a half NE. of New Romney.

ORGAZ, a town of New Caſtile.

ORGELET, a town in the department of Jura, ſeated at the ſource of the river Valouſe, 30 miles N. by E. of Bourg.

ORGON. See ARGUN.

Orgrave, Staff. near King's Bromley.

ORGUEIL, MOUNT ORGUEIL, or GOURY, a neglected caſtle on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey, 5 miles W. of St. Helier.

ORIA, a town of Otranto, Naples.

ORIENT, or PORT L'ORIENT, a regular and handſome town in the dept. of Morbihan, built in 1720, by the French E. India Company, who made it the excluſive mart of their commerce. The harbour, which is good, but not ſpacious, is oppoſite Port Louis, and at the bottom of the ſame bay. It is 5 miles SSW. of Hennebon.

ORIGUELA, a town of Valencia, with a univerſity; and a town of Arragon.

ORJIVA, a town of Granada, in Spain.

ORIO, a town of Guipuſcoa, ſeated at the mouth of the river Orio; and a town of Negroponte, in the Archipelago.

ORISSA, a province of Hindooſtan, bounded by Bahar and Bengal on the N. by Berar on the W. by the northern circars on the SW. and the bay of Bengal on the SE. The ſoil is flat and moiſt, but fertile, and the heat exceſſive. The diſtrict of Midniapour, in this province, is ſubject to the Engliſh E. India Company: but all the reſt belongs to the Berar Mahrattas.

ORISTAGNI, a town of the Iſland of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air; and is ſeated on the weſtern coaſt, on a bay of the ſame name 38 miles NW. of Cagliari.

Oriſtown, in Meath, Leinſter.

ORKNEY ISLANDS. See ORCADES.

ORLAMUNDA, a town of Altenburg, Upper Saxony, ſubject to the Duke of Saxe Gotha. It is ſeated at the conflux of the rivers Sala and Orla, 24 miles ESE. of Erfurt.

Orlaſton, Kent, N. of Appledore.

ORLANDO, a cape on the N. coaſt of Sicily, 15 miles W. of Patti.

ORLEANOIS, a ci-devant province of France, which, with the Blaiſois and Chartrain, is divided into the three departments

ments of Loir and Cher, Loiret, and Eure and Loir. It is divided by the river Loir into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country. Orleans is the capital.

ORLEANS, a large, ancient, and handſome city of France, capital of the dept. of Loiret. It is built in the form of an oval, and contains 6 principal gates, 22 pariſhes, and about 40,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but the houſes are generally ill-built. That of the Fauxbourg of Paris is of a prodigious length. The commerce conſiſts in wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly ſugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. About 100,000 cwts. of loaf ſugar are ſent annually from Orleans; a great part of which is taken by the merchants of Paris. Sheep ſkins and ſtockings, both knit and woven, form alſo a conſiderable article of trade. This city has, or lately had, a ſociety of natural philoſophy, natural hiſtory, &c. and a public library. The environs are very pleaſant; particularly the ſuburb of Olivet, on the left ſide of the Loire, which has a communication with the city by a bridge, the boldneſs and lightneſs of which are equally admired. It conſiſts of 9 arches; the centre one of which is 100 feet wide. Orleans is ſeated on the river Loire, 30 miles NE. of Blois, and 60 SSW. of Paris. Lat. 47. 54, N. lon. 1. 59. E.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, commences at the river Loire, about two leagues above Orleans, croſſes the Foreſt of Orleans, and the plain which ſucceeds it, joins the canal of Briarie, near Montargis, and paſſing by Nemours, falls into the river Seine. It was finiſhed in 1682, and has 30 locks in its courſe, which is about 18 leagues in extent.

ORLEANS, FOREST OF, near the city of that name, contains 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. It is one of the moſt conſiderable of all France; and the ſales of its timber and underwood produce annually about 100,000 livres.

ORLEANS, NEW, a city of N. America, capital of Louiſiana, built in the time of the regency of the Duke of Orleans. In 1788, ſeven-eighths of it were deſtroyed by fire; but great progreſs has been ſince made in rebuilding it. Here are 2 convents, a pariſh church, magazines, forges, and ſome public buildings. The houſes are chiefly of wood, on foundations of brick. It never contained above 1500 inhabitants, and is ſeated in a rich, fertile ſoil, and with an excellent climate, on the E. ſide of the Miſſiſippi, 54 miles from its mouth. Lat. 30. 2. N. lon. 89. 53. W.

ORLEANS, an iſland and town in the middle of the river St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

ORLOVSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the N. by the governments of Smolenſk and Kaluga, and on the SE. by the governments of Kurſkoi and Voroneſkoi.

Orlton, Herefordſhire, near Richard's-Caſtle. *Orlton*, Shropſhire, near Wellington. *Orlton*, Worceſterſhire, near Lindridge.

ORMOND, the northern diviſion of the county of Tipperary, in Munſter.

Ormeſby, St. Margaret's and *St. Michael's*, Norfolk, on the coaſt, near Caſtor light-houſe. *Ormeſby*, Yorkſhire, W. of Giſborough. *Ormeſby, North*, Linc. NW. of Louth. *Ormeſby, South*, Linc. SW. of Alford. *Ormſhead-Hall*, Weſtmorland, NW. of Kirby-Steven. *Ormſide*, Weſtmorl. near Appleby.

*ORMSKIRK, a handſome town of Lancaſhire, ſeated near the Grand Canal, 30 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 206 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

ORMUS, an iſland at the entrance of the Gulf of Perſia, about 10 miles in circumference. Here is neither ſweet water nor graſs, it being, ſtrictly ſpeaking, no better than a rock of ſalt. The very duſt of the country, within land, is white and pure, as well as pungent to the taſte. It was formerly the greateſt mart in the Eaſt, being viſited by ſhipping from India, Africa, Egypt, and Arabia, as well as by caravans, who carried on a regular trade acroſs the country, and brought with them immenſe quantities of the richeſt and moſt valuable commodities. At certain ſeaſons of the year, there was a prodigious reſort of merchants from all countries, beſide factors who conſtantly reſided here, particularly Venetians. The houſes were then about 4000 in number, and contained 40,000 inhabitants. The Portugueſe conquered this iſland in 1507, and kept it till 1622, when the Perſians, by the aſſiſtance of an Engliſh ſquadron of 9 ſail, took the place and demoliſhed the houſes. The trade was then transferred to Gamb[illegible]n. It is now almoſt deſerted, yet is ſtill the key of the Perſian Gulf, on account of the commodiouſneſs of its harbour. Lat. 27. 20. N. lon. 56. 25. E.

ORNANS a town in the department of Doubs. In its vicinity is a well, which, during

luring the time of the great rains, overflows in ſuch a manner as to inundate the djacent country. The fiſhes which it liſgorges are called *umbres*. There is a imilar well about a league from Veſoul. Ornans is ſeated on the Louve, 8 miles E. of Beſançon.

ORNE, a department of France, part of the ci-devant Normandy, bounded on the N. by the depart. of the Calvados, and on the W. by the depart. of the Channel. It takes its name from a river which riſes in it, and paſſing by Sees, Argentan, &c. falls into the Engliſh Channel 8 miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

ORONOOKO, a river of South America, which riſes in Popayan, within 160 miles of the S. Sea; and, after a courſe of 1380 miles NE. enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 8. 30. N. lon. 59. 50. W. where its impetuoſity is ſo great, that it ſtems the moſt powerful tides, and preſerves the freſhneſs of its waters to the diſtance of 12 leagues out at ſea.

ORONSA, a ſmall, fertile iſland, one of the Hebrides, 16 miles W. of Jura.

ORONTES, or ELL-AASI, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 18 miles below Antioch.

OROPESA, a town of New Caſtile; and a town of Valentia.

OROPESA, a town of La Plata, S. America, 180 miles NW. of La Plata.

Orpeth, Durham, in the pariſh of Cheſter-le-Street.

ORPHEA, a river of the Morea, formerly *Alpheus*, a famous river of Arcadia.

Orpington, Kent, a mile S. of St. Mary Cray.

ORR, a river of Scotland, which riſes near New Galloway, in Kircudbrightſhire, and watering the town of Orr, flows ſouthward, and falls into the Solway Frith, 10 miles E. of Kircudbright.

Orrator, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

Orrel, Lancaſhire, SW. of Wigan.

Orrery, a barony in Cork, Munſter.

ORSCHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mohilev, ſeated on the Dnieper.

Orſet, Eſſex, SW. of Horndon. *Orſingbury*, Northamp. near the Walgrave. *Orſlow*, Staffordſ. N. of Blimhill.

ORSOWA, a town of Servia, built on both ſides of the Danube, 75 miles E. of Belgrade.

ORSOY, a town of Cleves, on the Rhine.

Orſton, Nottinghamſ. E. of Bingham.

ORTA, a town in the Patrimonio; a town in the Milaneſe; and a town in the Capitanata, Naples; all in Italy.

ORTEGAL, a cape and town on the N. coaſt of Galicia. Lat. 43. 48. N. lon. 7. 35. W.

ORTENAU, a tract of country in Suabia, ſituated between the Briſgau, the marquiſate of Baden, the Black Foreſt, and the Rhine.

ORTENBURG, a town of Carinthia; a town of Lower Bavaria; and a town of Hanau Munzenburg, Upper Rhine.

ORTHEZ, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, ſeated on the river Gave-de-Pau, 20 miles NW. of Pau.

ORTON, a town of Weſtmorland, 12 miles SW. of Appleby, and 271 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

ORTONA, a ſea-port of Abruzzo Citra.

Orton, Northamptonſhire, near Rothwell. *Orton*, or *Overton*, Cumberland, near Thurſby, *Orton, Great* and *Little*, Cumberland, near Carliſle. *Orton-on-the-Mount*, Leiceſterſhire, near Hog's Norton.

ORVIETO, a town, capital of a diſtrict of Italy, in the Pope's territories. In this place is a deep well, into which mules deſcend, to fetch up water by one pair of ſtairs, and aſcend by another. It is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Pagli and Chiana, 20 miles NNW. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome.

Orwell, Cambridgeſh. near Wimble. *Orwell*, Wilts, near Bradford.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which riſes in the middle of the county, runs SE. by Ipſwich, and uniting with the river Stour from Maningtree, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipſwich, it is called the Gipping.

OSACA, a town of Niphon, Japan, with a large magnificent citadel. It has a harbour, and is one of the moſt populous and trading places of that iſland. Here they proclaim the hours of the night by the ſound of different inſtruments of muſic. Lat. 35. 20. N. lon. 133. 45. E.

Oſbaldeſton, Lancaſh. NW. of Blackburn, *Oſbaldwick*, Yorkſhire, near Stockton-Moor. *Oſbaſton*, NE. of Shrewſbury. *Oſberton*, Leiceſ. NE. of Boſworth. *Oſberton*, Nottinghamſh. in Worksop pariſh. *Oſborne*. Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Oſburnby*, Lincolnſh. N. of Fokingham. *Oſend*, Eſſex. near the harbour of Harwich. *Oſendike*. Yorkſ. SE. of Tadcaſter. *Oſeney Iſlands*, in the meadows near Oxford; it is formed by the river Iſis.

OSERO,

OSERO, or OSORO, a town and iſland in the Adriatic, lately ſubject to the Venetians, having that of Cherſo to the N. to which is joined by a bridge. The coaſt abounds with ſardines and mackarel. Lat. 44. 48. N. 14. 50. E.

OSEY ISLANDS, or OSEYH, St. in Blackwater-Bay, near Malden, in Eſſex, in the pariſh of Great Totham, is covered with wild fowl at certain ſeaſons. Here the coal ſhips for Malden unload their cargoes.

Oſgarby, Linc. near Boothby Pannel. *Oſgarthorp*, Leiceſterſhire, near Colorton. *Oſgodby*, Lincolnſ. near Market-Raiſin. *Oſgodby*, Yorkſhire, near Selby. *Oſgodby*, Yorkſhire, S. of Scarborough.

OSIMO, a town of Ancona.

Oſlaſton, Derbyſhire, in the pariſh of Sutton-on-the-Hill.

OSMA, a town of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Douro.

Oſmaſton, near Derby. *Oſmington*, Dorſetſ. near Weymouth. *Otmondſton*, or *Scbole*, Norfolk, on the borders of Suffolk, in the road between Ipſwich and Norwich. *Oſmondthorp*, Nott. in Southwell pariſh. *Oſmondthorp*, or more properly *Oſwinthorp*, Yorkſ.E. of Leeds; once a royal village, and the ſeat of the Northumbrian king, Oſwin. *Oſmotherley*, Yorkſ. NE. of Northallerton.

OSNABURGH, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, with a univerſity. The beer of this place is highly eſteemed in the other parts of Germany. It is ſeated on the river Haze, 24 miles NNE. of Munſter, and 75 W. of Hanover. Lat 52. 24. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

OSNABURG, THE BISHOPRIC OF, a province of Weſtphalia, bounded on the N. and W. by the biſhopric of Munſter, and on the S. by the county of Ravenſburg, about 40 miles in length, and from 16 to 24 in breadth. It is divided into 7 bailiwicks, and abounds in cattle and hogs, almoſt half of the biſhopric conſiſting of heath lands. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is ſpinning of yarn, and manufacturing a coarſe kind of linen, which is conveyed by the Engliſh, Dutch, and Spaniards to Guinea and America, and annually brings into the country about a million of rix-dollars. The biſhopric is poſſeſſed by papiſts and Proteſtants alternately, the Proteſtant being always choſen out of the houſe of Brunſwick Lunenburg. The preſent biſhop, is Frederick duke of York, ſecond ſon of the king of Great Britain. Oſnaburgh is the capital.

OSNABURGH ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered and named by Capt. Wallis, in June, 1767. Some hogs were ſeen here. It is called Miatea by the natives. Lat. 17. 51 S. lon. 147. 30. W.

Oſney Abbey, near Oxford.

OSORNO, a town of Chili, ſeated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 40 miles SSE. of Baldivia.

Oſpring, Kent, 2 miles SW. of Feverſham. *Oſſet*, Yorkſhire, 2 miles from Wakefield.

OSSETIA, the country of the OSSI, or OSSETI, one of the 7 Caucaſian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. It is fertile, and contains 19 diſtricts, of which one is ſubject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. Their language has ſome analogy with that of the Perſian, but their hiſtory is entirely unknown. The Circaſſians and Tartars call them Kuſha; that is, Bones.

Oſſington, Nottinghamſ. near Carlton on Trent.

OSSORY, the weſtern diviſion of the Queens County, in Leinſter, Ireland; giving name to a biſhopric, the cathedral of which is ſituated at St. Canice, in Kilkenny.

OSSUNA, an ancient and well-peopled town of Andaluſia, with a univerſity and an hoſpital, 40 miles SSE. of Seville.

OSTAGIA, a town of Genoa.

OSTALRIC, a town of Catalonia.

OSTEND, a large and populous ſea-port of Flanders, famous for the long ſiege it ſuſtained againſt the Spaniards, from July 5th, 1601, to September 22d, 1604, when it ſurrendered, by an honourable capitulation, to the celebrated Marquis Spinola. The Spaniards loſt nearly 80,000 men before this place, although, when it was inveſted, they did not expect it would hold out a fortnight. It is ſeated in a marſhy ſoil, among a number of canals, and almoſt ſurrounded by two of the largeſt of them. Ships of great burden enter theſe canals with the tide. It is 22 miles NE. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51. 14. N. lon. 3. 1. E.

Oſtenhanger-Houſe, Kent, in Stamford pariſh. *Oſterly Park*, Middleſex, NW. of Brentford.

OSTIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, ſeated at the mouth of the river Tiber, 12 miles SW. of Rome. The air being unwholeſome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choaked up.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Mantua.

Oſton, Suffolk, SW. of Needham.

OSTROGOTHIA, the name of the eaſtern part of Gothland, in Sweden, having Nericia and Sundermanland to the N. the Baltic to the E. and Smaland to the S.

OSTUNI, a town of Otranto, Naples, near the Adriatic. Its territory is well cultivated, and abounds with olives and almonds.

Oſwald St. Northumberl. on the Picts Wall, N. of Hexham. Here Oſwald defeated Cedwell, a Britiſh uſurper, and here he ſet up the firſt croſs in the kingdom of Northumberland. Oſwald was afterwards ſainted. *Oſwaldeſlaw*, between Worceſter and Speechly. *Oſwaldkirk*, Yorkſhire, S. of Helmſley.

OSWEGO, a fort of N. America, ſeated on the S. ſide of the lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which runs from Lake Oneida to Lake Ontario, 30 miles E. of Niagara Fort.

OSWESTRY, a very old and decayed town of Shropſhire, ſeated at the head of a ſmall river, near the canal between the Severn and Merſey. It has ſome trade from Wales in flannels, which was formerly much more conſiderable; and is 18 miles NW. of Shrewſbury, and 174 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

OSWICCZEN, a town of Poland, in Cracovia. It has a great trade in ſalt, and is ſeated on the Viſtula, 32 miles W. of Cracow.

OTAHA, one of the Society Iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean. It lies N. of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a ſtrait, which, in the narroweſt part, is not more than 2 miles broad. This iſland is ſmaller than Ulitea, and not ſo fertile, but it has two very good harbours. Lat. 16. 33. S. lon. 151. 20. W.

OTAHEITEE, one of the Society Iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles in circumference, ſuppoſed to have been firſt ſeen by Quiros in 1606. It was firſt diſcovered to the Engliſh by Captain Wallis, in 1767, who called it George the Third's Iſland. Bougainville next arrived at it in 1768, and ſtaid 10 days. Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, came thither, in 1769, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus, ſailed round the whole iſland in a boat, and ſtaid here three months. It was afterwards viſited twice by that celebrated navigator. It conſiſts of two peninſulas, great part of which is covered with woods and foreſts, conſiſting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut-trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, ſugar-canes, and others peculiar to that climate, particularly of a kind of ananas, or pine-apple, caſuarinas, and dragon trees. The people have mild features and a pleaſing countenance. They are about the largeſt ſize of the Europeans, of a clear olive or brunette complexion, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round the middle, of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the head, in various picturesque ſhapes, like a turban. The women, who are accounted very handſome, wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they paſs their heads, ſo that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muſlin, paſſes over this, in various elegant turns, round the body, a little below the breaſt, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn ſometimes falls gracefully acroſs the ſhoulder. "This dreſs," ſays Mr. Forſter, "appeared more advantageous to the human figure, than any modern faſhion we had hitherto ſeen. Both ſexes are adorned, or rather diſfigured by thoſe black ſtains, occaſioned by puncturing the ſkin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. This operation is performed upon the youth of both ſexes, when about twelve or fourteen years of age. No language ſeemed eaſier to acquire than theirs, every harſh and ſibilant conſonant being baniſhed from it, and almoſt every word ending in a vowel. The only requiſite is a nice ear to diſtinguiſh the numerous modifications of their vowels." The houſes of the natives conſiſt only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut tree, and ſupported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. As a roof is ſufficient to ſhelter the natives from rains and nightly dews, and as the climate of this iſland is one of the fineſt in the world, the houſes have ſeldom any walls, but are open on all ſides. Various little birds are found among the ſhrubs and trees, that had a very agreeable note, though common report among the Europeans, has denied the powers of harmony to the birds of warm climates. The birds moſt common are two ſorts of paroquets, one of a beautiful ſappharine blue, another of a greeniſh colour, with a few red ſpots; a king's fiſher, of a dark green, with a collar of the ſame hue round his white throat; a large cuckoo; ſeveral ſorts of pigeons or doves, herons, and ducks. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue made of the hibiſcus eſculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere together. Some of theſe pieces are 2 or 3 yards wide, and

60 yards long. The colours with which they dye this cloth are principally red and yellow. The red is exceedingly beautiful, and of a brighter and more delicate colour than any known in Europe. Their matting is alſo finer and better in every reſpect, than any we have in Europe. They are alſo exceedingly neat in making baſket and wicker work. Their fiſhing lines are alſo the beſt in the world, made of a kind of nettle which grows in the mountains, holding the ſtrongeſt and moſt active fiſh, ſuch as bonnettas and albicores. It is remarkable, that though the natives of this iſland far excel moſt of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they have not invented any method of boiling water; and, having no veſſel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that water could be made hot, than that it could be made ſolid. The only quadrupeds found upon the iſland, are hogs, domeſtic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants ſuffer to run about at pleaſure, without ever trying to deſtroy them. The ſea ſupplies them with a variety of excellent fiſh. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of diſtinction among the natives, as among the Chineſe. The two ſexes here eat ſeparately, as in many other countries. Their burying places, called Morai, are built of ſeveral ranges of ſtones, like ſteps, each about three feet and a half in height, and covered with graſſes, ferns, and ſmall ſhrubs. At a little diſtance is an oblong incloſure round it, made of ſtone, about three feet high. The proviſions of the Otaheiteans are chiefly fiſh, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit and bananas. Their pork is exceedingly delicious, and entirely free from that luſcious richneſs which makes it reſiſt the ſtomach ſo ſoon in Europe. They are, indeed, much cleanlier than the European hogs, and have not their cuſtom of wallowing in the mire. They are of the ſmall breed, which is commonly called the Chineſe, but they have the pendulous ears of ours. Mr. Forſter is laviſh in his praiſes of the gentleneſs, good nature, and hoſpitality of this people; and alſo of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulneſs of the air, features, and perſons of many of them, particularly thoſe of the better ſort. On the coaſt are ſeveral excellent bays and harbours, with room and depth of water ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips. The whole iſland could furniſh about 6760 fighting men. The ſea affords them a great variety of fiſh, in every expedient for taking which they are exceedingly ingenious.

Otnby, Linc. NW. of Caſtor. *Otes-Hall*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Harlow. *Oteford*, Kent, 3 miles N. of Sevenoaks, *Otham*, Kent, 2 miles SE. of Maidſtone. *Otherton*, Staff. near Penkridge. *Otley*, Shropſ. near Elleſmere. *Otley*, Suffolk, W. of Dallinghoe.

OTLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated in a charming country, on the river Wharfe, under a high, craggy cliff, 10 miles NW. of Leeds, and 202 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Otmote, Oxfordſ. near Iſlip.

OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on all ſides by the ſea, except toward the NW. where it is joined to Bari. It is about 60 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 in breadth, is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; but it is often viſited by locuſts, and by Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they catch into ſlavery.

OTRANTO, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, is a large, handſome place, with a commodious harbour. It is ſeated on the Adriatic, 37 miles SSE. of Brindiſi.

OTRICOLI, a town of Spoleto.

OTTENWALD, a ſmall territory in the palatinate of the Rhine, between the rivers Maine and Neckar, and on the confines of Franconia, and of Mentz.

OTTONE, a town of Genoa.

Otter, a river of Devonſhire, which falls into the ſea near Otterton, 8 miles below St. Mary Ottery, and 5 miles E. of Exmouth. *Otterburn*, Hants, S. of Wincheſter. *Otterburn*, Northumberl. near Elleſdon. A battle was fought here, in 1388, between the Engliſh, under the Earl of Northumberland and his two ſons, Henry and Ralph Percy, and the Scots, under Sir W. Douglas. The intrenchments, and a number of tumuli, ſcattered over the adjacent ground, are viſible to this day. *Otterburn*, Yorkſ. S. of Settle. *Otterden*, Kent, 5 miles NE. of Lenham. *Otterford*, Somerſetſh. SE. of Wellington. *Otterham*, Cornwall, SE. of Bottreaux Caſtle. *Otterham Wharf*, Kent, in Upchurch parish. *Otterhampton*, Somerſ. near Stokegurſey. *Otteringham*, Yorkſh. in the S. bailiwick of Holderneſs. *Otterington*, N. and S. Yorkſ. S. of Northallerton. *Otter-Marsh-Land*, Yorkſ. S. of Otteringham. *Otterſey*, Somerſ. near S. Petherton. *Otterton*, Devonſ. SW. of Sidmouth.

OTTERY ST. MARY, or AUTRY, a town of Devonſhire, ſeated on the ſmall river Otter, 10 miles E. of Exeter, and 162 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Otery-

Ottery-Mohuns, Devonſ. on the Otter river, above Honiton. *Ottery-Up*, Devonſ. S. of Otterford.

OUDE, a ſoubah, or province of Hindooſtan, ſubject to a nabob, whoſe dominions lie on both ſides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the diſtrict of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the mountains of Thibet, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Dooab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. The dimenſions of Oude and its dependencies are eſtimated, by Major Rennel, at 360 miles in length from E. to W. and in breadth from 150 to 180. The capital is Lucknow. The nabob is in alliance with the Britiſh power, and a brigade of the Bengal army is conſtantly ſtationed on the weſtern frontier, covering Oude as well as Bengal, and keeping the weſtern ſtates in awe. The whole expence of this eſtabliſhment is paid by the nabob of Oude, under the name of a ſubſidy.

OUDE, an ancient city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the ſoubah of Oude, the remains of which are ſeated on the Ganges, nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is ſaid to have been the firſt imperial city of Hindooſtan, and to have been built by their hero Kriſhen. In Colonel Dow's tranſlation of Feritſha's hiſtory, it is mentioned as the capital of a great kingdom, 1209 years before the Chriſtian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahabheret, the famous Hindoo work in Shanſcrit, (the learned language of the Bramins) under the name of Ajudia. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, ſcarcely any traces of it are left. It is conſidered as a place of ſanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all quarters of India.

OUDENARD, a rich and ſtrong town of Flanders, with a manufacture of very fine linen, and of curious tapeſtry. This town was beſieged by the French in 1708, but they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege by the Duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, (commanded by the Dukes of Burgundy and Vendome) and took 5000 priſoners. It is ſeated on the river Scheldt, 12 miles S. of Ghent.

OUDENBURG, a town of the late Auſtrian Flanders, 8 miles SE. of Oſtend.

OUDIPOUR, or MEYWAR, a province of Hindooſtan, belonging to the Rajpoots, 100 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The rana, or prince of Oudipour, is a ſort of head of the Rajpoot ſtates, receiving homage for them by a long-eſtabliſhed cuſtom, but not claiming ſuperiority in any other way.

OUDIPOUR, a city, capital of a circar in the country of Agimere, in Hindooſtan, 260 miles SW. of Agra.

Ovenden, Yorkſ. near Halifax. *Over*, Cambridgeſhire, E. of St. Ives. *Over*, Cheſhire, by the river Wever. *Over*, near Glouceſter. *Over*, Gloucеſterſhire, SW. of Chipping-Sodbury. *Overacres*, Northumberland, near Elleſdon. *Over-Arley*, Staffordſhire, near Kidderminſter. *Overbothilleſton*, Northumb. a hamlet of Warkworth. *Overburrow*, Lancaſh. S. of Kirby-Lonſdale. *Overbury*, Worceſ. near Tewkeſbury. *Overbury*, Cheſhire, near Hyle Lake. *Overcot*, Northamp. NW. of Daventry.

OVERFLACKEE, an iſland of Holland, in the Maeſe. Somerdyck is the capital.

Over Hall Eſſex, a manor of Morton. *Over-Hall*, Northumb. near Thirlewall-Caſtle. *Overhill*, Herefordſ. near Hope. *Over-Iſgar*, Northumb. a manor of Felton. *Overland*, Kent, near Aſh. *Overley*, Shropſhire, NW. of Wem. *Over, Magna* and *Parva*, SW. of Derby. *Over Milton*, Worceſterſ. in Hartlebury pariſh. *Overſbridge*, near Glouceſter. *Overſley*, Warwickſhire, in the pariſh of Arrow. *Overſtrand*, Norfolk, near Cromer. *Overſwell*, Glouceſterſ. near Stow-on the-Would. *Overton*, Cheſh. N. of Malpas. *Overton*, Cheſh. between Upton and Macclesfield Foreſt. *Overton*, Flintſhire, S. of Wrexham. *Overton*, Glouceſ. near Arlingham.

**Overton*, Hants, 8 miles W. by S. of Baſingſtoke.

Overton, Lancaſhire, at the mouth of the Lune, SW. of Lancaſter. *Overton*, Northamp. between Lamport and Walgrave. *Owly*, Kent, in the Iſle of Oxney. *Overton*, Oxfordſh. S. of Chalgrave. *Overton*, Shropſ. near Billingſley. *Overton*, Staffordſh. on the borders of Cheſhire, towards Congleton. *Overton*, Wilts, near E. and W. Kennet. *Overton*, Wilts, S. of Swindon. *Overton*, Wilts, near Everly-Warren. *Overton*, Glouceſ. in Preſbury pariſh. *Overton*, Worceſ. SW. of Eveſham. *Overton*, Yorkſ. near Stockton Moor. *Overton Longville*, Huntingdonſ. near Peterborough. *Overton Sanſye*, Leiceſterſh. E. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Overton Waterville*, or *Cherry-Overton*, Huntingdonſ. near Overton Longville.

OVERYSCHE, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the river Yſche, 10 miles SE. of Bruſſels.

OVERYSSEL, one the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the biſhopric of Munſter; on the N. by Weſt Frieſland and Groningen; on the W. by the river Yſſel, and part of the Zuyder Zee; and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the biſhopric of Munſter. It is divided into three diſtinct parts, which are, the territories of Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many moraſſes in this province, and but few inhabitants, in compariſon with the reſt. Its greateſt riches conſiſts in turf, which is dug up here, and ſent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland

OUGEIN, a town of Malwa, in Hindooſtan, the capital city of Madajee, Sindia, one of the Weſtern Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity, 200 miles SE. by S of Agimere. Lat. 23. 26. N. lon. 75. 56. E.

OVIEDO, a city of Spain, capital of Aſturias, with a univerſity. It is ſituated in a plain, between the ſmall rivers Deva and Ove, 47 miles N. of Leon.

Oughteragh, in Waterford, Munſter.

OUGHTERARD, a town of Galway, in Connaught, 119 miles from Dublin.

Oving, Bucks, N. of Ayleſbury. *Ovingdean*, Suſſex, E. of Brighthelmſtone. *Ovingham*, Northumb. 10 miles W. of Newcaſtle. *Ovington*, Eſſex, E. of Steple-Bumpſted. *Ovington*, Hants, near Alreſford. *Ovington*, Norfolk, N. of Watton. *Ovington*, Northumb. between Corbridge and Ovingham. *Ovington*, Yorkſhire, E. of Barnard-Caſtle. *Oulcote*, Nottinghamſhire, near Blithe. *Oulcote*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Settle. *Ould*, NE. of Northampton. *Ouldbarrow*, Warwickſhire, near Henley in Arden. *Ouleſton*, Cheſhire, NW. of Sandbach. *Oulnal*, Warw. near Ouldbarrow.

OULNEY. See OLNEY.

Oulpen, Glouceſ. in Bagpath pariſh. *Oulſton-Hall*, Yorkſh. near Eaſingwold. *Oulton*, Norfolk, NW. of Aleſham. *Oulton*, Staffordſh. N. of Stone. *Oulton*, Suffolk, two miles from Leoſtoff.

OUNDLE, a pretty little uniform town of Northamptonſhire, noted for a well that ſometimes makes a drumming noiſe. It is ſeated on the river Nen, 26 miles NE. of Northampton, and 83 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ounſberry-Topping, ſometimes called *Roſemary-Topping*, Yorkſhire, a ſteep, high, verdant mountain, near Giſborough, in Cleveland, affording a beautiful proſpect, and ſerving as a ſea mark to mariners. *Ounſton*, Derbyſ. near Dronfield. *Ounwell*, Devonſ. W. of Kingſbridge. *Ouram*, Yorkſhire, N. of Hornſey. *Oure*, Kent, near Feverſham. *Oure*, Somerſ. W. of Porlock. *Oure*, Suſſex, N. of Haſtings.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on a mountain, between the towns of Leira and Tomar.

Ouremouth, Suſſex, by Thorney Iſle.

OURIQUE, a town of Alentejo.

Ouſburn, Great and *Little*, Yorkſ. SE. of Boroughbridge. *Ouſby*, Cumberland, near Kirk Oſwald.

OUSE, a river of Suſſex, riſing from two branches, one of which has its ſpring in St. Leonard's Foreſt, near the ſource of the Arun; the other, in the Foreſt of Worth; but they ſoon unite to the S. by Lewes, into one ſtream, which entering the Engliſh Channel, forms the harbour of Newhaven.

OUSE, GREAT, a river which riſes near Brackley, in Northamptonſhire, waters Buckingham, Stony-Stratford, Newport-Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neots, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnſhire Waſhes, or German Ocean.

OUSE, LITTLE, a river which riſes in the S. part of Norfolk, and divides that county from Suffolk, as it flows weſtward. It becomes navigable at Thetford, and falls into the Great Ouſe near Downham.

OUSE NORTHERN, a river of Yorkſhire, formed by the junction of the Ure and Swale, which riſe near each other in the romantic tract, called Richmondſhire. Theſe, after collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Aldborough, and thence take the name of the Ouſe, which now forms a large river. It flows through York, where it is navigable for conſiderable veſſels, and afterward, receiving the Wharfe from the NW. the Derwen, from the NE. and the Aire, formed by the united Aire and Calder, from the W. and joined, near its termination in the Ouſe, by the Dan from the SW. it falls into the Humber.

Ouſgreſs, Northumb. S. of Alnwick. *Ouſley-Bridge*, Staff. over the Stow, E. of Cank Wood. *Ouſtern*, Warwickſ. near Merevale-Abbey. *Ouſton*, Yorkſ. N. of Eaſingwold. *Ouſton Ferry*, Linc. on the Trent, in the Iſle of Axholm. *Outchſter*, Northumb. near Bamburgh. *Outeſby*, and *Outerſide*, Cumberland, in the parish of Aſpatrick.

Outtar, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Outſeates, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Outwell*, Camb. SE. of Wiſbeach. *Outwood*,

wood Common, Yorkſ. N. of Wakefield. *Owdeſwell*, Glouc. in Withington pariſh. *Ower-Mayne*, Dorſetſhire.

OWERRA, OVEIRO, or OZZE, a territory of Guinea, dependant on Benin, with a town of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Formoſa. The air is unwholeſome, and the ſoil dry and lean; however, there are ſeveral kinds of fruits, ſuch as bananas and cocoa-nuts.

Owerſby, Linc. NW. of Market-Raiſin. *Owers Rocks*, E. of the Iſle of Wight. *Owghton Head*, Herts, the ſource of that river, near Hitchin.

OWHYHEE, the eaſternmoſt and by much the largeſt of the Sandwich Iſlands, of a triangular ſhape. Its greateſt length, from N. to S. is 28 leagues, and its breadth 24. It is divided into ſix diſtricts, two of which, on the NE. ſide, are ſeparated by a mountain, that riſes in three peaks, perpetually covered with ſnow, and may be ſeen clearly at 40 leagues diſtance. To the N. of this mountain, the coaſt conſiſts of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful caſcades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain, on the NE. ſide, appear to be about half a mile high, and are entirely covered with ſnow. To the S. of this mountain, the coaſt preſents a proſpect of the moſt dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of ſome dreadful convulſion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and interſected in many places with black ſtreaks, which ſeem to mark the courſe of a lava that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the ſhore. The ſouthern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is compoſed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in ſhort points; yet, amid theſe ruins, are many patches of rich ſoil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are incloſed by ſtone fences, and are interſperſed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. There are ſuppoſed to be on this iſland about 150,000 inhabitants. It was here, on Feb. 14. 1779, that the celebrated Captain Cook fell a ſacrifice to a ſudden impulſe of revenge in the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a miſunderſtanding or diſpute. Lat. of the eaſtern extremity 19. 28. N. lon. 156. 0. W.

Owlcotes, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale. *Owlerton*, Yorkſhire, near Sheffield. *Owley*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Owly*, Kent, in Oxney Iſle. *Owmby*, Linc. NW. of Caſtor. *Owre*, Camb. E. of St. Ives. *Owre*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, 4 miles NE. of Corfe. *Owre*, Hants, near Calſhot-Caſtle. *Owre*, Shropſhire, NE. of Atherley. *Owre-Chapel*, Berks, S. of E. Iſley. *Owre Moigne*, Dorſetſ. NE. of Weymouth. *Owre Nitty*, Dorſetſhire, near Ower. *Owreſby*, Lincolnſ. between Normanby and the river Ankam. *Owrum*, *N.* and *S.* Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Halifax. *Owſden*, Suffolk, near Dalham. *Owſebury*, Hamp. between Wincheſter and Biſhop's Waltham. *Owſton*, Durham, by the Wear, N. of Cheſter-le-Street. *Owſton*, Durham, near Seaton. *Owſton*, Northumb. S. of Stannerton. *Owſtwick*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Owthorn*, Yorkſ. in the S. bailiwick of Hornſey. *Owthorp*, Nottinghamſ. between Coſgrave and Hickling. *Owton*, Cumberl. N. of Wigton. *Owving*, Suſſex, near Chicheſter. *Oxborough*, Norfolk SE. of Downham. *Oxbrand*, Norfolk, near Cromer. *Oxcliff*, Lancaſhire, on the W. ſide of the Lune, SW. of Lancaſter. *Oxcomb*, Linc. NE. of Horncaſtle. *Oxcroft*, Derbyſhire, near Bolſover. *Oxenborn*, Hants, near Eaſt Mean. *Oxenborn*, Hants, near Weſt Mean. *Oxenden*, Glouce. E. of Tewkeſbury. *Oxenden*, Northamp. S. of Harborough. *Oxenfield*, Lancaſ. near Hawſhead. *Oxenford*, Surry, on the Wey, SW. of Godalmin. *Oxenhall*, Durham, a hamlet of Darlington, on the W. ſide of the river Ikern. *Oxenhall*, Glouc. near Newent. *Oxenheath*, Kent, between Maidſtone and Tunbridge. *Oxenholm*, Weſtmorl. 1 mile from Kendal. *Oxey*, Herts, S. of Watford.

*OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordſhire, is ſeated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell, on an eminence almoſt ſurrounded by meadows, except on the E. ſide. The whole city, with the ſuburbs, is of a circular form, 3 miles in circumference. It conſiſts chiefly of two ſpacious ſtreets, which croſs each other in the middle of the town. The origin of the univerſity is involved in obſcurity; a certain proof of its great antiquity. Alfred, who reſided at Oxford, together with his three ſons, is ſaid to have founded three ſchools, or colleges here; one for philoſophy, another for grammar, and a third for divinity. It is generally ſuppoſed, however, to have been a ſeminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and conſequence to his liberal patronage; and it was certainly a place of ſtudy at the time of the Norman invaſion. About the middle of the 12th century, public

Public lectures on the civil law were read here not more than ten years after a copy of Juſtinian's Inſtitutes had been found in Italy. In the reign of Henry III. there were ſaid to be 15,000 ſcholars here, if they deſerved that name, the ſole object with many being only to read and write, while the greateſt number attained to neither, and the moſt learned acquired only bad Latin and logic. Here are 20 colleges and 5 halls, ſeveral of which ſtand in the ſtreets, and give the city an air of magnificence. It is thought, that there is not ſuch another group of buildings, nor ſuch another univerſity, at this day, in the world. The colleges are provided with ſufficient revenues for the maintenance of a maſter, fellows, and ſtudents. In the halls, the ſtudents live, either wholly or in part, at their own expence. The colleges are, Univerſity, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Noſe, Corpus Chriſti, Chriſt Church, Trinity, St. John Baptiſt's, Jeſus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worceſter, and Hertford. Of theſe, Baliol College is the firſt, according to Mr. Camden, that was endowed with a regular and permanent income, in 1260. The halls are, Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Theſe laſt were anciently hotels, or inns, and were the only academical houſes originally poſſeſſed by the ſtudents of Oxford. Among the libraries in the univerſity, the moſt diſtinguiſhed is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; thoſe of all Souls College, Chriſt Church, Queen's, New College, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Chriſti. Among other public buildings are the Theatre, the Aſhmolean Muſeum, the Clarendon Printing-Houſe, the Radcliffe Infirmary, and a fine Obſervatory. Oxford has lately been embelliſhed with a noble market-place, and a magnificent ſtone bridge, and is 20 miles SW. of Buckingham, and 58 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednеſ. and Saturday.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Glouceſterſhire; on the N. by Warwickſhire and Northamptonſhire; on the E. by Bucks, and a part of Berks; and on the S. by Berks. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greateſt breadth 36. It is divided into 14 hundreds, which contain one city, 12 market-towns, 280 pariſhes, 451 villages, 19,000 houſes, and about 114,000 inhabitants. The air is ſweet, mild, pleaſant, and healthy. The ſoil, though various, is fertile in corn and graſs. The ſouthern part of the county, eſpecially on the borders of Buckinghamſhire, is a hilly and woody country, having a continuation of the Chiltern Hills running through it. The north-weſtern part is alſo elevated and ſtony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous ſtreams, running from N. to S. and terminating in the Thames. Of theſe, the moſt conſiderable are the Windruſh, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Tame. The latter, although an inconſiderable rivulet, has obtained ſome celebrity from having been ſuppoſed to give name to the Thames, into which it flows above Wallinford. The products of Oxfordſhire are chiefly thoſe common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe clay, and other earths, uſeful for various purpoſes. Corn and malt are tranſmitted from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis. Good cheeſe is made in the grazing parts. The greateſt want in this county is that of fuel; for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly diminiſhed, it is neceſſary to ſupply the deficiency of fire-wood with ſea coal, brought, by a long and troubleſome navigation, from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Merſey, by the canal cut from Braunſton to Hampton-Gay, and by another canal, (for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1793) from Braunſton to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience. The moſt conſiderable foreſt now remaining in Oxfordſhire is that of Witchwood, between Burford and Charlbury.

Oxgate, Middleſex, a prebend of St. Paul's in Wilſdon pariſh. *Oxhill*, Warwickſhire, N. of Brailes. *Oxinton*, Glouceſterſ. 4 miles E. of Tewkeſbury. *Oxley*, Staffordſ. N. of Wolverhampton. *Oxlinch*, Glouceſterſ. in Standiſh pariſh. *Oxned*, Norfolk, SE. of Aleſham. *Oxney*, Northamptonſ. near Peterborough. *Oxney Iſland*, Kent, formed by the Rother, near Appledore. *Oxnop*, Yorkſ. SW. of Keighly. *Oxſpring*, Yorkſ. SW. of Barneſley. *Oxted*, Surry, in the pariſh of Stoke-Dabernon. *Oxton*, Cheſ. between Upton and the Merſey. *Oxton*, Devonſ. in Kenton pariſh, near Exmouth. *Oxton*, Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter. *Oxton*, Yorkſ. N. of Kilham. *Oxwell*, Camb. between Biggleſwade and Cambridge. *Oxwich*, Norfolk, near Rainham Hall.

Oyſter-Haven, in Cork, Munſter, is ſeldom frequented by veſſels. It is ſufficiently deep, but the entrance is narrow.

Ozleworth, Glouceſterſ. 3 miles SE. of Durſley.

PABBAY,

PABBAY, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. It is about 9 miles in circuit, and has corn, marl, and paſture. Lat. 57, 55. N. lon. 6. 7. W.

PABLO SAN, a lake of Otabalo, in Quito, abounding with fiſh and wild-fowl. On its banks is a village of the ſame name. Alſo a town of Caxamarca, in Truxillo.

PACAJES, a juriſdiction of La Paz, in Buenos Ayres, containing ſome rich ſilver mines. The air is temperate, and the paſtures are good.

PACEM, a town and kingdom on the N. coaſt of Sumatra, dependant on Achen. It is 120 miles SE. of Achen.

PACHACAMAC, a town of Lima, in S. America, celebrated for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas of Peru, and dedicated to the Supreme Being. When Pizarro took this temple, he found an immenſe quantity of gold in it, beſides what the ſoldiers pillaged. It is ſituated in a valley of the ſame name, about 12 miles S. of Lima.

PACHSU, and ANTIPACHSU, two ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Greece, S. of Corfu; lately ſubject to Venice.

PACHUCA, a town of Mexico, famous for ſilver mines, as rich as any in the province. It is 35 miles NNE. of Mexico.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwiſe called the SOUTH SEA, lies between Aſia and America, and is upward of 10,000 miles in breadth. This immenſe body of water may be ſaid alſo to ſtretch from pole to pole. When Magellan entered this ocean, through the dangerous ſtrait that bears his name, he ſailed three months and 20 days, in a uniform direction toward the NW. without diſcovering land. In the extreme diſtreſs which he ſuffered in this voyage, before he diſcovered the Ladrone Iſlands, he had the conſolation, however, of enjoying ſuch an uninterrupted courſe of fair weather, with favourable winds, that he beſtowed on this ocean the name of *Pacific*, which it ſtill retains. The Spaniards, having paſſed the iſthmus of Darien, from N. to S. at the firſt diſcovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea, although, with reſpect to America, it is more properly the Weſtern Ocean. On one ſide of the equator it is called the N. Pacific Ocean; and, on the other, the S. Pacific Ocean.

PACKINGTON, a town of Leiceſterſhire, in a retired delightful ſituation, within a mile of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

Packington, Staffordſ. NW. of Tamworth. *Packington, Magna* and *Parva*, Warwickſ. S. of Coleſhill. *Pack's-Hill*, Suſſex, near Horſted-Cayns. *Packwood*, Warwickſ. near Lapworth.

PACY, a town in the department of Eure, ſeated on the river Eure, 10 miles E. of Evreux.

PADANG, a ſea-port town on the W. coaſt of Sumatra, with a fort and ſettlement belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 1. 0. S.

Padbury, SE. of Buckingham, on a river that runs into the Ouſe.

Paddington, a village of Middleſex, which lies by the N. of London, or rather, by the late increaſe of buildings, may be ſaid to form a part of it, and yet the pariſh contains many ſequeſtered rural ſpots. A canal is making from this place, which is to join the Grand Junction Canal at or near Hayes. *Paddingwick*, Middleſ. near Hammerſmith. *Paddingham*, Lancaſ. SE. of Clithero.

PADERBORN, a conſiderable city of Weſtphalia, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, and formerly one of the Hanſe Towns. The rivulet Pader riſes here under the high altar of the cathedral. It is a celebrated univerſity, and is 37 miles SW. of Minden, and 43 ESE. of Munſter. Lat. 51. 46. N. lon. 8. 55. E.

PADERBORN, THE BISHOPRIC OF, is a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, in Weſtphalia, about 44 miles in its greateſt length, and 36 in its greateſt breadth. It is bounded by the county of Lippe on the N. and by the dutchy of Weſtphalia and the principality of Waldeck on the S. In the middle of it are high mountains, containing iron-mines; but the reſt of the country is fertile in corn and paſtures. It is moſt remarkable for its bacon, or hams, and veniſon. The biſhop is a prince of the empire.

Padfield, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Paddleſworth*, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Elham. *Paddleſworth*, Kent, 3 miles N. of Weſt Malling. *Padley*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak, near Scaridale. *Padmore-Chaſe*, Staffordſ. E. of Bloreheath. *Padongre*, Warwickſ. near Studley.

PADRON, EL, a town of Spaniſh Galicia, ſeated on the Ulla.

Padſide, Yorkſ. S. of Patley-Bridge. *Padſton*, or *Paxton*, Northumb. on the Tweed, W. of Berwick. *Padſtow*, Devonſ. between Hatherley and the Merlands.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall, is a place of ſome trade to Ireland, Briſtol, and London. The harbour is capable of containing veſſels of 500 tons at high water, but is of dangerous acceſs, with-

out a ſkilful pilot, being rocky on the E. ſide, and barred with ſea-ſand on the W. The chief buſineſs here, and along this coaſt, next to the trade in ſlate-tiles, is fiſhing for herrings, which come up the Channel in October. It is 26 miles SSW. of Launceſton, and 243 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with a univerſity. It is capital of the Paduano, but is much leſs conſiderable than it was formerly; for great part of the circuit within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general ſo thinly inhabited, that graſs is ſeen in many places in the interſtices of the ſtones with which the ſtreets are paved. The houſes are built on piazzas, which, when the town was well inhabited, and in a flouriſhing ſtate, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a gloomy air. The ſtreets, alſo, in general, (although there is a great number of beautiful buildings) are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved. Padua contains 26 pariſh churches, 41 convents, 4 hoſpitals, 9 ſquares, 7 ſtone bridges, and 7 gates. The Franciſcan church is dedicated to St. Anthony, accounted the great patron of the city. "The body of this holy perſon," ſays Dr. Moore, "is incloſed in a ſarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel, and is ſaid to emit a very agreeable and refreſhing flavour. Pious Catholics believe this to be the natural effluvia of the ſaint's body; while heretics aſſert, that the perfume (for a perfume there certainly is) proceeds from certain balſams rubbed on the marble every morning, before the votaries come to pay their devotions. I never preſume to give an opinion on conteſted points of this kind; but I may be allowed to ſay, that if this ſweet odour really proceeds from the holy Franciſcan, he emits a very different ſmell from any of the brethren of that order whom I ever had an opportunity of approaching." The walls of this church are covered with votive offerings of ears, eyes, arms, legs, noſes, and every part almoſt of the human body, in token of cures performed by this ſaint; for whatever part has been the ſeat of the diſeaſe, a repreſentation of it is hung up in ſilver or gold, according to the gratitude or wealth of the patient. Near this building is a place, called the School of St. Anthony, where many of his actions are painted in freſco; ſome of them by Titian. The univerſity, formerly ſo celebrated, is now, like every thing elſe in this city, on the decline. Here is a cloth manufactory; and it is ſaid, that the inhabitants of Venice (the nobles not excepted) lately wore no other cloth than what was made here. The city, however, ſwarms with beggars, who aſk charity in the name of St. Anthonio. Padua is ſeated on the rivers Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain; and is about 7 miles in circumference, 22 miles W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 22. N. lon. 12. 1. E.

PADUANO, a ci-devant province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the N. by the Treviſano. Its ſoil is well watered, one of the moſt fertile in Italy, and is about 35 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, Padua is the capital.

Padworth, Berks, near Aldermarſton. *Padyngen*, Surry, in Abinger pariſh.

PAEFENHOFFEN, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, ſeated near the river Motter, 8 miles W. of Haguenau.

Pagen, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Pageſtreet*, Middl. E. of Edgworth. *Pagham*, Suſſex, SW. of Arundel. *Paglesham*, Eſſex, E. of Stambridge. *Pagnort*, Yorkſ. a mile from Barnesley.

PAGO, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 20 miles long and 6 wide. It was, till of late, ſubject to the Venetians. The air is cold and the ſoil barren; but it is well-peopled, and contains ſalt-works. Lat. 44. 42. N.

Pagrave, *Magna* and *Parva*, Norfolk, near Swaffham. *Pailington*, Warwickſh. N. of Harborough.

PAINBOEUF, a town in the depart. of Lower Loire, ſituated at the mouth of the river Loire. It is a very conſiderable ſea-port, whence all the ſhips belonging to Nantes take their departure, and where they anchor on their arrival; but at the beginning of this century, was only a village. It is 20 miles W. of Nantes.

Painpill, Dorſetſh. *Pains*, Suſſex, between Cuckfield and Ditchling. *Pain's Caſtle*, Radnorſh. *Painsford*, Devonſh. in Aſhprington pariſh. *Pain's-Hill*, Surry, near Cobham. *Painſley*, Staff. NW. of Leigh.

PAINSWICK, a town of Glouceſterſhire, has a conſiderable manufacture of broad cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a ſtone, remarkable for its beauty and neatneſs, for the pavement of floors. It is ſituated in a fine healthy air, on a brook which runs into the Stroud, 7 miles SE. of Glouceſter, and 101 W. by N. of London. Market on Tueſday.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town of Renfrewſhire, in Scotland. It contains ſeveral

everal broad and regular ſtreets, which ave names deſcriptive of the various em-loyments of the inhabitants; ſuch as ilk-Street, Cotton-Street, Lawn-Street auze-Street, Inkle-Street, &c. in which re many good houſes. The principal anufactures are in ſilk and thread gauze, hich are ſo neat and beautiful, that they ave been diſplayed at court in the birth-ay dreſſes. The extenſive cotton-works ere employ, not only numbers of wo-en, but even of very young girls. one of the principal manufacturers, ho have become opulent, have built egant houſes for their reſidence; and n idea of their great ſucceſs may be rmed from this circumſtance, that they ave been known to pay to the people ey employ 500l. a week. "A fertile ountry," obſerves a late writer, "cheap bour, a ſober and ſteady people, abun-ance of coal, and water-carriage, were rcumſtances that firſt invited Engliſh anufacturers to ſettle in this country; nd the juſtneſs of their views have been lly evinced by the moſt proſperous ſuc-eſs." At preſent the ſilk branch, which r ſome years paſt out-did that of Spital-elds, is on the decline, but the muſlin as come in its room, and the thread ma-ufacture has conſiderably increaſed. ere are alſo conſiderable tan-works, me ſoap and candle-works, a manufac-ure of ribbons, and another of inkle or ape. According to a calculation made 1784, the manufactures of Paiſley, in ilk-gauze, lawn, linen-gauze, and white ewing thread, amounted to the value of 79,185l. 16s. 6d. and 26,484 perſons ere employed in carrying them on. The agnificent abbey for which Paiſley was nce noted, is now partly in ruins; but here is a chapel here entire, which is amous for a ſurpriſing echo. The flap f a door produces the effect of thunder; nd a melodious tune delights the ear ith the idea of celeſtial harmony. Paiſ-ey is ſuppoſed to contain about one-hird of the number of the inhabitants f Glaſgow; but it ſtands on nearly as much ground. It is ſituated on the river art, 6 miles W. of that city.

PAITA, St. MICHAEL DE, a town f Quito, in S. America, founded by rancis Pizaro, in 1531, and containing bout 200 families. The bay or harbour s, a very ſecure anchoring place, the eſt, indeed, on the caſt, and is fre-uented by all veſſels coming from the orth, which are bound to Callao. Paſ-engers alſo, from Acapulco or Panama, isembark here, and travel by land to Lima, here being a tolerably good road, parallel to the coaſt, with a number of towns and villages for the accommodation of travellers. Here is a ſmall fort, ſur-rounded with a brick wall, and mounted with 8 pieces of cannon, but neither ditch nor outwork. Paita has been often taken by the Engliſh, and particu-larly by Commodore Anſon, in 1741, who plundered and burnt the town, be-cauſe the governor refuſed to ranſom it Lat. 6. 12. S. lon. 81. 19 W.

PALACIOS, a town of Leon.

Pakefield, Suffolk; near the ſea, S. of Leoſtoff. *Pakenham*, Suffolk, 3 miles from Bury. *Pakenhill*, Glouceſterſ. in the pariſh of Stroud. *Pakington*, Wor-ceſterſhire, near Bromſgrove.

PALAIS, LE, a town of France, ca-pital of Belleiſle, ſituated on the coaſt. It contains about 500 houſes. Lat. 47. 18. N. lon. 3. 2. W.

PALAIS, ST. a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, giving name to a mountainous country, which produces ſcarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits. This town and diſtrict, with thoſe of St. Pied de Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, annexed to France by Henry IV. who held it in right of his mother, Jeanne d'Albret. The town of St. Pa-lais is ſeated on the river Bidouſe, 15 miles SSE. of Bayonne.

PALAMBAM, a town and kingdom on the E. part of Java, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, about 50 miles from the ſea. The Dutch, who have a fort here, purchaſe large quantities of pepper at a low price. Lat. 2. 35. S.

PALAMCOTTA, or TINEVELLEY, a town and province in the Carnatic, 74 miles SSW. of Madura.

PALAMOS, a ſea-port of Catalonia.

PALANKA, a town of Bulgaria; a town of Beſſarabia, ſituated on the Dnei-ſter, and a caſtle of Hungary, 22 miles NE. of Gran.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, or LOWER PALATINATE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, adjoining France, the electorate of Mentz, the biſhopric of Worms, the duchy of Wurtemburg, &c. Its greateſt extent is about 80 miles, and the prin-cipal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar. It is a very fertile country, though ra-ther mountainous, abounding with fine vineyards, fields, foreſts, meadows, gar-dens, rivers, and lakes. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Manheim is the electoral reſidence.

PATALINATE,

PALATINATE, UPPER, a part of Bavaria, bounded on the W. and NW. by Franconia, on the E. and NE. by Bohemia, and on the S. by the duchy of Neuburg and Lower Bavaria. In 1714, it was ceded, by the peace of Baden, to the Elector of Bavaria. Amberg is the capital.

Palatine Town, in Carlow, Leinſter, ſo called from a colony of induſtrious people, who were driven from their native country, by the perſecuting arms of Lewis XIV. of France.

PALAZZUOLO, a town in the Breſſan, Italy; and a town in the Val di Noto, Sicily.

PALENCIA, a town of Leon.

PALERMO, anciently PANORMUS, a rich and beautiful city of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara; the ſeat of the viceroy, and capital of the iſland. It is ſituated near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains; but the country that lies between the city and theſe mountains, is one of the richeſt and moſt pleaſant ſpots in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruit trees of every ſpecies, particularly oranges, lemons, and Indian figs, and watered by clear fountains and rivulets, that form a variety of windings through this charming plain. The inhabitants are eſtimated by Mr. Brydone, at 150,000. Two great ſtreets interſect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handſome ſquare, called the Ottangalo, adorned with elegant uniform buildings. From the centre of this ſquare is ſeen the whole of theſe noble ſtreets, and the four great gates of the city which terminate them. Theſe gates are each at the diſtance of about half a mile, the diameter of the city being no more than a mile. They are elegant pieces of architecture, richly adorned; particularly the Porta Nuova, and the Porta Felice, terminating the great ſtreet called the Corſo, that runs from SW. and NE. The Porta Felice opens to the Marino, a beautiful walk, that conſtitutes one of the great pleaſures of the nobleſſe of Palermo. It has on one ſide the wall of the city, and on the other the ſea, whence there is always an agreeable breeze. In the centre of the Marino is an elegant kind of temple, which, in the ſummer, is made uſe of as an orcheſtra. The concert does not begin till the clock ſtrikes midnight; the flambeaux are extinguiſhed at the Porta Felice, where the ſervants wait for the return of the carriages; the company therefore generally continue an hour or two in darkneſs, except when it is moonlight. The concert finiſhes about two in the morning. Many of the churches of Palermo are very rich and magnificent. The cathedral is a large, ancient, Gothic ſtructure, ſupported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels, ſome of which are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Roſolia, the patroneſs of Palermo, who is held in great veneration. The monuments of their Norman kings, ſeveral of whom are buried here, as alſo of the emperors Henry V. and Frederic II. are of the moſt beautiful porphyry, ſome of them near 700 years old. The church of the late Jeſuits is equal in magnificence to moſt of the ſtructures in Italy. The Chieſa-del-Palazzo is entirely encruſted over with ancient Moſaic, and the vaulted roof is all of the ſame. "But it is endleſs," ſays Mr. Brydone, "to talk of churches, here are upward of 300." Palermo is crowded with ſtatues of ſaints reigns and tutelar ſaints, placed in ſmall courts and ſquares upon pedeſtals of colloſſal proportion and taſteleſs form. In the ſtreets the women hide their heads in black veils; a very ancient mode of dreſs in this iſland. The city is well lighted with reverberating lamps, and, in wet weather, moveable wooden bridges are provided for croſſing the kennels, which then become rapid torrents. The harbour is very dangerouſly open to the ſouth and ſea from the NE. quarter, and, even at the anchoring place, ſhips lie in peril whenever a weſterly wind blows, as it ruſhes with great impetuoſity through the valley of Colli between the mountains. Properly ſpeaking, Palermo has two harbours; one made in the year 1405, which ſerves for barks, and the other, finiſhed in 1590, capable of receiving veſſels of war, at the entrance of which a light is fixed. Indeed this city has ſuffered greatly at different periods by earthquakes or inundations. About a mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of Capuchins, in which is a vault made uſe of as a receptacle for the dead. It conſiſts of four wide paſſages, each about 40 feet in length, into which the light is admitted by windows at the ends. Along the ſides of theſe are niches, in which the bodies are ſet upright, clothed in coarſe garments, with their heads, arms, and hands bare. They are prepared for this ſituation by broiling them 6 or 7 months upon a gridiron, over a ſlow fire, till all the fat and moiſture are conſumed. The ſkin, which looks like pale-coloured leather, remains entire, and the character of the countenance

countenance is in ſome degree preſerved. Except the b dies of two reputed ſaints, one of which had been there 150 years, and the other 100, they are all of modern date, as appears by an inſcription on a ſmall piece of paſteboard hung to the arms of every corpſe, ſignifying the name of the perſon, and the time of his deceaſe. In ſome of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of 6 or 7 years of age. On the doors are handſome trunks, containing the bodies of perſons of diſtinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Here are ſome manufactures of ſilk and tuffs, and they export in good years about 10,000 bales of raw ſilk. Palermo is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains a univerſity. It is ſeated on the NW. ſide of the iſland, at the bottom of the bay of the ſame name, 162 miles S by W. of Naples, and 235 S. by E. of Rome. Lat. 38. 15. N. lon. 13. 23. E.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey in Aſia, ſo called from the Philiſtines, who inhabited its ſea-coaſt. It is alſo called Judea, from the Patriarch Judah; the Land of Canaan, and the Promiſed Land. From its having been the ſcene of the birth, miniſtry, and death of Jeſus, it has been ſuperſtitiouſly denominated the Holy Land. It is divided from Syria on the N. by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deſerta on the E. by the mountains of Seir; and it has the deſerts of Arabia Petrea on the S. and the Mediterranean on the W. In length it is about 170 miles, but its breadth varies from 58 to 22. It is, in general, a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, oil, pulſe, fruits, ſilk, cotton, tobacco, drugs, and aromatic herbs; and it might ſupply the neighbouring country with all theſe, as it anciently did, were the preſent inhabitants equally induſtrious. The fields and woods abound with flowers of every ſpecies. The parts about Jeruſalem, its capital, are the moſt mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the valleys produce large crops of corn. The climate is exceedingly good.

PALESTRINA, anciently PRÆNESTE, a town of Italy, in the Compagna-di-Roma, near which formerly ſtood a temple dedicated to Fortune, and another to Hercules.

PALESTRINA, one of the largeſt and moſt populous of the iſlands called the Lagunes, near Venice.

Palgrave, Suff. near Diſs in Norfolk.

PALICATA, a ſea-port on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N. of Madras.

Pallas Inn, in King's County, Leinſter.

Palling, Norfolk, on the coaſt, NE. of Hickling. *Pallington*, Dorſetſh. a hamlet of Affpiddle.

Pallis, in Limerick, Munſter.

PALLISER ISLANDS, a group of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, the largeſt of which is about 15 miles long, and 9 broad. Lat. 15 to 16. S. lon. 146 to 147. W.

PALMA, formerly called CAPRARIA, from the great number of goats bred here, one of the Canary Iſlands, about 60 miles in circumference. The ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, ſugar-canes, and fruits, and here are quadrupeds and birds of all kinds. It has a handſome town of the ſame name, with a ſafe harbour, much frequented by ſhipping of different nations for wines, theſe being reckoned equal to Malmſey; 12,000 pipes, at leaſt, are exported annually to the W. Indies, and elſewhere. Lat. 28. 36. N. lon. 18. W.

PALMA NUOVA, a town of Friuli, ſeated on a canal which communicates with the Lizonzo, 55 miles NE. of Venice.

PALMA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Cadaon, 18 miles E. of Setuval.

PALMA, a town of Cordova, in Spain.

PALMA, a town of Lavora; and a town of Calabria Ultra; both in Naples.

PALMA, a ſea port of Mazara, Sicily.

PALMA DI SOLO, a ſeaport town of Sardinia, on the S. coaſt.

PALMAS, one of the Philippine Iſlands, SE. of Mindanao.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory of Guinea, on the Grain Coaſt. Lat. 4. 28. N. lon. 5. 34. W.

PALMAS, or CIVIDAD DE LAS PALMAS, a large ſeaport town in the Iſland of Canary, capital of that and of all the iſlands, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants, who are, in general, rich, are about 120,000 in number.

PALMELA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtramadura, 6 miles N. of Setuval.

Palmer's-Bay, Kent, near the North Foreland. *Palmer's-Green*, Middleſex, near Southgate.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in 1774, and viſited by him in his laſt voyage. It conſiſts of a group of

ſmall

ſmall iſlands, about 10 in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, ſcurvy-graſs and the wharra-tree. It does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated more than 3 feet above the level of the ſea. It conſiſts entirely of a coral ſand, with a ſmall mixture of blackiſh mould, which appeared to be produced from decayed vegetables. "Notwithſtanding this poor ſoil," ſays Captain Cook, "it is covered with a variety of trees and buſhes. At one part of the reef, which looks into, or bounds the lake that is within, there was a large bed of coral, almoſt even with the ſurface, which afforded, perhaps, one of the moſt enchanting proſpects that nature has any where produced. Its baſe was fixed to the ſhore, but reached ſo far in, that it could not be ſeen; ſo that it ſeemed to be ſuſpended in the water, which deepened ſo ſuddenly, that at the diſtance of a few yards, there might be 7 or 8 fathoms. The ſea was at this time quite unruffled; and the ſun, ſhining bright, expoſed the various ſorts of coral in the moſt beautiful order; ſome parts branching into the water with great luxuriance, others lying collected in round balls, and in various other figures; all which were greatly heightened by ſpangles of the richeſt colours, that glowed from a number of large clams, which were every where interſperſed. But the appearance of theſe was ſtill inferior to that of the multitude of fiſhes, that glided gently along, ſeemingly with the moſt perfect ſecurity. The colours of the different ſorts were the moſt beautiful that can be imagined; the yellow, blue, red, black, &c. far exceeding any thing that art can produce. Their various forms, alſo, contributed to increaſe the richneſs of this ſubmarine grotto, which could not be ſurveyed without a pleaſing tranſport, mixed, however, with regret, that a work ſo ſtupendouſly elegant, ſhould be concealed in a place where mankind could ſeldom have an opportunity of rendering the praiſes juſtly due to ſo enchanting a ſcene." With reſpect to the animal creation, the moſt ſingular that Captain Cook obſerved, were ſome large eels, beautifully ſpotted, which, when followed, would raiſe themſelves out of the water, and endeavour, with an open mouth, to bite their purſuers. There was alſo a brown ſpotted rock fiſh, about the ſize of a haddock, ſo tame, that inſtead of ſwimming away, it would remain fixed, and gaze at them. Had they been in want, a ſufficient ſupply might have been had; for thouſands of the clams already mentioned, ſtuck upon the reef, ſome of which weighed 2 or 3 pounds. Lat. 18. 8. S. lon. 162. 57. W.

Palmerſtown, in Dublin, Leinſter, 5 miles from the metropolis.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Syria, capital of a kingdom, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time againſt the Romans, but was at length taken captive by the Emperor Aurelian, and led in triumph through the ſtreets of Rome. The ſtupendous ruins of this city were viſited by Meſſrs. Wood and Dawkins, in 1751, and a ſplendid account of them, illuſtrated by plates, was publiſhed by Mr. Wood, in 1753. This place, called by the Arabs, Tadmor in the Deſert, appears to have been built originally by Solomon; but the architecture of its admired remains is probably Grecian, coeval with the time of the Seleucidæ. The preſent inhabitants, conſiſting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the ſpacious court of a magnificent temple of the ſun. Palmyra is ſituated in the midſt of a large ſandy plain, ſurrounded on 3 ſides by a long chain of mountains, 90 miles E. of Damaſcus. Lat. 33. 20. N. lon. 38. 50. E.

PALNAUD, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, included in the Carnatic, though ſituated between Golconda and the Guntoor Circar, S. of the river Kiſtna. It is about 70 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Zimerycotta is the capital.

PALOS, a town of Andaluſia, with a tolerable tide harbour, at the mouth of Rio Tinto. Columbus ſet ſail from here on his firſt adventurous voyage, in 1492.

PALOS CAPE, a promontory of Murcia, S. of the town of Palos, and 18 miles E. of Carthagena.

PALOTTA, a town of Lower Hungary.

PALTA, or JAMDRO, a famous lake of Thibet, lying about 24 miles to the S. of Laſſa. According to the Lama's map, it is 105 miles in circumference; and in the midddle of it is one large iſland. On the W. ſhore of this iſland, or rather congeries of iſlands, is a monaſtery, and the ſeat of the *Lamiſa Tarcepamo*, or *the Great Regenerate*, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine ſpirit is regenerated, as in the *Great Lama*. The word Lama ſignifies a prieſt, or miniſter of religion, and *Lamiſa* is the

the feminine of Lama. This lake is 12 miles S. of the river Burrampooter, or Sanpoo.

Palterton, Derbyſhire, S. of Bolſover. *Paltons*, Hants, NE. of the New-Foreſt.

PALUDA, a town of Erzerum, ſeated near the Euphrates, and inhabited by Mahometans and Chriſtians. The prince is, in ſome reſpects, independent of the Grand Signior.

Pamber, Hampſh. N. of Baſingſtoke. *Pamel-Bridge*, Suſſex, near Winchelſea.

PAMIERS, a town in the dept of Ariege, ſeated on the river Arriege, 8 miles NNW. of Foix.

Pamington, Glouceſ. near Tewkeſbury.

PAMPANGAN, a town and extenſive province of Lucon, one of the Manilla iſlands, ſituated on the E. coaſt in lat. 15. N.

PAMPELLONNE, a town in the department of Tarn, 12 miles N. of Alby.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre. Its ſquares are handſome and adorned with ſhops full of rich merchandiſe. It is ſeated on the river Arga, 42 miles S. of Bayonne, and 172 NNE. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 47. N. lon. 1. 35. W.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S. America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of ſheep. It is 200 miles S. of Maricaibo, and 300 NE. of Popayan. Lat. 6. 30. N. lon. 70. 30. W.

Pamphil, Dorſetſhire, near Winborn. *Pampiſford*, Cambridgeſ. near Whittleſford. *Pampocalia*, Yorkſ. SW. of Wetherby. *Pan*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

PAN, or PAHAN, a ſea-port on the E. coaſt of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is remarkable for a great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Lat 3. 15. N.

PANAMA, a city of S. America capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, with ſtraight and broad ſtreets, and elegant public buildings. The merchandiſe of Chili and Peru is brought to this place, particularly the gold and ſilver, and all the commodities brought up the river Chagre. The ſhips unload at a ſmall iſland, 3 miles from this place, becauſe the water is ſo ſhallow as not to admit them to come nearer. Old Panama was burnt by Captain Morgan, a buccaneer, in 1670, and the preſent town has been built 4 miles diſtant from it, in a more advantageous ſituation. The province contains 3 cities, 12 villages, and a great number of *rancherias*, or aſſemblages of Indian huts. Here are alſo ſeveral gold mines, but they are neglected for the ſake of the pearl fiſhery on the coaſt. It ſtands on a bay of the ſame name. Lat. 8. 48. N. lon. 80. 15. W.

PANARIA, one of the Lipari Iſlands, barren, and very inconſiderable being, only 5 miles in circumference. It is 8 miles NNE. of Lipari, and 30 N. of Sicily.

PANAY, an iſland of the Philippines, of a triangular form, lying E. of Paragua. It is 180 miles in circumference, and is the moſt populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces vaſt quantities of rice. The number of Indians tributary to the Spaniards is about 17,000.

Panborough, Somerſetſ. W. of Wells. *Pancras*, a village of Middleſex, a little to the NW. of London. The burying ground here is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Romaniſts. At a public houſe near it, there is a medicinal ſpring. Here is an hoſpital for inoculation, to which is now added the ſmall-pox hoſpital formerly at Clerkenwell. Here alſo is the Veterinary College eſtabliſhed in 1791, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general. The noble ſtables and anatomical theatre are finiſhed, but the preſent college is only a temporary building.

Pancras-Wick, Devonſ. near Bradworthy. *Panfield*, Eſſex, near Bocking and Braintree.

PANGO, a town and diſtrict of Congo, in Africa, on the river Barbela.

Pangborn, Berkſhire, by the Thames, NW. of Reading. *Pangden*, Suſſex, SW. of Ditchling.

PANJAB, a country of Hindooſtan, being that which is watered by the 5 eaſtern branches of the Indus. It was the ſcene of Alexander's laſt campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conqueſts. It forms a ſquare of about 250 miles, and includes the whole ſoubah of Lahore, and a great part of Moulton Proper. To the lower part of Moulton it is flat and marſhy, and inundated, like Bengal, by the periodical rains which fall during our ſummer.

Pannal, Yorkſ. near Knareſborough. *Pannanach Wells*, a village of Aberdeenſhire, ſituated a little below the waterfall, called the Lin of Dee, in the valley of Glenmuick. It is noted for its mineral waters, which are of a diuretic quality.

PANNIPUT, a town of Delhi, in Hindooſtan. In a plain near this town, a battle was fought in 1761, between an

army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 150 000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated. They loſt the flower of their army, with their beſt generals, and the number of priſoners taken was almoſt incredible. From that period, the power of the Mahrattas has been ſenſibly on the decline. Panniput is 50 miles NW. of Delhi.

Panſanger, 2 miles NW. of Hertford. *Panſton*, Northumberland, S. of Learmouth. *Pant*, a river in Eſſex, which falls into Blackwater Bay.

PANTALARIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coaſt of Tunis, about 25 miles in circumference, and containing 3000 inhabitants. It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, capers, olives, and figs; but the inhabitants import their corn from Sicily. It belongs to the king of Naples. Lat. 36. 55. N. lon. 12. 31. E.

Panteage, Monmouthſ. N. of Pontipool. *Panley*, Glouceſterſhire, NE. of Newent. *Panton*, Lincolnſ. near Ancaſter.

PANUÇO, a town, province, and river of Mexico, with a biſhop's ſee. Here are veins of gold, and ſalt-works, which are the principal riches of the inhabitants. It is ſeated near the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 23. 0. N. lon. 98. 9. W.

Panxford, Norfolk, between Norwich and South Walſham.

PA OOM, a ſmall iſland of the New Hebrides, S. of Mallicollo.

PAPA, a town of Hungary, 45 miles W. of Buda.

Papacaſtle, Cumberland, a hamlet of Bridekirk. It is pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence, within a mile of Cockermouth; and the Derwent meanders beautifully through the intervening vale.

PAPOUL, ST. a town in the dept. of Aude, ſeated on the river Lembe, 15 miles WNW. of Carcaſſone.

PAPPENHEIM, a town and county of Aichſtatt, Franconia.

Papplewick, Nottingh. near Newſted. Here are ſome large cotton-mills. *Papworth, Agnes* and *Evered*, 11 miles W. of Cambridge. *Papworth, Nether*, Huntingdonſhire, between Great Paxton and Hilton.

PARA, or BELEM, a town, river, and juriſdiction in Braſil, on the N. ſide of the river Orellana. This government comprehends that part of Guiana which belongs to the Portugueſe, and extends 600 miles from E. to W. and 200 from N. to S. Lat. 1. 30. S.

PARACLETE, THE. See QUINCEY.

Paracomb, Devonſhire, near Comb-Martin.

PARAGUA, the moſt weſterly of the Philippine Iſlands, 180 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The Spaniards have a fort here, but the king is ſaid to be tributary to Borneo.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S. America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. It contains 6 provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uraguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is alſo called La Plata, and has numerous lakes and rivers. Of the latter, the 3 principal are the Paraguay, Uraguay, and Parana, the united ſtreams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. Theſe rivers annually overflow their banks; and, on their receſs, leave them enriched by a ſlime, that renders the ſoil extremely fertile. This vaſt country is far from being wholly ſubdued, or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being ſtill unknown to them, as well as to every other European nation. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that which is called La Plata, toward the mouth of the river of that name. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for ſeveral hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infuſion of which is drunk in all the Spaniſh provinces of S. America, inſtead of tea. They have alſo a variety of fruits, and very rich paſtures, or plains, full of horſes, mules, black cattle, and herds of ſheep; but the country has but few woods or foreſts. The air is remarkably ſweet and ſerene. The Spaniards diſcovered this country, by ſailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres, on the S. ſide of the river. In 1580 the Jeſuits were admitted into theſe fertile regions, where they afterwards founded, at the commencement of the 17th century, and with the permiſſion of Philip III. the famous miſſions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jeſuits, one of whom was rector, and the other his curate. They undertook not only to make proſelytes to the church, but to open a new ſource of wealth to the mother country. To this end they repreſented, that they ought to be independent of the Spaniſh governors; and that as the vices of the Europeans might contaminate their new converts, and deſtroy

ſtroy the great objects of their miſſions, no other Spaniards ſhould be permitted to enter the country. To theſe terms the court agreed; they conſenting to a certain capitation tax on the natives, and to ſome other ſtipulations in favour of the crown. In proceſs of time, the Jeſuits, by the moſt wonderful addreſs and perſevering patience, and without the leaſt degree of force, acquired the moſt abſolute dominion, both eccleſiaſtical and civil, over the natives, whom they even inſtructed in military diſcipline. In 1757, the king of Spain exchanged the colonies on the E. ſhore of the river Uraguay for the Portugueſe colony of St. Sacrament, which cauſed that river to become the boundary of the reſpective poſſeſſions of the two crowns. This produced an inſurrection of the Indians, who were defeated by the Spaniſh governor, with the loſs of 2000 of them killed. In 1767, the court expelled the Jeſuits from S. America, and the natives, in courſe, were put upon the ſame footing with the other Indians of the Spaniſh part of that vaſt continent.

PARAIBA, a commercial town and juriſdiction of Braſil, on the S. bank of a river of the ſame name, navigable for veſſels loaded with 6 or 700 hogſheads of ſugar, and which runs into the Atlantic, about 20 miles below the town. The ſoil is pretty fertile, producing ſugar-canes, cattle, tobacco, cotton, and Braſil wood, &c. The town of Paraiba is about 60 miles N. of Fermambuco.

PARAMARIBO, the principal town, and ſeat of government, in the province of Surinam, in S. America. It is a very flouriſhing and lively place, every thing that can indicate wealth and affluence being obſervable here. The carriages and dreſs of the richer inhabitants are truly magnificent; ſilk embroidery, Genoa velvets, and gold and ſilver lace, being daily worn, and even the maſters of trading ſhops appear in buttons and buckles of ſolid gold. The ſtreets are generally crowded with planters, ſailors, ſoldiers, Jews, Indians, and negroes; while the river, which has a very noble appearance, is covered with barges, canoes, &c. conſtantly paſſing and repaſſing, often accompanied with bands of muſic; the ſhipping alſo, in the road, adorned with their different flags, guns firing, &c. not to mention the many groups of boys and girls, playing in the water, altogether form a truly pleaſing appearance, and add not a little to the gaiety and variety of objects which ſo agreeably arreſt the attention of a curious ſtranger. The ladies are uncommonly elegant in their dreſs, and keep their houſes and furniture extremely clean. They uſe the fineſt linen, exquiſitely well waſhed with Caſtilian ſoap, which can only be reſembled to mountain ſnow, and which, in compariſon, would make the beſt bleached linen in Europe, appear like canvas. The town is very extenſive, and remarkably clean, and the houſes (which are about 1400 in number) are extremely well built. All the ſtreets are perfectly ſtraight, and ſome of them, at leaſt, a mile long; they are all paved, or laid with ſand and ſhells mixed, which bind together and grow hard, partly reſembling the walks in a garden or pleaſure-ground. Rows of orange trees, lemons, ſhaddocks, and tamarinds, are planted on each ſide, at the diſtance of 10 or 12 feet from the houſes, and which, in the months of May and June, diffuſe a moſt delicious fragrance. The warehouſes, for the ſtoring of goods, and the gardens that adjoin the houſes, include more ſpace than is uſually allowed in towns, which impreſſes the ſpectator with an idea that he is in a fine, extenſive village. Lat. 5. 48. N. Lon. 55. 11. W.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, ſo named from a large river, which riſes in about lat. 18. S. and uniting with the Paraguay, in lat. 28. S. and afterwards with the Uraguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata.

Parbold, Lancaſhire, NW. of Wigan.

Parcaſſick, Monmouthſ. N. of Cheſtow.

PARCHIM, a town of Mecklenburgh.

PARDO, a royal palace near Madrid.

Pardſhaw, or *Pardſey*, Cumberland, a hamlet of Dean, near the Lake of Lowſwater, 4 miles from Cockermouth.

PARENZO, a ſea-port of the late Venetian Iſtria.

PARGA, a ſea-port of the late Venetian Albania, oppoſite the Iſland of Corfu, and 26 miles W. of Arta. It is inhabited by Greeks and Albaneſe, and is ſeated on a rock.

Parham, Suffolk, on the river Ore, near Framlingham. *Parham*, Suſſex, near Amberley.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a country of Terra Firma, E. of Cumana, and NE. of the river Oronoko. Between the continent and the iſland of Trinidad, is a large bay, called the Gulph of Paria.

PARIA, a diſtrict of La Plata, in S. America, abounding in all kinds of cattle.

PARILLA, or SANTA PARILLA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, 50 miles S. of Truxillo.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largeſt, fineſt, and moſt populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which croſſes it, forms 3 ſmall iſlands, called the Iſland of Louviers, the Notre Dame, and the Palace, which laſt is the ancient city of Paris. The iſland of the Palace takes its name from a building which was formerly the reſidence of the kings, and afterwards was reſigned to the parliament. Clovis I. after the defeat of Alaric, made Paris the capital of his kingdom. Its circuit was much extended by Philip Auguſtus. It was greatly embelliſhed by Francis I. and his ſucceſſors. The inhabitants are computed to be 800,000. It is 2 leagues in diameter, and 6 in circumference, including the ſuburbs. It is ſuppoſed to contain, 875 ſtreets, and 24,000 houſes, among which are many five, ſix, and even ſeven ſtories. The rivers Yonne, Marne, and Oiſe, by their junction with the Seine, convey to Paris the commodities of Burgundy, Champagne, and Picardy; and this laſt river furniſhes it with the riches of Normandy, and the ſea, which is at the diſtance of 42 leagues. By means of the Loire, the Allier, and the canals of Orleans and Briare, and by the Vienne, it has communications with the other parts of the country. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, two of which occupy the whole breadth of the Seine; namely, the Pont Neuf and ci-devant Pont Royal; to which may be added the unfiniſhed ci-devant Pont Royal; to which may be added the unfiniſhed ci-devant Pont de Lewis XVI. begun in 1787. The Pont Neuf, the fineſt and moſt frequented of all the bridges, is 1020 feet long, by 72 broad, and has 12 arches; 7 of which are on the ſide of the Louvre, and 5 on the ſide of the ſtreet Dauphine. In the ſecond arch of this bridge, on the ſide of the Louvre, is the Chateau de la Samaritaine (the Woman of Samaria) a ſmall timber building of 3 ſtories, conſtructed, in 1712, on piles, and lately repaired. In the inſide is a pump, which raiſes the water of the river, to diſtribute it by pipes to the Louvre, the Tuileries, &c. The other bridges are Pont St. Michel, Pont au-Change, le-Petit-Pont, Pont-Notre-Dame, Pont-de-la-Tournelle, Pont-Marie, and the Pont-Rouge. This laſt, which is a timber-bridge, painted red, is the point of communication between the Iſle-du-Palais and Iſle St. Lewis. The public fountains are very numerous, and on ſome of them is diſplayed very elegant ſculpture. The public places, ſquares, &c. are alſo numerous and elegant. The fineſt are the Place-Dauphin, of a triangular form, built, and ſo named, by Henry IV. in memory of the birth of Lewis XIII.; the Place Royale, in which was the equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIII. in bronze; the Place-Vendome, a ſquare with the angles truncated, in which was the equeſtrian ſtatue, in bronze, of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit; the Place-des-Victoires, of a circular form, in which was a ſtatue of the ſame king, crowned by the heathen goddeſs Victory, with this inſcription, Viro Immortali; and the Place-de-Lewis XV. of an octagon form, in which was an equeſtrian ſtatue, in bronze, of that monarch. This ſquare, which is now called the Place-de-la-Revolution, was the fatal ſcene of the execution of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. and afterward of his unhappy conſort, Marie Antoinette, the former on the 21ſt of January, and the latter on the 16th of October, 1793. There are 3 triumphal arches, erected to Lewis XIV. and known by the names of Porte St. Bernard, Porte St. Denis, and Porte St. Martin. The moſt intereſting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelins (ſo called from a family of celebrated dyers, ſettled in this city in 1540) in which tapeſtries are made after the pictures of the greateſt maſters, to ſuch perfection, that one repreſenting Lewis XV. a whole length, framed, and placed among the maſterpieces of painting, was taken, for many days, by multitudes of viſitors, for a finiſhed piece. The manufacture of plate-glaſs likewiſe merits attention. The cathedral of Notre-Dame, a Gothic ſtructure, is one of the largeſt in Europe, and contains 45 chapels. Next to the cathedral, the moſt diſtinguiſhed churches were St. Sulpice, St. Euſtache, St. Gervais, St. Etienne-du-Mont, the old one of St. Genevieve, the new one of St. Genevieve (now called the Pantheon), thoſe of St. Severin, St. Roch, and Val-de-Grace. The firſt college in Paris was that of the Four Nations, called alſo Mazarin, from the name of the cardinal, its founder. There were lately 6 academies in Paris; namely, the French academy, founded by the cardinal Richelieu; that of Inſcriptions and Belles Letters, by Lewis XIV.; that of the Sciences; and thoſe of Painting and Sculpture; Architecture; and Chirurgery. Among the public libraries, that

that lately called the king's, holds the firſt rank, in reſpect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of the volumes. The other libraries are thoſe of St. Genevieve, the College of Mazarin, St. Victor, of the Doctrinaires, of the Advocates, and of the Faculty of Medicine. That of St. Germain-des-Prés, one of the richeſt in France, containing between 15 and 20,000 manuſcripts, and near 100,000 volumes, is open every day to men of letters. The Royal (now National) Obſervatory is built of free-ſtone, as neither iron nor wood form any part of the erection. The Botanical Garden is extenſive. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Palais-Royal, now le Palais d'Egalité, and the Luxemburg. The Louvre is diſtinguiſhed into the Old and New. The Old Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1528; and the grand gallery, 1362 feet long and 30 broad, which joins it to the Tuileries, was begun under Charles IX. and finiſhed by Lewis XIV. who likewiſe built, in 1665, the New Louvre. But it is ſtill an unfiniſhed ſtructure. In ſome of the apartments, the ancient academies, viz. the French Academy, for the improvement of the French language; the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres; the Royal Academy of Sciences; and the Royal Academy of Paintings and Sculpture; have held their ſittings: and in others are the work-ſhops and lodging-rooms of artiſts. The Tuileries, begun in 1564, by Catharine of Medicis, continued by Henry IV. and completed by Lewis XIV. takes its name from its ſituation in a place in which were formerly many tile-kilns (*tuileries*) which, for three or four centuries, furniſhed the greateſt part of the tiles uſed in Paris. The riding-houſe, belonging to it, is the place choſen by the national aſſembly for their ſittings, when they removed from Verſailles in 1789. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is unqueſtionably the fineſt public walk in Paris. The Palais Royal, in the interior, has been recently embelliſhed with many beautiful buildings, with ſhops, coffee-houſes, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair, and one of the moſt pleaſing walks in the city. The gardens of the palace of Luxemburg alſo form a fine promenade. The Hotel-des-Invalides, for the wounded and ſuperannuated ſoldiery, is a magnificent ſtructure, built by Lewis XIV.; as is the Military School, in the Champ-de-Mars, which was founded by Lewis XV. Here are alſo grand theatres. The Monnoie, or Mint, is an elegant building, ſituated on that ſide of the Seine, which is oppoſite the Louvre. The Hotel-de-Ville, or Guildhall of the city, is an ancient ſtructure, in the Place-de-Greve, which was heretofore the common place of execution. Before the revolution, Paris was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contained 51 pariſh churches, 21 parochial, 17 collegiate churches; among which were 13 chapters, 40 chapels, 3 abbeys, 32 priories, and 50 convents for men, eccleſiaſtical and ſecular; 7 abbeys, 6 priories, and 53 convents for women; 12 ſeminaries, and 16 hoſpitals, 6 of which were appropriated to deſerted children. Paris forms, with a ſmall diſtrict round it, one of the departments of France, and is 245 miles SE. of London, 625 NW. of Vienna, and 630 NE. of Madrid. Lat. 48. 50. N. lon. 2. 25. E.

Park, Dorſetſh. in the pariſh of Broad Windſor. *Park*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Park*, Staffordſ. near Oſweſtry. *Park*, Weſtmorl. S. of Croſby Ravenſworth. *Parkbury*, Herts, near Colney-Street. *Park-End*, Glouceſ. in Hareſfield pariſh. *Park-Farm Place*, Kent, in Eltham pariſh. *Park Gate*, Middleſex. W. of Muſwell-Hill.

PARKGATE, a ſea-port of Cheſhire, from whence packet boats regularly ſail to Ireland. It is ſeated on the NE. coaſt of the river Dee, 12 miles NW. of Cheſter, and 194 NW. of London.

Park, Great, Leiceſ. between Aſhby-de-la-Zouch and Stanton-Harold. *Park-Hall* or *Priory*, Eſſex, near St. Oſyth. *Park-Hall*, Eſſex, SE. of Epping. *Park-Hall*, Northumb. near Caſtle Bromwich. *Park-Hall*, Shropſhire, N. of Oſweſtry. *Park-Hall*, Staffordſhire, SE. of Bucknell. *Parkham*, Devonſhire, W. of Monkleigh. *Parkhead*, Northumberl. near Harbottle-Caſtle. *Parkhill*, Staffordſhire, NW. of Uttoxeter. *Parkhouſe*, Yorkſhire, near Giſborough. *Parkhouſe*, Hants, E. of Lemington. *Parklathes*, Nottinghamſ. in Kellam lordſhip. *Park, New*, Lancaſhire, near Ormſkirk. *Park of the Hay*, Yorkſhire, between Boroughbridge and Knareſborough. *Parkpill*, Monmouthſhire, near Caerleon. *Parkſton*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles from Pool. *Parkſtreet*, Herts, S. of St. Albans. *Parlieu*, Hants, NW. of Chriſtchurch. *Parlington*, Yorkſhire, between Leeds and Tadcaſter.

PARMA, an ancient, populous, and handſome town of Italy, capital of the

duchy of the ſame name, with a citadel and a univerſity. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largeſt and moſt beautiful opera-houſe in Italy, which will contain 12,000 ſpectators. The ſtreets are ſtraight and broad, and the houſes well-built, and, for the moſt part, painted. The principal ſtreets meet in the centre, where they form a handſome ſquare. The dome, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. Don Carlos, king of the two Sicilies, carried away a library from this place to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curioſities, as alſo the rich collection of medals. In 1741, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to Don Carlos above mentioned. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 40,000. The principal trade of the place conſiſts in ſtockings, and ſome other articles in ſilk, and it has lately been celebrated for its beautiful printing, from the preſſes of Bodoni. It is ſeated on the river Parma, 64 miles SSE. of Milan. Lat. 44. 50. N. lon. 10. 30. E.

PARMA, the duchy of, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po, on the NE. by the Mantuan, on the E. by the duchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuſcany and Genoa, and on the W. by Genoa and the territory of Pavia. Under this name are commonly included the duchy of Parma Proper, the duchy of Placenza, and the duchy of Guaſtalla. The air is very wholeſome, and the inhabitants often live to a great age. The ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, cheſnuts, and fruits; the paſtures feed a great number of cattle and ſheep, whoſe wool is excellent, and the cheeſe is in high eſtimation. Here are ſome conſiderable mines of copper and ſilver, and plenty of truffles. In 1345, the pope granted this duchy to his natural ſon, Peter Aloyſius, or, Farneſe, the founder of the family of Farneſe. Elizabeth Farneſe, the only heireſs of the laſt duke, becoming queen of Spain, obtained Parma and Placenza for her ſons, and ſo it was ſettled at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Parmſted, Kent, near Kingſton.

PARNASSO, anciently PARNASSUS, a celebrated mountain in Livadia, in Greece. It has two heads, one of which was formerly famous for being conſecrated to Apollo and the Muſes, and the other to Bacchus. It is the higheſt in Greece, and from the top of it is a proſpect as far as Corinth. Here alſo is a fine fountain, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Caſtalia. It is 8 miles N. of Livadia.

Parndon, Great and *Little*, Eſſex, between Nettleſwell and Roydon. *Parham*, Dorſetſ. 5 miles N. of Bridport.

PAROS, an iſland of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about 36 miles in circumference, and containing about 1500 families. The ſoil is well cultivated, and the paſtures feed a great number of flocks. Their trade conſiſts in wheat, barley, wine, pulſe, and calicoes; and in fine white marble alſo, which has long been in eſtimation for ſculpture. Before the war of Candy, it produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive trees. They have a great number of partridges and pigeons, which they ſell very cheap. This iſland was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines. The famous Chronicle of Paros, at Oxford, was brought from hence in 1627, by Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, who, in 1667, made a preſent of it to the univerſity of Oxford. The inſcription on it purports to have been made 264 years before the Chriſtian æra, and contains a ſpace of above 300 years. It lies W. of Naxia.

PAROS, a town of the Archipelago, capital of the Iſle of Paros; anciently it was the largeſt town of the Cyclades, but it is at preſent much reduced. The walls of the caſtle are built of ancient pieces of marble, moſt of the columns of which are placed length ways. Some of them that ſtand upright, ſupport cornices of amazing ſize. The natives build their houſes with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands. Their fields likewiſe are incloſed with friezes, altars, and baſſo-relievos; however, the Engliſh, French, and Venetians, have carried away the fineſt pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are ſo ignorant now, that, inſtead of great ſculptors, and ſkilful architects, they have nothing but carters of mortars and ſalt-cellars. Paros is ſeated on the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland, in lat 37. 8. N. lon. 25. 44. E.

Parr, Lancaſ. 3 miles from Preſcot.

PARRAMATTA, a town or ſettlement of Engliſh convicts, in New S. Wales. It is ſeated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackſon, 11 miles W. of Sydney-Cove, between Roſe Hill and the landing-place in the creek which forms the head. In November 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpoſe. The ſoil, in moſt places, was found to be remarkably good,

want cultivation only to be fit for any uſe, for the ground that has been the longeſt in cultivation bears the beſt crops. Lat. 33. 50. S. lon. 151. 39. E.

PARRET, a river of Somerſetſhire, which riſes in the ſouth part of the county, receives the Ordred, Ivel, and Thone, and enters the Briſtol Channel at Bridgewater-Bay. The tide ruſhes up this river with prodigious velocity and roaring.

Parret, North and *South*, near Crewkern and the ſource of the Parret. *Parret, South*, Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Parrocks*, Kent, in Graveſend pariſh. *Parrys*, Eſſex, near North Weald. *Parſonby*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Plumbland, near Aſpatria. *Parſon Drove*, Camb. near Wiſbeach. *Parſon's Green*, Middl. in Fulham pariſh. *Parſon's-Street*, Middleſex, near Hendon.

Parteen, in Clare, Munſter, pleaſantly ſeated on the Shannon.

PARTENKIRCH, a town of Freyſing, Bavaria.

PARTHENAY, a town in the dept. of Two Sevres, ſeated on the river Thoué, 17 miles SSW. of Thouars.

Partington, Cheſhire, NW. of Altringham. *Partney*, Lincolnſ. N. of Spilſby.

PARTON, a ſea-port of Cumberland, with a harbour lately improved by act of parliament, ſo as to be capable of receiving ſmall veſſels carrying coals, &c. to Ireland. It ſtands near Moreſby, 3 miles N. of Whitehaven.

Parton, Cumb. a hamlet in Thurſby pariſh. *Partridge-Green*, Suſſex, in the pariſh of Eaſt Grinſtead. *Parwick*, Derbyſhire, in Aſhborn pariſh.

PARYS, a mountain, part of the mountain of Tryſclwyn, in the Iſle of Angleſey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largeſt bed of ore of that metal hitherto diſcovered in the world. It is not wrought in the common manner of ſubterraneous mines, but, like a ſtone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raiſed are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in ſulphur. The pureſt part is exported raw to the melting works at Swanſea, and other places: the moſt impure is firſt calcined and deprived of moſt of its ſulphur on the ſpot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in ſilver, is alſo found in this mountain. The health and population of Angleſey have received a great increaſe from the diſcovery of this copper mine, on March 2, 1768; a day which has been ever ſince obſerved as a feſtival by the miners. An idea of the prodigious wealth of theſe mines may be formed, by conſidering that the Macclesfield company have had at once 14,000 tons of ore upon bank, and the Rev. Edward Hughes, 30,000. The whole of the treaſure is the property of Sir Nicholas Bayley and Mr. Hughes.

PAS, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles SW. of Arras.

PAS DE CALAIS, or STRAITS OF CALAIS, one of the departments of France, containing the late diſtricts of Pays Reconquis, and the Boulonnois, in Picardy, and part of Artois. Arras is the capital.

Paſhey, Suſſex, near Tiſehurſt.

PASSAGES, LOS, a ſea-port of Spain, in the territory of Guipuſcoa. The harbour is very ſpacious within, though narrow at the entrance, and remarkably ſecure from all winds. It is 3 miles E. of St. Sebaſtian.

Paſſage, Cornwall, by Helford Haven. *Paſſage*, Glouceſterſh. by Tewkeſbury.

PASSAGE, in Cork, Munſter, oppoſite Great Iſland, on which the town of Cove is ſituated. Large veſſels are lightened here before they can go up to the city of Cork, the channel higher up admitting only thoſe of 150 tons, when laden, though it ſtretches from ſhore to ſhore, above a mile.

PASSAGE, in Waterford, Munſter, ſituated on the N. ſide of a ſteep hill. Here is an excellent road, where 500 ſail of ſhips may ride ſafely, and which is the ſtation of the packet-boats from Waterford to Milford-Haven.

PASSARO, a town of Noto, in Sicily.

PASSARO, CAPE, anciently called PACHINUS, the SE. point of the Iſland of Sicily. It is not a peninſula, as is commonly repreſented in the maps, but a wretched barren iſland, about a mile round; with a fort, to protect the neighbouring country from the incurſions of the Barbary corſairs, who are often very troubleſome on this part of the coaſt. This iſland and fort are ſeparated from the reſt of Sicily by a ſtrait of about half a mile broad. Lat. 36. 35. N. lon. 15. 22. E.

PASSARO, a cape of Janna, in Greece, between the Gulfs of Armiro and Zeton.

PASSARUAN, a town and kingdom of Java, on the NE. coaſt, trading in cotton. It is 30 miles W. of Panarucan.

PASSAU, an ancient, handſome, and celebrated city in the circle of Bavaria. The houſes are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the fineſt in Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Paſſau, Inſtadt, Iltzſtadt, and the quarter wherein the biſhop's

palace is ſeated. It is ſeated on the Danube, at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Ilz, 62 miles E. by S. of Ratiſbon, and 135 W. of Vienna.

PASSAU, THE BISHOPRIC OF, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lying between Lower Bavaria, Auſtria, and Bohemia. Its largeſt extent is no where above 20 miles; and it has no conſiderable place except Paſſau, the capital. The biſhop is a prince of the empire, only dependent on the ſee of Rome.

Paſſelows, Eſſex, in Dagenham pariſh. *Paſſelows*, Eſſex, near High Ongar. *Paſſemers*, Eſſex, near Parndon. *Paſſenham*, or *Paſham*. Northamptonſ. on the Ouſe, oppoſite to Stony Stratford.

PASSER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Adige, in the county of Tyrol.

Paſs if you can, in Dublin, Leinſter, N. of Finglaſs. *Paſs if you can*, and *Paſs of Kildare*, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

PASSIGNANO, a town of Perugiano, ſeated on the N. coaſt of the lake.

PASTO, or ST. JUAN DE PASTO, a town of Popayan, Terra Firma, ſeated in a fine, fertile valley, watered by ſeveral rivers. It is 80 miles NNE. of Quito.

Paſton, Norf. NE. of North Walſham, near the ſea. *Paſton*, Northamp. N. of Peterborough. *Paſton*, Northumb. on the borders of Scotland, near Harelaw Hill.

PASTRANA, a town of New Caſtile.

PATAGONIA, or LAND OF MAGELLAN, the moſt ſouthern part of S. America, extending from the Atlantic to Chili, and the S. Pacific Ocean, and from the 36th to the 54th deg. of S. lat. A race of people have been diſcovered here, who, leading an unreſtrained and ſavage life, are reported to be of a gigantic ſtature. "They are ſuppoſed," ſays Dr. Robertſon, "to be one of the wandering tribes, which occupy that vaſt, but leaſt known region of America, which extends from the river De-la-Plata to the Straits of Magellan. Their proper ſtation is in that part of the interior country which lies on the banks of the river Negro; but in the hunting ſeaſon they often roam as far as the ſtraits which ſeparate Terra del Fuego from the main land. The firſt accounts of this people were brought to Europe by the companions of Magellan, who deſcribed them as going naked, notwithſtanding the inclemency of the climate, above eight feet high, and of ſtrength in proportion to their uncommon ſize. Some of the inhabitants ſeen by Captain Byron, in the year 1764, were certainly about ſeven feet in height. Captains Wallis and Carteret, in 1766, found ſome of them to be from ſix feet, to ſix feet five and ſeven inches in height; but that of the greateſt part was from five feet ten inches to ſix feet. Mr. de Bougainville ſaw none below five feet ten inches, and none above ſix feet two inches; but the people of the Etoile had ſeen, in a preceding voyage, ſeveral that were ſix feet four inches and a half high. The leaſt of thoſe whom Giraudais ſaw, in 1766, were above five feet eleven inches high. M. Duclos Guyot, in the ſame year, ſaw none that wanted more than half an inch of meaſuring ſix feet. In the interior parts of the country, according to Mr. Falkner, there are tribes of a ſtill greater ſize. The great Cacique Cangapol, meaſured above ſeven feet in height; and the ſame gentleman had ſeen Indians of the tribe of the Puelches, more than an inch or two taller than Cangapol. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted, and clothed nearly in the ſame manner: the circles round the two eyes are ſome white and red, and ſome red and black. Their teeth are as white as ivory, remarkably even and well ſet, but their hair is ſtraight, and nearly as harſh as hog's briſtles. They have no other clothing than ſkins of the guanaco, which they wear with the hair inward, together with a piece of leather uſed as an apron. This ſeemingly barren country produces, however, good paſtures; and numerous droves of wild horned cattle and horſes, firſt brought hither by the Spaniards, now cover the face of it. To the N. of La Plata it is covered with wood; but not a ſingle tree or ſhrub, fit for any mechanical purpoſe, is to be ſeen in all the country ſouthward of that river. Nothing is related concerning the productions of the earth.

PATANE, a kingdom of Malacca, on the eaſtern coaſt, ſubject to Siam. The inhabitants are partly Siameſe, Chineſe, Malays, and Europeans; but they are all accounted very voluptuous. The air is wholeſome, though very hot, and they have no ſeaſons but the winter and ſummer; the former of which is more properly the rainy ſeaſon, and holds about 8 months, during the ſhorteſt of our days. The woods abound with elephants, and many wild animals. The Siameſe cultivate the land, and the Chineſe are artiſans. The principal town of the ſame name has a harbour, and contains between 7 and 8000 inhabitants. Lat. 6. 15. N.

PATAY, a town in the dept. of Loiret, near which the Engliſh were defeated by the

the French, under the celebrated Maid of Orleans, in the year 1429. It is 24 miles NNW. of Orleans.

Patcham, Suſſex, E. of Arundel-Foreſt. *Patcham*, Suſſex, W. of Lewes. *Patching*, Suſſex, E. of Stening.

Patenham, Bedfordſhire, near Odehill. *Pathead*, a manufacturing village of Fifeſhire, adjoining Kirkcaldy. *Pathlow*, Warwickſhire, a hundred in the Conqueror's time, but now only a liberty containing ſeveral towns, between Warwick and Alceſter. *Patley-Bridge*, Yorkſhire, W. riding, over the Nid by Netherdale. *Patmer-Hall*, Herts, N. of Biſhop's-Stortford.

PALMOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, now called Patino, ſituated on the coaſt of Natolia, between the Iſles of Samos and Nicaria. It is about 20 miles in circumference, and one of the moſt barren heaps of rocks in the Archipelago. A few valleys only are capable of ſome cultivation. It abounds, however, with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and ſnipes. In the midſt of the iſland riſes a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with its irregular towers and maſſy appearance, one might well imagine to be a citadel. The inhabitants of this convent are, in reality, the proprietors of the country; but their domains would be inſufficient for their maintenance, were it not for the poſſeſſion of ſome lands in the neighbouring iſles, and the certain tribute they derive from the ſuperſtition of the Greeks. The abbot pays annually 1000 crowns to the grand ſignior, beſides preſents to the captain pacha. Theſe monks, called Caloyers, are ſpread over all Greece. Scarce any of them can read, and yet they all underſtand how far the empire of ſuperſtition can extend over ignorant minds. They keep their credulous countrymen in the moſt abſolute ſubjection. They are even accomplices in their crimes, the profits of which they ſhare, and ſometimes engroſs. Not one of the piratical veſſels is without a Caloyer, in order to give them abſolution in the very inſtant of committing the moſt dreadful crimes. Cowardly and cruel, theſe wretches never fail to maſſacre the crews of the veſſels that fall into their power; and, after plundering them, they ſink the captured ſhip, that not a trace of their outrages may be left; then, inſtantly proſtrating themſelves before the prieſt, a few words preſently reconcile them to the Deity, quiet their conſcience, and encourage them to the perpetration of future crimes, in thus affording what they deem a certain remedy againſt future remorſe. The inhabitants of Patmos are moſtly Greek Chriſtians ſailors, or ſhip-builders; they ſail as far as Venice, whither they carry cotton, &c. ſtockings of their own manufacture. The hermitage of the Apocalypſe is ſituated on the declivity of a mountain, between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to their church, which is ſupported againſt a grotto in the rock; and if we may believe the inhabitants, was the aſylum of John, during his exile at Patmos. Here they ſay, he wrote the Book of the Revelation and they pretend to ſhow the very chinks in the rocks through which the Holy Spirit breathed his inſpiration. The fragments of this rock they affirm to be a certain ſpecific againſt a thouſand diſorders, and particularly againſt evil ſpirits. The Greek monks do not fail to vend this remedy as well as the abſolutions, nor do they bluſh at this ſcandalous traffick. It is 16 miles SW. of Samos. Lat. 37. 24. N. lon. 26. 24. E.

PATNA, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of Bahar, and the reſidence of a governor. It is an extenſive and populous place, built on an eminence, on the S. bank of the Ganges; and is fortified in the Indian manner, with a wall and ſmall citadel. In this citadel were confined the priſoners taken by Meer Coſſim, nabob of Bengal, in 1764, by whoſe order they were maſſacred. Near Patna, in the ſame year, a battle was fought between the troops of Sujah Dowlah, nabob of Oude, and a diviſion of the Britiſh army, under Major Monroe, when the former were defeated. The Engliſh loſt 2 officers killed, 6 or 7 wounded, about 60 Europeans, and 600 ſeapoys. The enemy left full 7000 behind them, 130 pieces of cannon, all their tents, baggage, &c. together with ſome camels and elephants. Sujah Dowlah fled to one of his moſt diſtant cities. The buildings of Patna are high, but the ſtreets are narrow, and far from clean. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Palabothra. It 250 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 35. N. lon. 85. 21. E.

Patney, Wilts. E. of the Devizes.

Patow-Beacons. Hampſhire, W. of the Candovers.

PATRAS, a ſea-port in the Morea, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is pretty large and populous, and the Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have

four ſynagogues. There are ſeveral handſome moſques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in ſilk, leather, coarſe oil, honey, wax, cheeſe, tobacco, wheat, and manna. There are lofty cypreſs trees, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the ſea, 20 miles SW. of Lepanto.

PATRICIA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, 8 miles E. of Oſtia.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, or THE PATRIMONIO, a province of Italy, in the pope's territory, ſituated S. of the Orvietan and Umbria, W. of the Sabina and Campagna di Roma, and with the Mediterranean on the SW. It is about 43 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The country is fertile in corn and fruits, and produces a conſiderable quantity of alum. The principal places are Viterbo, Monte Fiaſcone, Bolſena, Civita Caſtellana, and Civita Vecchia.

Patrick's, St. in Waterford, Munſter. *Patrick's Iſle, St.* on the coaſt of Dublin, Leinſter, oppoſite Balruddery. *Patrick's Well, St.* in Limerick, Munſter.

Patrick Brumpton, Yorkſhire, W. of Bedall. *Patrickſborn*, Kent, SE. of Canterbury.

PATRINGTON, (ſuppoſed to be the Prætorium of Ptolemy) a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on a river that runs into the Humber, 20 miles ESE. of Hull, and 191 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Patſhall, Staffordſhire, 5 miles NW. of Wolverhampton. *Patſwick*, Eſſex, NW. of Coggeſhal.

PATTA, or PATI, an iſland on the E. coaſt of Africa, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, inhabited chiefly by Arabians. The Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Indians, trade here for ivory and ſlaves. Lat. 1. 50. S.

Patterdale, a recluſe valley of Weſtmorland, near Ulles Water. *Patteſhall*, Northamptonſhire, near Bugbrook. *Patteſley*, Norfolk, near Oxwich.

PATTI, a town and gulf of Demona, in Sicily, 32 miles W. of Meſſina.

Pattingham, Staffordſ. near Patſhall.

PAU, a large ill-built town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, with manufactures of cloth, linen, &c. The hams cured here are highly eſteemed. It was the ancient reſidence of the kings of Navarre, and, before the revolution, the capital of Bearn. It was alſo the ſeat of a parliament, and contained a univerſity, an academy of ſciences, and ſeveral convents. It is ſituated on an eminence near the Gave de Pau, 34 miles SE. of Dax.

Paverel, Eſſex. *Paul*, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs, on the Humber, SSW. of Headon.

PAVIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Milan, in Italy, and capital of the Paveſan, with a celebrated univerſity. In 568, Pavia was taken by the Lombards, and became the capital of their kingdom, which terminated with Didier, in 774, who was made priſoner by Charlemagne. The Paveſan, or duchy of Pavia, is bounded on the N. by the Milaneſe, on the E. by the Lodeſan, and Placentia, on the S. by Genoa, and on the W. by the Lumellin and Tortoneſe. It is ſituated in a beautiful plain, on the river Teſino, 17 miles S. of Milan. Lat. 45. 13. N. lon. 9. 15. E.

PAUL, ST. a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 16 miles NW. of Arras; alſo a town in the reſpective departments of Upper Vienne, Var, (which laſt is 5 miles W. of Nice) Mont Blanc, Tarn, and Gard.

PAUL, ST. a town and government of Braſil, in the captainſhip of St. Vincent, in a charming climate, about 36 miles from the ſea. It is a kind of independent republic, originally compoſed of Portugueſe malefactors and the banditti of ſeveral nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Portugal. It is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains, and thick foreſts. Lat. 23. 25. S. lon. 45. 52. W.; alſo an iſland in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 37. 51. S. lon. 61. 2. E.

PAUL-DE-FENOUILLEDES, a town in the dept. of the E. Pyrenees, 18 miles WNW. of Perpignan.

PAUL-TROIS CHATEAUX, ST. a town in the depart. of Drome, 12 miles S. of Montelimar.

PAULA, a town of Calabria Citra.

Pauleſpury, Northamp. 4 miles from Luffield. *Paulet*, Somerſ. near Fairfield. *Paulholm*, Yorkſ. near Headon. *Paulton*, Cornw. near St. Breage. *Paulton*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Frome. *Paunkin*, Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Paunſton*, Devonſ. in the pariſh of S. Sidenham. *Paunſley*, Glouceſterſ. 4 miles from Newent. *Paunton, Great* and *Little*, Lincolnſhire, on the river Witham, S. of Grantham.

PAVOASSAN, a town of Africa, capital of the Iſle of St. Thomas, ſeated on the ſea-ſide, with a good harbour. It lies under the equinoctial, in lon. 8. 30. E.

PAUSILIPPO, a mountain of Italy, near Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a ſubterraneous paſſage through the moun-

tain,

tain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. People of faſhion generally drive through this paſſage with torches; but the country people find their way, without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain alſo, is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and ſhaded with branches, ſhrubs, and buſhes; an ancient bay-tree overhanging it.

PAUZK, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia, 24 miles NW. of Dantzick.

Pawton, Cornwall, near Lawhitton. *Paxford*, Glouceſ. near Camden. *Paxton, Great*, Huntſ. E. of the Ouſe, NE. of St. Neot's. *Paxton, Little*, Huntſ. W. of the Ouſe, near Hale Weſton. *Paynton*, Devonſhire, near Torbay.

PAZ, LA, a city, mountainous province, and archbiſhopric, in the government of Buenos Ayres, in S. America, 180 miles ESE. of Arequipa.

PAZZANO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

PEAK, a mountain in Derbyſ. which gives name to a diſtrict parted from Staffordſhire by the Dove, and having the Derwent on the E. both which rivers have their riſe in the Peak. It is a rocky, rough, and barren tract, but abounds in mines of lead, iron, coals, antimony, quarries of millſtones, whetſtones, &c. and the vales feed conſiderable numbers of cattle and ſheep. It is much viſited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curioſities; and the "Wonders of the Peak," have been celebrated both in proſe and verſe.

Peak, Hants, NW. of Eaſt Mean.

Peak, in Cork, Munſter, near Aghabollogue. At this place a great number of ſubterraneous rooms or caverns were diſcovered in 1755, ſome of which contained conſiderable quantities of human ſkeletons.

Peak Dean, Suſſex, S. of Chittingley. *Peak Foreſt*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Peakirk*, Northamp. between Paſton and Market-Deeping. *Peamont*, Devonſhire, in Exminſter pariſh. *Pearching*, Suſſex, N. of New Shoreham.

PEARL ISLANDS, iſlands lying in the Bay of Panama, ſubject to Spain. The inhabitants of that town have plantations in them, from which they are ſupplied with fruit, garden-ſtuff, and other proviſions.

Peaſmerſh, Suſſex, near Rye. *Peathfoot*, or *Pegſworth*, Northumberland, near Morpeth.

PEATHS, or PEESE, as it is pronounced, a vaſt chaſm in the mountains at the NE. part of Berwickſhire, more than 160 feet deep. Over this chaſm, a large bridge of four arches has been lately built, which, from its vaſt height, greatly reſembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.

Peatling, Great and *Little*, Leiceſterſhire, NE. of Lutterworth. *Pebworth*, Glouceſ. N. of Camden. *Peckforton*, Cheſhire, in Bunbury pariſh. *Peckham*, Kent, in Hadlow pariſh. *Peckham*, Surry, in the pariſh of Camberwell; a noted fair on Auguſt 21ſt. *Peckham, Eaſt*, or *Great*, and *Weſt*, or *Little*, Kent, near Weſt Malling. *Peckham Rye*, Surry, S. of Peckham. *Peckleton*, Leiceſterſhire, NE. of Hinckley. *Peckmanſton*, Kent, near Newchurch.

PECQUENCOURT, a town in the dept. of the North, ſeated on the river Scarpe, 5 miles E. of Douay.

PEDEE, GREAT, or YADKIN, a river which riſes in N. Carolina, near the borders of Virginia, in ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, and entering S. Carolina, takes the name of Pedee, and enters the ocean, after a ſouth-eaſterly courſe, 6 miles below George-Town.

PEDEE, LITTLE, a river of S. Carolina, which falls into the Great Pedee, 16 miles below Queenborough.

PEDENA, a town of Iſtria.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, 20 miles E. of Achen.

Pedmandow, Cornwall, between the Land's-End and Whitſand-Bay. *Pedmerſh*, Eſſex, near Halſted. *Pedmore*, Worceſterſhire, near Stowbridge.

PEDRO, POINT, a cape, on the N. coaſt of Jamaica, in lon. 78. 12. W.

PEDRO, ST. one of the Marqueſa Iſlands; alſo a town of Tlaſcala, in Mexico, and of Sana, in Truxillo; a town of E. Florida, a town of Cuba, a town of Beira, and a town of Arragon.

Pedumſack, Durham, near Hunſterworth. *Pedwardine*, Herefordſhire, near Brampton-Brian.

PEEBLES, an ancient town, the capital of Peebleſhire, has a manufacture of carpets and ſerges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. It is ſeated on a ſmall river called Peebles, which ſoon after joins the Tweed, 20 miles S. of Edinburgh.

PEEBLESHIRE, or TWEEDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and NE. by Edinburghſhire, on the E. by Selkirkſhire, on the SE. and S. by the counties of Selkirk and Dumfries, and on the W. by that of Lanerk. It is 25 miles long from N. to S. and from 10 to 18

broad. In this country there is not much arable land, yet they ſow ſome oats and barley. Its hills (among which are the rugged and healthy mountains of Tweedſmuir, in the S. of the county) abound with ſalubrious ſprings, and between them are fertile, well-watered valleys, which feed numbers of ſheep and cattle. There are few plantations, except round particular houſes. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Lynne, and Yarrow.

PEEL, or PEEL TOWN, in the Iſle of Man, was anciently called HOLM TOWN, from a ſmall iſland cloſe by it, naturally very ſtrong, with a fort, now uſed as a priſon for offenders againſt the eccleſiaſtical laws: it has no harbour, but a road, with from 7 to 10 feet water, on the W. coaſt, in lat. 54. 13. N.

Peel-Heath, Middleſex, between Collon-Green and Cowley.

PEER, a town and county of Liege.

Peggleſworth, Glouceſterſhire, in Dowdeſwell pariſh.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Old Caſtile.

PEGNA MACOR, a town of Beira.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Old Caſtile, and a town of Leon.

Pegton, or *Pigden*, Northumberland, NW. of Morpeth.

PEGU, a conſiderable kingdom of India, lying to the SE. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by Aracan and Ava, on the W. by part of Aracan and the Bay of Bengal, on the E. by the kingdoms of Laos and Siam, and on the S. by the Bay of Bengal. It has a town of the ſame name, 70 miles within land, above 20 miles in circumference, but at preſent not one-twentieth part is inhabited; as it was ruined by the king of Burmah, who, in 1751, reduced this, till then, independent kingdom, to the ſtate of a dependent province. The products of this country are timber for building, elephants, elephants' teeth, bees-wax, ſtick-lac, iron, tin, petrolium, rubies, diamonds, and ſapphires. The rubies are the beſt in the world, but the diamonds are ſmall. They have alſo ſaltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. The country abounds with elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, and other animals; and deer and game are in great plenty. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulſe, and fruits. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribbands; but they have cottons, ſilks, and ſilver, from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and they wear neither ſhoes nor ſtockings. The women are much fairer than the men, ſmall, and ſhapely. There are a vaſt number of temples in this country, but moſtly of wood, which are varniſhed and gilt. The inhabitants are partly Peguers, and partly Bramas, or Burmahs, who are at preſent maſters of the country; they are diſtinguiſhed from each other by their dreſs and features. The prieſts, who are called Talepoy, or Talapoins, obſerve celibacy, and eat but once a day. They wear a long frock girt with a leather thong four inches broad, at which hangs a bag for receiving alms. They have no ſtipends, and in caſe the few acres, which every one who builds a temple beſtows for their maintenance, be not ſufficient, they ſend novices abroad to beg alms. They have idols in their temples, with very large ears, in ſitting poſture, like taylors. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, they build their houſes upon ſtakes, and in time of inundations communicate with each other by boats. The city of Pegu, in 1600, was one of the largeſt and moſt populous in Aſia, but being beſieged, in 1692, by the kings of Aracan and Tangue, the king was obliged to ſubmit for want of proviſions. Since that time Pegu ceaſed to be the royal city. It is ſtill, however, the ſeat of the vice-roy, governing for the king, who reſides at Ava. Lat. 18. 5. N. lon. 96. 42. E.

Pehembury, Devonſ. NW. of Honiton.

PEINA, a town of Hildeſheim, Lower Saxony.

PEIPUS, or TCHUDSKOI, a large lake of Ruſſia, between the government of Peterſburgh and Riga, 64 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth. It has a communication with the Lake of Wertzerwe; and the river Narova iſſues from this lake, by which it has a communication alſo at Narva, with the Gulf of Finland.

PEISHORE, or PITSHOUR, a conſiderable city of India, in the country of Cabul, 50 miles NNW. of Attock.

PEKIN, the capital city of the empire of China, ſituated in a fertile plain. It obtained this name, which ſignifies the Northern Court, to diſtinguiſh it from Nanking, or the Southern Court, where the emperors formerly reſided. It is an exact ſquare, and divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the New City, or Tartar City, ſo called becauſe it is inhabited by Tartars, ever ſince they conquered the empire. The other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chineſe. The circuit of both together, is 52 Chineſe lays, each

of

of which contains 240 geometrical paces. The gates of this city are lofty and well arched, ſupporting buildings of 9 ſtories high; the loweſt of which is for the ſoldiers, when they come off guard. The gates are 9 in number, and before each is an open ſpace, which ſerves for a parade. The ſtreets are perfectly ſtraight, moſt of them three miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with ſhops on both ſides; but the houſes are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. The concourſe of people in the ſtreets is prodigious; here are alſo vaſt numbers of horſes, camels, mules, aſſes, and carriages. It is ſingular, however, that no women are ever ſeen; although the number of women in China, as well as in every other country, is ſuperior to that of the other ſex. All the riches and merchandiſe of the empire are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney horſes and chairs, in various parts, which ſtand ready to be hired for a trifle. All the great ſtreets are guarded by ſoldiers, who patrole night and day, with ſabres hanging from their girdles, and whips in their hands, to correct, without diſtinction, all ſuch as excite quarrels, or make diſturbances. The little ſtreets, have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great ſtreets, which are ſhut up at night and guarded by ſoldiers, who ſuffer no aſſemblies in the ſtreets at that time. The emperor's palace is of vaſt extent, and ſurrounded by a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, encompaſſed by galleries ſupported by columns. Thoſe who have computed the compaſs of this city a different way, obſerve, that the two cities, without the ſuburbs, are 18 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at leaſt, 2,000,000: that the walls of the Tartar city are ſo high, that they cover the town, and are broad enough for 12 horſemen to ride eaſily abreaſt; and there are ſtrong towers a bow-ſhot diſtance from each other. The walls of the immenſe palace of the emperor, including that and the gardens, are upwards of four miles in circumference; the architecture is entirely different from that of the Europeans, and the ſtructures are covered with tiles of a ſhining beautiful yellow. The palace never fails to ſtrike beholders, by its extent, grandeur, and the regular diſpoſition of its apartments. It preſents a prodigious aſſemblage of vaſt buildings, extenſive courts, and magnificent gardens. The temples and the towers of this city are ſo numerous, that it is difficult to count them. Proviſions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandiſe, chiefly brought from other parts by means of canals, which are always crowded with veſſels of different ſizes. No police can be more active. It is rare, in a number of years, to hear of houſes being robbed, or people aſſaſſinated. An earthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 perſons in the ruins of the houſes. In this city a Ruſſian church is eſtabliſhed, with a ſeminary, in which the ſtudents are permitted to reſide, for the purpoſe of learning the Chineſe language. Since this eſtabliſhment, many intereſting publications have made their appearance at Peterſburg, relative to the laws, hiſtory, and geography of China, tranſlated from the originals publiſhed at Pekin. Lat. 39. 54. N. lon. 116. 30. E.

Pele, Lancaſhire, N. of Wigan. *Pele*, Lancaſhire, W. of Warrington.

PELEGRINO, MOUNT, a promontory on the N. coaſt of Sicily, about two miles W. of Palermo. The proſpect from it is beautiful and extenſive.

PELEW ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the N. Pacific Ocean, lying between 130. and 136. deg. E. lon. and 5. and 9. N. lat. They were probably firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Iſlands, from the tall palm trees that grow there in great numbers, and which, at a diſtance, have the appearance of maſts of ſhips; the word *palos*, in the Spaniſh language, ſometimes ſignifying a maſt. There is, however, ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe that no European had ever landed upon them, before the Antelope, a packet belonging to the Eaſt-India Company, and commanded by Captain Wilſon, was wrecked there in 1783. The captain found the natives ſimple in their manners, delicate in their ſentiments, friendly in their diſpoſition, and, in ſhort, a people that do honour to the human race. The aſtoniſhment which thoſe, who firſt diſcovered the Engliſh, manifeſted on ſeeing their colour, plainly ſhowed, that they had never before ſeen a white man. The cloaths of the ſtrangers alſo puzzled them exceedingly; for it was a matter of doubt with them, whether theſe and their bodies did not form one ſubſtance. When the captain's brother was deputed to wait upon the king, who reſided on an iſland at ſome diſtance from that on which they had ſaved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing ſpectators were all ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, as if they thought it had formed a

part

part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and ſhot, and were exceedingly amazed on ſeeing its effects The weapons uſed in their battles were bamboo ſpears, about 12 feet long, with the pointed end exceedingly hard, and barbed tranſverſely They had alſo bamboo darts pointed with the wood of the betel-nut tree, which is very hard and heavy; with ſhorter ones for diſtant marks, which are thrown by means of a ſtick, with a notch in it, wherein the head of the dart is fixed. With reſpect to property in theſe iſlands, a man's houſe or canoe, is conſidered as his own, as is alſo the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleaſes, or to thoſe who ſolicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber-trees, the trunks of which furniſh the natives with canoes, ſome large enough to carry 30 men. Yams and cocoa-nuts, being their chief articles of ſubſiſtence, are attended to with the utmoſt care. The other trees were the ebony; a ſpecies of manchineel; a tree that, being pierced with a gimlet, there ran from it a thick liquid, of the conſiſtence of cream; and a ſingular tree, like a cherry-tree, but with leaves reſembling a myrtle, ſo extremely hard, that few of the tools which the Engliſh had could work it, the wood breaking their edges: the colour of the interior was like mahogany. They had alſo the cabbage-tree: a tree whoſe fruit nearly reſembled an almond; the wild bread fruit tree; plantains, bananas, Seville oranges, and lemons. Their common drink was the milk of the cocoa-nut; on particular occaſions, adding certain ſweetmeats and a ſweet beverage obtained by the aid of a ſyrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the ſugar-cane. No quadrupeds were ſeen, except ſome browniſh grey rats in the woods, and a few meagre cats in ſome of the houſes. They had plenty of common cocks and hens, which though not domeſticated, yet loved to get near their houſes and plantations. The houſes are raiſed about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large ſtones, whence ſpring the upright ſupports of their ſides, which are croſſed by other timbers grooved together, and faſtened, by wooden pins, the intermediate ſpace being cloſely filled up with bamboos and palm tree leaves; and the inſide is without any diviſion, forming one great room. As to domeſtic implements they have little baſkets, very nicely woven from ſlips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baſkets, with covers, neatly carved, and inlaid with ſhells. No one ever ſtirs abroad without a baſket, which uſually contains ſome betel-nut, a comb, a knife, and a little twine. The beſt knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyſter, ground narrow, and the outward-ſide a little poliſhed. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are faſtened in the ſolid wood. The fiſhing-hooks are of tortoiſe-ſhell; and twine, cord, and fiſhing-nets, are well manufactured from the huſks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain-leaf are formed mats, which ſerve the people as beds. They alſo uſe a plantain-leaf at meals, inſtead of a plate; and a ſhell of a cocoa-nut, which they poliſh very nicely, ſupplies the place of a cup. There are veſſels of a kind of earthen-ware, of a reddiſh-brown colour, in which they boil their fiſh, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut huſks, tied together, ſerves them for a broom, and thick bamboos, with bores five or ſix inches in diameter, are their buckets, or ciſterns. The ſhell of the tortoiſe is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have diſcovered the art of moulding it into little trays, or diſhes and ſpoons. Some of the women have alſo bracelets of the ſame manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid with ſhells. The natives, in general, are a ſtout people, rather above the middling ſtature, and of a very deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large looſe curl round their heads. The men are without clothes; the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are tattooed, and their teeth are made black by art. The men had their left ear bored and the women both; with beads or leaves wore in the perforated ear. The cartilage between the noſtrils was alſo bored, in both ſexes, through which they often put ſome ſprig, bloſſom, or ſhrub. Both ſexes are very expert at ſwimming, and the men are ſuch admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the ſea which attracts their notice. The conduct of theſe people toward the Engliſh was uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeneſs which ſurpriſed thoſe who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the iſland entertained of the Engliſh, that on

at their departure, he ſuffered his ſecond ſon, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this amiable youth died of the ſmall-pox, in 1784, at about 20 years of age. Theſe iſlands are encircled on the W. ſide by a reef of coral.

Pelham-Aurſa, or *Brent*, *Pelham Furneux*, and *Pelham-Stockin*, Herts, on the borders of Eſſex, towards Clavering. *Pelin*, Cornwall, S. of Leſtwithiel.

PELISSA, a town and country in Hungary, 15 miles N. of Buda.

Pell, Suſſex, on the coaſt, by Bexill. *Pellemountain*, Cornwall, W. of Trerife. *Pelles*, Cornwall, near Padſtow-Haven. *Pelos*, Durham, near Cheſter-le-Street. *Pelſhall*, Staff. N. of Walſal. *Pelſton*, Shropſhire, N. of Newport. *Pelton*, Durham, near Cheſter-le-Street.

PEMBA, a province of Congo, in Africa. Banza, or St. Salvador, is the capital.

Pemberton, Lancaſhire, near Wigan.

PEMBRIDGE, a ſmall town of Herefordſhire, with a manufactory of woollen cloth. It is ſeated on the river Arrow, 15 miles NNW. of Hereford, and 145 WNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

PEMBROKE, the county town of Pembrokeſhire, is well-built and well-inhabited, with two churches and a cuſtom houſe, and, next to Carmarthen and Brecon, the richeſt town in S. Wales. Here are merchants who employ near 200 ſail on their own account. It is ſituated in one of the moſt pleaſant parts of Wales, on two ſmall rivers that run into Penermouth (the innermoſt creek of Milford Haven, and which forms the W. ſide of a promontory) 10 miles SE. of Haverfordweſt, and 256 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

PEMBROKE, a town of New Hampſhire.

PEMBROKESHIRE, the moſt weſtern county of S. Wales, 35 miles in length, 18 in its mean breadth, and ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except on the NE. and E. where it is bounded by Cardiganſhire and Carmarthenſhire. It is divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 7 market-towns, 145 pariſhes, about 2300 houſes, and 25,900 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the E. and W. Cledhue. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, conſiſting of rich meadow and arable land. One part alone is mountainous, extending from the coaſt, near Fiſhguard, to the borders of Carmarthenſhire. This, however, yields good paſture for ſheep, horned cattle, and goats, with which the county in general abounds; as alſo with wild fowls of various kinds, ſome of which are ſeldom ſeen in any other part of Britain. There is probably more rain here than in any other part of the kingdom, brought by weſterly winds from the Atlantic Ocean. The only manufactures of the county conſiſt of a cotton-mill, near Haverfordweſt, which employs about 150 perſons; a forge at Blackpool, and ſome iron and tin works on the Tivy. The county-town is Pembroke.

Pembury, Kent. *Pen*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Wincaunton. *Penalib*, S. of Monmouth, on the Wye.

PENALVA, a town of Beira.

PENAUTIER, a town in the depart. of Aude, 4 miles NW. of Carcaſſonne.

Penbrook, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of S. Perrot. *Penchir*, Durham, near Houghton-le-Spring. *Pencle*, Staff. near Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Pencomb*, Heref. SW. of Bromyard. *Pen-Court*, Kent, near Hollingbourn. *Pencoyd*, Heref. W. of Roſs. *Pencoyd*, Monmouthſ. E. of Caerleon. *Pencreek*, Cornwall, near Leſkard. *Penden*, Cornwall, near Leſkard. *Penden*, and *Pendene-Vowe*, Cornwall, on the N. coaſt, near Morvath. Here is an unfathomable cave under the earth, into which the ſea flows at high water. *Pendennis*, Cornwall, at the mouth of Falmouth-Haven, is a peninſula of one mile and a half in circumference, on which Henry VIII. erected a caſtle, oppoſite to that of St. Maw's, on the other ſide of the bay, which he alſo built. Some additional works were alſo made by Queen Elizabeth. It is one of the largeſt caſtles in the kingdom, and is built on a high rock. It is ſtronger by land than St. Maw's, being regularly fortified, and having good outworks. *Pendennock-Point*, Cornwall, N. of the Lizard. *Pender*, Cornwall, near St. Burien. *Pend-Hill*, Surry, in Blechingley pariſh. *Pendle Foreſt* and *Hill*, Lanc. near Clitheroe. *Pendleton*, Lancaſ. W. of Pendle-Hill. *Pendock*, Worceſ. NW. of Tewkeſbury. *Pendomer*, Somerſetſ. between Crewkern and Melbury. *Pendragon-Caſtle*, Weſtm. S. of Kirby-Steven, on the Eden. *Pendreſtone*, Cornwall, near Bliſland, NE. of Bodmin.

PENEMUNDER, a town and fort in the iſland of Uſedom, Upper Saxony.

Penfoot, Cornwall, SW. of Launceſton. *Penford*, Staffordſh. E. of Codſall. *Pengelly*, Cornwall, in the pariſh of Breage. *Pengerſick*, Cornwall, E. of Mount's Bay.

PENGUIN

PENGUIN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the Cape of Good-Hope, a little to the N. of Table Bay; an iſland near the S. coaſt of Newfoundland; and an iſland in Adventure-Bay, New Holland.

PENGUIN ISLAND and BAY, on the coaſt of Patagonia. Lat. 47. 48. S.

Pengwenyon-Point, Cornwall, SE. of Mount's-Bay.

PENHA-GARCIA, a town of Beira.

Penhale, Cornwall, W. of St. Denis. *Penhall*, Cornwall, SE. of Padſtow-Haven. *Penhill-Beacon*, Yorkſ. near Middam. *Penhow*, Monmouthſ. S. of Strogle-Caſtle. *Penhurſt*, Suſſex, W. of Battle. *Penihout*, Carmarthenſ. *Peniburſt*, Radnorſhire.

PENICHE, a town of Portugueſe Eſtramadura, with a citadel and harbour.

PENICK, a town of Schonberg, Upper Saxony, with a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs, and a pottery.

PENISCOLA, a town of Valencia, on a high point of land, ſurrounded on three ſides by the Mediterranean.

Peniſtreet, Merionethſhire, in Trawſfinwydd. *Penk*, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Saw, about a mile below Stafford. *Penkenell*, Cornw. SE. of Truro. *Penketh*, Lancaſhire, SW. of Warrington.

PENKRIDGE, a town of Staffordſhire, formerly large and handſome, but now greatly reduced. It is 6 miles S. of Stafford, and 129 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday. A fair on Sept. 2, and a great horſe fair on Oct. 10th.

Penland, Heref. S. of Kington. *Penlene*, Cornwall, NE. of Botteux-Caſtle. *Penlet-Point*, Cornw. W. of Plymouth-Harbour. *Penley*, or *Pentley*, Hertfordſ. NW. of Berkhampſtead, near Tring. *Penley*. Wilts, by Weſtbury. *Penmachno*, Carnarvonſhire.

PENMAEN MAWR, a mountain of Carnarvonſhire, 1545 feet high, and overhanging the ſea at ſo vaſt a height, that few are able to look down the dreadful ſteep. On the ſide next the ſea, a road is cut out of the rock, which winds up a ſteep aſcent, and is ſecured by a ſubſtantial wall, breaſt high, along the brink of the frightful precipice. To this great and uſeful work the city of Dublin largely contributed, it being in the high road to Holyhead. Here the ſea is ſeen daſhing its waves 40 fathoms below, while the mountain riſes as high above the traveller's head. This road was long, narrow, bad, and ſtony, but ſince 1772, it has been made better and wider, and defended from the preciſice by the wall above-mentioned. The wall before was very ſlight, in ſome parts about a yard high, and in other parts there was only a bank, that ſcarcely roſe a foot above the road.

Penman Roſs, a mountain in Denbighſhire. *Penmorfa*, Carnarvonſ. *Penmynydd*, Angleſea, about 2 miles S. of Plas Gwyn. It was once the reſidence of the anceſtors of Owen Tudor, ſecond huſband to Catharine of France, queen dowager of Henry V.; a marriage which reſtored the Britiſh race of princes in this kingdom, on the acceſſion of Henry VII. grandſon to Owen Tudor, who was the lineal deſcendant of Cadwallader, the laſt king of the Britons. The door of the gateway, part of the houſe, and the great chimney-piece of the hall, the remains of this reſidence, with ſome coats of arms, dates of buildings or repairs, and the initial letters of the names of the owners, are yet to be ſeen in the farm-houſe. *Penn*, Bucks, 2 miles from High Wycomb. *Penn, Nether* and *Over*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Pennant*, Cornwall, in St. Clere pariſh.

PENNAR, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the kingdom of Myſore, and watering Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah (the circar of which it croſſes, as well as the Carnatic) and Nellore, falls into the Bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam, about 12 miles E. of Nellore.

Pennard, E. and *W.* Somerſetſh. near Glaſtonbury. *Pennervaen*, a mountain, very ſteep in its aſcent, with a ſharp ſummit, a little S. of Brecknock. *Pennigent Hill*, Yorkſ. NE. of Settle.

PENNINGTON, a town of New Jerſey.

Pennington, Hants, near Ringwood. *Pennington*, Lanc. near Ulverſton. *Peniſton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. of Middop.

PENNON-DE-VELEZ, or VELEZ-DE-GOMERA, a ſea-port of Fez, with a good harbour, in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards. It is ſituated on a rock near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 75 miles E. of Ceuta.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the E. by New York and Jerſey; on the W. by ſtates not ſettled; on the N. by ſeveral Indian nations; and on the S. by Delaware and Maryland. It extends 250 miles from E. to W. and 140 from N. to S. By means of the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, large ſhips come up into the heart of the country. The ſoil is, in ſome places, a yellow or black ſand; in ſome, loamy gravel; and in others a fat and fruitful mould, eaſy to be cleared. It is well watered with rivers, and produces every thing which can render life agreeable,

ble, in the utmoſt plenty. The climate is very agreeable, and the air ſweet and clear. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot-aſhes, wax, ſkins, and furs; and they export to the W. India iſlands, ſalted beef, pork, horſes, pipe-ſtaves, and fiſh; taking in return ſugar, rum, and molaſſes. This country was granted to the celebrated William Penn, the quaker, ſon of Sir William Penn, by King Charles II. in conſideration of ſundry debts due to him from the crown. When he went to America, he purchaſed the ſoil, at a very low rate, of the Indians, (who had conceived a very favourable opinion both of him and his deſigns,) expending alſo large ſums in tranſporting his followers, and ſupplying them with all neceſſaries. His lands alſo were ſold at a very eaſy purchaſe, and he gave the ſettlers a noble charter of privileges. By this means the country was ſoon changed from a wilderneſs to a garden, and it is now one of the moſt flouriſhing provinces in the new world. The Germans compoſe a quarter, if not a third part of, the inhabitants of Pennſylvania; in 1787, the whole number of inhabitants were reckoned at 360,000: they are now much more numerous, and are all diſtinguiſhed for their temperance, induſtry, and economy. Philadelphia is the capital.

Penny-well, Herts, near Watford.

PENOBSCOT, a bay of N. America, on the S. coaſt of Main, at the mouth of the river Penobſcot, in lat. 43. 55. to 44. 30. N. and lon. 68. 40. to 69. W. It is long and capacious, and lined with a cluſter of ſmall iſlands. On its W. coaſt are mountains of the ſame name. The river Penobſcot is navigable for veſſels of 100 tons, to the falls, which are 50 miles from the ſea.

Pen-Park-Hole, Glouceſ. 3 miles from Briſtol and the Severn, in Weſtbury pariſh. *Penpoll*, Cornwall, E. of Bodmin. *Penpont*, Cornw. SE. of Padſtow-Haven. *Penpurgh*, Northumb. by Whitfield.

PENRISE, a ſea-port of Glamorganſhire, with a good harbour for ſhips. It is 20 miles SE. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

*PENRITH, a large well-built trading town of Cumberland, with noted tan-works, and ſome manufactures of check and cotton. It has a ſpacious market-place, and is a great thoroughfare on the poſt-road between London and Glaſgow. It is ſeated under a hill, near the river Peterel, and the conflux of the Eſkmot and Lowther, 18 miles S. of Carliſle, and 289 NNW. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday. Fair on Whit-Tueſday.

Penrith, Old, Cumb. in Lazenby pariſh, 5 miles from Penrith, and 13 from Carliſle. It was formerly a Roman ſtation, and here are ſtill to be ſeen great ruins of a town. *Penroſe*, Cornw. near Helſton. *Penroſe*, Cornw. at the Land's End. *Penroſe*, Heref. N. of Pembridge. *Penroſe*, Monm. N. of Ragland Caſtle. *Penruddock*, Cumberland, in Greyſtock pariſh.

PENRYN, a neat town of Cornwall, with a conſiderable trade in drying and vending pilchards, and in the Newfoundland fiſhery. It has a good cuſtom-houſe and quay, and is ſituated on an eminence, ſurrounded with gardens and orchards, at the mouth of a navigable river, near Pendennis Caſtle, 2 miles NNW. of Falmouth, and 260 WSW. of London. Markets on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

PENSACOLA, the principal town of W. Florida, ſeated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, which forms an excellent harbour, ſafe from all winds, with 4 fathoms water at the entrance, gradually deepening into 7 or 8. Lat. 30. 32. N. lon. 87. 12. W.

PENSANCE, or PENZANCE, a well-built populous town of Cornwall, with many ſhips belonging to it, and a conſiderable trade. The harbour, however, is not fit for large veſſels, being almoſt dry at low water. In 1595, it was burnt by the Spaniards, who, in four galleys, ſurpriſed this part of the coaſt, and ſet ſeveral villages and farms on fire; but it was afterwards rebuilt, and made one of the coinage towns. It is ſituated on a creek, at the bottom of Mount's Bay, 10 miles E. of Senan, at the Land's End, and 286 WSW. of London. Market on Thurſ.

Penſand, Cornw. S. of Stratton. *Penſax*, Worc. in Lindridge pariſh.

PENSBURY, a town of Pennſylvania, where the celebrated Mr. Penn reſided. It is ſituated on a ſmall creek of the Delaware.

Penſet-Chaſe, Staff. SW. of Wolverhampton.

PENSFORD, a town in Somerſetſhire, noted for its hats and bread; it has alſo a manufactory of cloth. It is ſeated on the river Chew, 7 miles SSW. of Bath, and 117 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Pen's-Green, Surry, between Peckham and Beckenham. *Pen's-Place*, Hertfordſ. on Aldeſham-Common. *Penſham*, Worc. near

near Perſhore. *Penſherſt*, Cornw. NE. of Bodmin. *Penſherſt*, or *Penchaſter*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Tunbridge. *Penſherſt-Halymote*, alias *Otford Wild*, Kent, near Penſherſt. *Penſignance*, Conrwall, near Redruth. *Penſthorp*, Norfolk, near Fakenham. *Penterry-Chapel*, Monm. NW. of Chepſtow.

PENTHIEVE FORT, in the dept. of Morbihan, ſituated on the peninſula of Quiberon; it is waſhed by the ſea on the E. and W. ſides.

Pentbrant-Mon, Angleſea, 5 miles W. of Beaumaris. *Pentire, Hill, Fort, and Point*, Cornwall, near the entrance of Padſtow Haven. *Pentire, E.* and *W.* Cornwall, on the Briſtol Channel, near Crantock, SE. of Penhale.

PENTLAND FRITH. See ORCADES.

PENTLAND-SKERRIES, three ſmall rocky iſlands, on the N. coaſt of Scotland, 4 miles NE. of Duncanſby Head. On the largeſt of theſe two light houſes were erected in 1794.

PENTLAND-HILLS, a ridge of mountains, in Edinburghſhire, extending about 10 miles from SW. to NE.

Pentlow, Eſſex, on the Stour, between Long Melford and Clare. *Pentney*, Norf. on the river Lyn, between Seche and Caſtleacre. *Penton-Graſton*, Hampſ. near Weyhill. *Penſey Mewſey*, Hampſ. near Andover. *Pentregayer*, Shropſ. W. of Oſweſtry. *Pentrepant*, Shropſ. N. of Oſweſtry. *Pentridge*, Derbyſ. SW. of Alfreton. *Pentridge*, Dorſetſ. by Cranborn-Chace. *Pentry*, Carmarthenſhire. *Pentvan*, Cornwall, W. of Trewardreth-Bay. *Pentwynbarth Hill*, Monmouthſhire, W. of Caerleon. *Penwoſe*, Cornwall, SE. of Padſtow-Haven. *Penwarn*, Cornw. W. of Trewardreth-Bay. *Penwarren*, Cornwall, near Helford-Haven. *Penworthan*, Lancaſ. on the Ribble, near Preſton. *Penyard Caſtle*, Heref. near Roſs. *Penny-Clawth*, Monm. E. of Ragland-Caſtle.

PENZENSKOE, one of the 41 governments of the Ruſſian empire, formerly a province of Kaſan; and bounded by the government of Simbirſkoe on the E. Its capital, Penza, is ſeated on the river Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza. Lat. 32. 35. N. lon, 45. 45. E.

Peover, Upper and *Nether*, Cheſh. E. and NE. of Northwich.

Pepenbury, or *Pembury*, Kent, 8 miles SE. of Tunbridge. *Pepbull*, Cheſhire, W. of Macclesfield. *Pepingſtraw*, Kent, in Offham pariſh. *Peplow*, Shropſh. S. of Hodnet. *Pepperharrow*, Surry W. of Godalmin. *Pepperhill*, Shropſhire, near Patſhall in Staffordſhire. *Peppering*, Suſſex, SE. of Arundel. *Pepperneſs* Kent, the S. point of Sandwich-Haven. *Pepperſtock*, Bedfordſ. near Luton-Hoo. *Peppeſham*, Suſſex near Haſtings.

PEQUIGNY, a town in the dept. of the Somme, memorable for an interview and treaty between Edward IV. of England, and Louis XI. of France in the year 1474. It is ſeated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE. of Abbeville.

PERA, a ſuburb of Conſtantinople, where the foreign ambaſſadors uſually reſide. It is inhabited by Greek and other Chriſtians, and they ſell wine there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

Peramarvorthal, Cornwall, N. of Peryn. *Peramuthno*, Cornw. E. of Mount's Bay. *Peran-in-the-Sands*, Cornw. NE. of St. Agnes. It has from time to time been almoſt overwhelmed with the ſea ſand driven into it by the NW. winds, ſo that the inhabitants were obliged once to remove their church.

PERAY, ST. a village in the dept. of Ardeche, ſeated on the Rhone, oppoſite Valence.

PERCASLAW, a town of Ruſſia, in Kiof.

PERCHE, a ci-devant province of France; it now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

Percy Lodge, Bucks, near Colnbrook. *Pere St.* Monm. S. of Chepſtow.

PEREKOP. See PRECOP.

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name.

PERGA, a town of Turkiſh Albania, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean.

PERGAMO, an ancient decayed town of Natolia, inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Chriſtians. This city was anciently the capital of a kingdom, which began in the year 470, from the building of Rome, and continued 152 years; when the laſt king, Attalus III. dying without children, left the Roman people his heirs. Here the manufacture of parchment was firſt invented.

PERIGORD, a ci-devant province of France, now forming the department of Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town, the capital of the department of Dordogne. Here are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is famous for its partridge-pies, which are ſent all over Europe, and is ſeated on the river Ille, 50 miles SW. of Limoges.

PERIM, an iſland in the Red Sea, ſituated between the two points which include

clude the Straits of Babelmandel; it is about 5 miles in length and 2 in breadth. The channel which divides it from the African coaſt, though 14 or 15 miles acroſs, is but little frequented, on account of the numerous rocks and ſhoals which obſtruct it; ſo much ſo, as to render it neceſſary for veſſels that attempt it, to ſteer cloſe under the weſtern point of the iſland. The breadth of the other channel is leſs than two leagues, and this ſpace cannot be navigable, nor is the deep water any where at ſo great a diſtance from the iſland, as to be out of the reach of its batteries, whether erected on the ſhore, or on artificial projections within the ſea, if ſuch ſhould be found neceſſary to ſecure the entire command of the paſſage. It is a low, rocky ſubſtance, deſtitute of water, but plenty of it, of a very good quality, may be procured from the oppoſite main. The harbour, which is in the ſhape of a horſe-hoe, is excellent.

Perivale, Middleſex, the modern name given to a ſmall village, formerly called Little Greenford, or Ganford, N. of Great Ealing and Caſtlebar-Hill; but more properly is a rich vale of corn land, extending from Heſton to Harrow-on-the Hill and Pinner. *Perlethorp*, Nott. in Edenſtow pariſh.

Permondley, Northumb. NE. of Kirkhaugh.

PERMSKOE, one of the 41 governments of Ruſſia, formerly a province of Kaſam. It is divided into two provinces; namely, Perm, the capital of which is of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Kama, where it receives the Zegocheckha, in lat. 57. 40. N. lon. 54. 6. E. and Catharinenburgh, the capital of which, of the ſame name, is ſeated not far from the ſource of the river Iſſel, in lat. 56. 36. N. lon. 60. 30. E.

PERNAMBUC. See OLINDA.

PERNE, a town in the depart. of the Mouths of the Rhone; and a town in the dept. of the Straits of Caſais.

PERNO, a town of Nyland, Sweden.

PERNOV, a town in the government of Riga, ſituated on a river near the Baltic.

PERONNE, a conſiderable town in the depart. of Somme, ſeated on the river Somme, 27 miles SW. of Cambray, and 89 E. by N. of Paris.

Perroſe, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford.

PEROUSA, a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies, to one of which it gives name.

PERPIGNAN, a conſiderable town in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, and late a province of Rouſſillon, with a univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Tet, (over which it has a handſome bridge) 3 miles from the ſea, and 26 miles S of Narbonne.

Perrot, South, Dorſetſh. 2 miles NW. of Cheddington. *Perry*, Huntingdonſ. in the pariſh of Great Stoughton. *Perry-Bar* Staff. N. of Birmingham. *Perry-Bridge*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Wrinton. *Perry-Court*, Kent, near Cliff. *Perry-Court*, Kent, near Preſton. *Perry-Court*, Kent, near Wye. *Perry-Hall*, Staff. near Perry-Bar. *Perry-Hill*, Surry NW. of Guilford. *Perry-Street*, Kent, near Sydenham. *Perry Wood*, Staff. near Birmingham. *Perſe Bridge*, Durham, on the Tees, W. of Darlington.

PERSEES, a people of Perſia, now ſcattered into different parts, but chiefly in the E. Indies. They were worſhippers of fire, or at leaſt they look upon that as an emblem of the Supreme Being. They are otherwiſe called Guebres. On the conqueſt of Perſia, by the Mahometans, they removed to India. Zoroaſter was the original founder of their ſect. They regard it as a great crime to extinguiſh fire of any kind; and have lamps in their temples, which, they aſſert, have burnt for many ages.

Perſendrove, Cambridgeſhire, W. of Wiſbeach.

PERSEPOLIS, ſuppoſed to be anciently the capital city of Perſia, properly ſo called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was perſuaded, when in liquor, by the courteſan Thais, to ſet it on fire. It is thought to be the ſame as what is now called Kilmanar, of which there are magnificent ruins now remaining. There are inſcriptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read, and which ſhow that this place muſt be extremely ancient; almoſt all parts of the ruins are full of ſculptures, repreſenting men and beaſts. It is 50 miles NE. of Schiras, and 200 SE. of Iſpahan.

Perſhal, Staffordſ. near Eccleſhal.

*PERSHORE, a neat old town of Worceſterſhire, containing 2 churches and about 800 houſes. It is a conſiderable thoroughfare in the lower road from Worceſter to London, and has a manufacture of ſtockings. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Avon, near its junction with the river Bow, 9 miles ESE. of Worceſter, and 102 WNW. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Aſia, conſiſting of ſeveral provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings

kings. Its power and extent have greatly varied both in ancient and modern times, and its preſent boundaries are not exactly known, eſpecially towards Ruſſia, Tartary, and India. In the general outline, it is bounded on the N. by Ruſſia, the Caſpian Sea, and independent Tartary; on the E. by India; on the S. by the Arabian Sea, and the Perſian Gulf; and on the W. by Georgia, Armenia, Curdiſtan, and Arabia. Perſia is divided into the following provinces; Schirvan; Adirbeitzan Ghilan; Mezanderan, with Taberiſtan; Perſian Irak, or ancient Parthia; Chuſiſtan; Farciſtan; Kerman, or Kerliſtan; Mecran; Segeſtan; Sableſtan; and Choraſan; including Afterbat and Dageſtan. Candahar is generally conſidered as a province of Perſia, although it is now an independent kingdom. The chief rivers are the Tygris and Amuc. In the N. and E. parts, it is mountainous and cold, in the middle and SE. parts ſandy and deſart; and in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for ſeveral months very hot. The ſoil produces corn, and all ſorts of culinary herbs, plants, roots, and pulſe, and the country abounds with poultry and game, generally very thin, white, and good. They have cotton in great abundance, and among other domeſtic animals, camels, buffaloes, oxen, ſheep, goats, and horſes, wonderfully gentle, ſprightly, ſlender, and finely proportioned, the beſt travellers in the Eaſt; mules in great requeſt, and aſſes of the Arabian breed, reckoned the beſt in the world. In ſeveral places naptha, a ſort of bitumen, riſes out of the ground, and they have mines of gold, ſilver, iron, Turkey-ſtones, and ſalt, but the firſt two of theſe are not worked, on account of the ſcarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, ſome pearls, and a large quantity of ſilk, beſide manufactures of ſilk, and very fine carpets. They have alſo the various ſorts of fruits, fairer and better than the choiceſt Europeans; excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with the leaves of which they feed the ſilk-worms; likewiſe dates, piſtachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna. They are generally Mahometans, of the ſect of Ali. Iſpahan is the capital.

PERSIAN GULF, a large gulf of Aſia, between Perſia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length, near Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates, 420 miles.

Perſtat, Hampſh. near Rumſey. *Pertenhall*, Bedfordſ. near Swineſhead.

*PERTH, a very handſome town of Scotland, capital of a county of the ſame name, containing about 11,000 inhabitants. It conſiſts, chiefly, of one wide ſtreet, well paved, but ill built; from which two others branch off, at right angles, on each ſide. The kings of Scotland before James II. in 1437, were crowned at Scone, and generally reſided at Perth, as the metropolis of the kingdom. The town is ſuppoſed to have increaſed one-third in buildings, ſince the year 1745. The manufacture of linen and cotton here is very conſiderable, 150,000l. being annually exported, with about 50,000l. worth of ſalmon, and 10,000. worth of wheat and barley. Perth is agreeably ſeated (with a beautiful approach to it,) on the weſtern bank of the Tay, which is here croſſed by an elegant ſtone bridge of 9 arches, (to which the tide comes up, the river being navigable for ſmall veſſels,) 38 miles NNW. of Edinburgh.

Perthuser-Chapel, near Monmouth.

PERTHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the ſhires of Inverneſs and Aberdeen; on the E. by Angusſhire and the Frith of Tay; on the SE. and S. by the counties of Fife, Kinroſs, Clackmannan, and Stirling; and on the W. by Dumbartonſhire and Argyleſhire. It extends about 60 miles from N. to S. and upwards of 50 from E. to W. The northern diſtrict, called Athol, is uncommonly wild and mountainous; the 5 others, viz. Braedalbane, Gowrie, Monteith, Stormont, and Strathern, are more champaign, and fertile in corn and paſture.

PERTH AMBOY, a ſea-port in the county of Middleſex, and ſtate of New Jerſey, ſituated on a neck of land, included between the river Raritan and Arthur Kull Sound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, has one of the beſt harbours on the continent, and is 25 miles SW. of New York.

Perton, Staffordſhire, near Wolverhampton.

PERTUIS, a town in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles N. of Aix.

Pertwood, Wilts, NW. of Hindon.

PERU, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by the river of Guayaquil, which divides it from New Granada; on the S. by the depopulated territory of Atacama, which parts it from Chili; on the E. by a horrible deſart of more than

500

500 leagues in extent, which ſeparates it from the provinces of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres; and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. Its extent from N. to S. is from 420 to 450 leagues, and from E. to W. from 100 to 120 leagues. It was ſtripped of the kingdom of Quito, which has generally been conſidered as a part of it, in 1718, and of thoſe provinces, at the diſtance of 40 leagues E. of Lima, which, towards the E. now conſtitute the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, in 1778. It ſcarcely ever rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder are, unleſs toward the tops of the mountains, the tops of which are covered with ſnow to a very great height; among them are ſeveral volcanoes, which burn continually, and ſometimes ſuch torrents of water fall down from thence, as overflow the country for a conſiderable ſpace. Earthquakes are ſo very common here in the valleys, that the inhabitants reckon from them as a ſeries of dates. The beſt houſes are made of a ſort of reeds, like bamboo-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. They have a kind of galleries or balconies, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole ſtructure ſhrink or ſhake. Here are large foreſts on the ſides of the mountains, which advance near the ſea; but the trees are different from thoſe in Europe. The birds are much ſuperior to the European for the beauty of their plumage; but their notes are diſagreeable. There are few birds near the ſea, and the monkeys alſo keep at a diſtance from it. The bird called the toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as its body, is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fiſh. It has been generally ſaid there are lions here, but that which they call ſo, is more like a wolf than a lion, and never attacks man. The tigers are ſaid to be as large and as fierce as thoſe of Africa, though not of the ſame colour; however, there are but very few of them. Serpents are very common, and ſeveral ſorts of them dangerous; particularly the rattle-ſnake, which does not get away from men like the reſt. There are ſeveral inſects like thoſe in Europe, but they are vaſtly larger. The earth-worms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; there are alſo ſpiders covered with hair, and as large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monſtrous ſize, and will ſuck the blood of horſes, mules, and even of men who ſleep in the fields; and they have entirely deſtroyed the great cattle, which the miſſionaries had introduced into a country N. of Peru. The famous bird called a condor, or condor, is, perhaps, the largeſt in the world; for it is ſaid to make nothing of carrying off ſheep and heifers. The animal called the guanaco, or camel ſheep, is peculiar to S. America, and has ſomething of the ſhape of a camel, but without any bunch on its back. There are alſo two other animals pretty nearly like the guanaco, in ſhape, viz. the vicuna and the lama, which laſt, the Indians uſe as a beaſt of carriage, for any load under a hundred weight. The two former are alſo of great ſervice in mines, carrying metals in ſuch rugged roads as would be impracticable to any other beaſt. Peru is partly inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and partly by the native Americans. The latter, who live among the foreſts, form, as it were, ſo many ſmall republics, which are directed by a Spaniſh prieſt, and by their governor, aſſiſted by the originial natives, who ſerve as officers under them. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. Their ſkins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarſe. From a mixture of the native Americans and Spaniards, ariſes a third kind, called Meſtics, who are accounted illegitimate; however, they have all the privileges of Spaniards, and are the perſons who carry on trades; as the former think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this ſort. Theſe Meſtics behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themſelves. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; the Spaniards alſo have introduced here many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive very well, and produce delicious fruits. A great part of the territory of Peru is occupied either by barren and rugged mountains; by ſandy plains, which reach from one extremity of the coaſt to another; or by lakes of many leagues in extent, ſome of which are ſituated on the very ſummits of the mountains. The breaks, however, and the valleys, which enjoy the benefit of irrigation, preſent an extenſive range of delightful plains, filled with cities and towns, the climate whereof is highly ſalubrious and agreeable. Its commerce has been conſiderably augmented, ſince the arrival of merchant veſſels from Spain, by Cape Horn, has been permitted, and ſince the removal of thoſe reſtrictions, by

which the province was oppreſſed in the time of the gallеons, and the fairs of Porto-Bello and Panama. The manufactures conſiſt almoſt entirely of a few friezes, worn by Indians and negroes; and there are ſome manufactures of hats, cotton cloths, drinking glaſſes, &c. but inconſiderable in number. The mines are, in fact, the only ſource of the riches of Peru. In 1790, 534,000 marks of ſilver, and 6038 of gold, were ſmelted and refined in the royal mint of Lima; and, in the ſame year, 5,162,239 piaſtres, in both materials, were coined there. About half of the ſilver, which is annually ſmelted and coined in this province, is extracted from the mines of Gualgayoc and Paſco; the former in the diſtrict of Truxillo, and the latter ſituated at the northern extremity of the Pampas de Bombon. The mine of Guantajaya, in Arequipa, and that of Guarochiri, in Lima, do not, however, flouriſh in proportion to the richneſs and abundance of their metals; this ariſes from the difficulty of procuring neceſſaries for working, ſubſiſtence, &c. The fiſhery is excluſively in the hands of the Indians, but theſe being unſkilful mariners, and unprovided with proper boats and fit inſtruments, venture but a ſmall diſtance out to ſea. Hence a ſcarcity and dearneſs of fiſh is experienced in Lima, and in all the places along the coaſt. The bad and uneven roads, together with the delay and expence of carriage, almoſt entirely obſtruct the internal commerce of this province, and render the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants precarious, and dependant on foreign aid. Peru is governed by a viceroy, and is divided into the archbiſhopric of Lima, and the biſhoprics of Arequipa, Cuſco, Guamanga, and Truxillo; each of which is ſubdivided into juriſdictions. Lima is the capital.

PERUGIA, a town in the pope's territories, capital of Perugiano. It is a handſome and populous city, with a univerſity, and three academies. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handſome. It is 75 miles N. of Rome.

PERUGIA, a lake of Italy, 8 miles from the city of that name, in the province of Perugiano. It is almoſt round, about 10 miles in diameter, and contains three iſlands. It was formerly called *Lacus Thraſimenus*, near which the conſul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.

PERUGIANO, a province in the pope's territories, E. of Tuſcany, about 25 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The air is very pure, and the ſoil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Peryton, Somerſetſ. near Wellington.

Pery-Town, Kent, near Weſtwell.

PESCARA, a town and river of Abruzzo Citra.

PESCHIERA, a town in the Veroneſe.

Peſcotter, a river in Cardiganſh. which runs into the Tavy, oppoſite Iſtrodefyne.

PESENAS, a town in the dept. of Herault, ſeated on the river Herault, 12 miles NE. of Beziers.

Peſnall, Suffolk, W. of Yoxford.

Peſſebury, Hertfordſhire, near Sawbridgworth.

PEST, a free town of Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the E. ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Buda.

Peſton, Shropſ. near Chirbury.

PETCHE-LI, a province of China, the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the Yellow Sea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-ſi and on the S. by Chang-tong and Honan. It contains Pekin, the principal city in the empire, on which 140 towns depend beſides a vaſt number of villages. The air is temperate, unleſs when the wind blows from the N. and there is a rainy ſeaſon in ſummer; but it ſeldom rains very long, or at any other time. The ſoil is fertile, and produces the various ſorts of corn; and there is plenty of cattle, pulſe, and fruit. They have alſo mines of coal, which is their only fuel. There is a great variety of animals, of which a ſort of cat is moſt remarkable, it having long hair about its neck and head, like the lion, and hanging ears. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Pekin.

Petches, Eſſex, by Tinchingfield.

PETER AND PAUL, ST. or PETROPAULOWSKOI, a town and port of Kamtſchatka, in the Ruſſian government of Irkutzk. The town conſiſts of ſome miſerable log-houſes and a few conical huts. Capt. King places it in lat. 53. 0. 38. N. and lon. 158. 43. E.

*PETERBOROUGH, an ancient city of Northamptonſhire, with ſome woollen manufactures of cloth and ſtockings. It is ſo named from a monaſtery dedicated to St. Peter, founded here in the year 65[illegible] by Peada, ſon of Penda, king of Mercia. It is not a large place, having but one pariſh-church, beſides the cathedral, but the market-place is ſpacious, the ſtreets are regular, and there is a handſome market-houſe, over which are kept the aſſizes and quarterly ſeſſions. It has a ſeparate juriſdiction extending over 32 towns and hamlets

hamlets, wherein the magiſtrates appointed by royal commiſſion, are veſted with the ſame power as judges of aſſize. The cathedral, formerly a monaſtery, is a moſt noble ſtructure, full of curious work. The W. front, which is 156 feet in breadth, is reckoned the moſt ſtately of any in England. It is ſeated on the river Nen, (over which it has a wooden bridge, and which is navigable to Northampton, by barges laden with coals, corn, malt, timber, &c.) 80 miles SSW. of Boſton, and 81 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Peterborough, in Monaghan, Ulſter.

Peter-Church, Herefordſ. on the river Doier, in the Golden Vale. *Petterley*, Bucks, in Miſſenden pariſh.

PETER-LE-PORT, ST. a town in the SE. part of Guernſey, conſiſting of one long, narrow ſtreet. It is defended by two caſtles, the Old Caſtle and Cornet Caſtle; the latter is ſituated on a rock, ſeparated from the land by an arm of the ſea, 600 yards wide, and not fordable but at low water in great ſpring tides. Here is a good road for ſhipping; and the pier, a noble work, formed of vaſt ſtones joined together with great art and regularity, affords not only ſecurity to veſſels, but a pleaſant and extenſive walk to the inhabitants, with a fine proſpect of the ſea and the neighbouring iſlands.

PETERHEAD, a handſome town of Aberdeenſhire, ſituated near the mouth of the river Ugie, with an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier. A conſiderable trade is carried on, both in the fiſhery, and to the Baltic for the productions of the North. Here is alſo a manufacture of ſewing thread. The mineral ſpring here, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the ſea-bathing, bring a great reſort of company. It lies a little to the N. of Buchanneſs, 24 miles NE. of Aberdeen.

Peter's St. Kent, in Thanet Iſle. *Peter's St.* Suffolk, S. of Bungay. *Peter's St.* Worceſ. near Droitwich. *Peter's-Chapel-in-the-Wall, St.* Eſſex, at the mouth of Blackwater river.

PETERSBURGH, a town of Virginia, ſeated on an unhealthy ſpot, on the S. ſide of the river Appamatox, 18 miles S. of Richmond.

PETERSBURGH, the metropolis of the empire of Ruſſia, in the government of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Neva, near the Gulf of Finland, and is built partly upon ſome iſlands in the mouth of that river, and partly upon the continent. So late as the beginning of this century, the ground on which Peterſburgh now ſtands was only a vaſt moraſs, occupied by two ſmall fiſhermen's huts. The Czar Peter the Great, firſt began to build here in the year 1709, erecting a ſmall tent or hut for himſelf, and ſome wretched wooden hovels. At firſt, being deſigned only for a place of arms in the Swediſh war, the public edifices and private houſes were built only with timber, the town had no other fortifications than a mean rampart of earth, nor were the ſtreets paved. But after the victory of Pultowa, and the conqueſt of Livonia, Peter determined to render this infant city the capital of his vaſt empire. Upon this, he ordered the citadel to be built with ſtone, the admiralty to be walled in with the ſame materials, and all the buildings to be erected in a handſome and more durable manner, and gardens to be laid out. In 1714, he removed the council to Peterſburgh, and elegant houſes were erected, in a ſtraight line, for the public offices, which, in 1718, were alſo tranſlated hither. In Peter's time, this city became gradually large and ſplendid, and having received additional improvements from his ſucceſſors, it is now juſtly ranked among the largeſt and moſt elegant cities of Europe. At preſent, it is about 6 Engliſh miles in length, and as many in breadth, but it has neither gates nor walls. The ſtreets, in general, are broad and ſpacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are at leaſt two miles in length. Moſt of them are paved, but a few are ſtill ſuffered to remain floored with planks; and, in ſeveral parts of this metropolis, wooden houſes, ſcarcely ſuperior to cottages, are diſguſtingly blended with the public buildings. The brick houſes are ornamented with a white ſtucco, which has miſtakenly led ſeveral travellers to ſay, that they are built of ſtone. The manſions of the nobility are vaſt piles of building, furniſhed with great coſt, in the ſame elegant ſtyle as at Paris or London; they are ſituated chiefly on the S. ſide of the Neva, either in the admiralty quarter, or in the ſuburbs of Livonia and Moſcow, which are, indeed, the fineſt parts of the city. The views upon the banks of the Neva exhibit the grandeſt and moſt lively ſcenes imaginable. That river is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London: it is alſo deep, rapid, and as tranſparent as cryſtal; and its banks are lined on each ſide with a continued range of handſome buildings. On the N. the fortreſs, an academy of

ſciences, and the academy of arts, are the moſt ſtriking objects. On the oppoſite ſide are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the manſions of many of the Ruſſian nobles, and the Engliſh line, ſo called becauſe (a few houſes excepted) the whole row is occupied by Engliſh merchants. In the front of theſe buildings, on the S. ſide, is the quay, which ſtretches for 3 miles, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that ſpace, has been embanked, by order of the late empreſs, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Peterſburgh, although it is more compact than the other Ruſſian cities, and has the houſes, in many ſtreets, contiguous to each other, yet ſtill bears a reſemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very ſtraggling manner. It has been lately incloſed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. Notwithſtanding all the improvements it has received by ſucceeding ſovereigns, and particularly the late empreſs, who may, without exaggeration, be called its ſecond founder, it is ſtill, as Mr. Wraxall obſerves, "only an immenſe outline, which will require future empreſſes, and almoſt future ages, to complete." From its low and marſhy ſituation, it is ſubject to inundations, which have occaſionally riſen ſo high, as to threaten the town with a total ſubmerſion. The oppoſite diviſions of Peterſburgh, ſituated on each ſide of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large maſſes of ice driven down the ſtream from the Lake Ladoga, is uſually removed when they firſt make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the oppoſite parts of the town. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 126,700. The value of the exports in Britiſh ſhips, in 1777, amounted to 1,508,782l. ſterling; and the goods imported in the ſame year, were eſtimated at 423,942l. Peterſburgh is 540 miles NNE. of Warſaw. Lat. 59. 56. N. lon. 30. 25. E.

PETERSBURG, a town of Oſnaburg, in Weſtphalia; alſo a town in the reſpective ſtates of Virginia, Pennſylvania, Georgia, and Kentucky, in N. America.

PETERSFIELD, a populous borough of Hampſhire, being a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Portſmouth. It is ſeated on the river Loddon, 18 miles NE. of Portſmouth, and 53 SW. of London. Mark. on Saturday.

Peter's Green, Herts, in the road from Kempton to Luton. *Peterſham*, Doriſ. near Winborn Minſter.

PETERSHAGEN, formerly HOCKELEVE, a town of Minden, in Weſtphalia.

Peterſham, Surry, on the Thames, on the S. ſide of Richmond-Hill, near 10 miles WSW. of London. *Peterſton*, Monm. SW. of Newport-Haven. *Peterſtow*, Herefordſh. W of Wilton-Caſtle.

PETERWARADIN, a fortified town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the Danube, 38 miles NW. of Belgrade. It is chiefly remarkable for the ſignal victory obtained near it, over the Turks, by Prince Eugene, in 1716.

Peteſtree, Suffolk, E. of Dalinghe. *Peteſworth*, Kent, near Bradhurſt. *Petham*, Kent, S. of Canterbury. *Petham-Court*, Kent, near Eynsford. *Pethangh*, Suffolk, S. of Debenham.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, a town in Somerſetſhire, anciently called PEDRED'S TOWN, from the river Pedred, now Parrot, on which it ſtands. Ina, the Weſt Saxon king, had a palace here. It is 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 133 W. by S. of London. Mark. on Tuel.

PETHERTON, NORTH, a town of Somerſetſhire, 8 miles NE. of Taunton, 18 NW. of S. Petherton, and 140 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Petherwick, or *St. Petrock*, Little, Cornwall, near Padſtow-Haven. *Petherwin, North*, Devonſ. near Warrington. *Petherwin, South*, Cornwall, SW. of Launceſton.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Tuſcany.

PETIGUAVAS, a ſea-port of St. Domingo, ſeated on a bay at the W. end of the iſland, 200 miles E. of Jamaica. Lat. 18. 27. N. lon. 72. 25. W.

Petley Wood, Suſſex, E. of Battle. *Peton*, Shropſhire, near Corſham Caſtle.

PETRIKOW, or PETERKAU, a commercial town of Siridia, in Poland.

PETRINIA, a ſtrong town of Croatia.

Petſwell, Eſſex, near High Ongar. *Pett*, Kent, near Little Chart.

PETTAPOLLY, a ſea-port town, ſituated on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the circar of Guntoor, where the Dutch have a factory. Lat. 15. 49. N. lon. 80. 46. E.

PETTAIW, a town of Stiria, ſeated on the river Drave.

Petterel, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden, near Carliſle. *Petterel Wrey*, Cumb. by Petterel river and Inglewood Foreſt. *Pett Houſe*, Kent, near Sevenoaks.

Pettigoe, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Pett-Level, Suſſex, S. of Winchelſea.

Petton,

Petton, Devonſ. NE. of Bampton. *Petton*, Shropſ. near Baggeley. *Petts*, Kent, near Charing. *Pett's*, or *Pott's Court*, Kent, near Bapchild.

PETTYCUR, a ſmall harbour of Fifeſhire, about a mile W. from Kinghorn, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth. It is the uſual landing-place of the paſſengers from Leith, on the oppoſite ſhore. A baſin has lately been conſtructed here.

PETWORTH, a populous, handſome town in Suſſex, pleaſantly ſeated near the river Arun, 12 miles NE. of Chicheſter, and 49 SW. of London. A conſiderable market on Saturday.

Pevenſey, or *Pemſey*, Suſſex, SE. of Beachy Head. It was anciently a famous haven, but is now acceſſible only by ſmall boats, that crowd up a little rill to it. William the Conqueror is ſaid to have firſt landed here. *Pever*, a river in Cheſhire, which runs into the Weever, near Northwich. *Peverel-Point*, Dorſetſhire, by Swanwich Bay. *Pevington*, Kent, S. of Lenham, in Pluckley pariſh. *Pewet-Iſland*, Eſſex, between Harwich and Gunfleet.

Pewſey, Wilts, near Manningford.

Pewſham Foreſt, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Pexhall*, Cheſhire, W. of Macclesfield. *Peyſmore*, Berks, SW. of Iſley. *Peyton*, Suffolk, in Boxford pariſh.

PEZARO, PESARO, or PESANO, a large town of Urbino, ſituated at the mouth of the Foglia, on the Adriatic. The ſtreets are paved with bricks, and the harbour is excellent. The environs produce figs and olives, which are in great eſtimation. It is 15 miles NE. of Urbino.

PFAFENHOFFEN, a town of Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the river Ilm, and a town of the Upper Palatinate; both in the circle of Bavaria: alſo a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia; and a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine.

PFIRT, or FORETTE, a town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 10 miles W. of Baſil.

PFORTZHEIM, a town of Baden, in Suabia.

PFREIMB, a town of Leuchtenburg, in Bavaria.

PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Suabia, formerly governed by its own counts.

PHANAGORA, a town of Aſia, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Strait of Caffa, in Kuban, a diſtrict of the government of Caucaſus, 60 miles E. of Theodoſia.

Pharaby, in Cork, Munſter, 3 miles NW. of Glanworth.

PHAROS, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, oppoſite Alexandria, in Egypt, the ſpace between which and the continent forms a ſpacious harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a ſtone cauſeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, whence the iſland took its name. On the top of it were lights for the direction of ſhips.

PHARZA, anciently PHARSALIA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Janna, the ancient Theſſaly; famous for the deciſive battle fought in its plains, between Julius Cæſar and Pompey. It is an archiepiſcopal ſee, and is ſeated on the river Enipeus, 10 miles S. of Lariſſa.

PHASIS, or PHASE, a large river of Aſia, which croſſes the country of Mingrelia, and runs into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS-ISLE. See FAISANTS.

PHENICIA, a country of Turkey, in Aſia, extending from Arabia Deſerta to the Mediterranean; bounded on the N. by Syria Proper, and on the S. by Paleſtine. The principal towns are Tripoly, Damaſcus, and Balbec. It is but a ſmall territory, but has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of navigation, and, according to ſome, of letters. Its inhabitants were the firſt, which we have any account of, that traded with Britain for tin. They frequently ſent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded conſiderable towns.

Philack, Cornwall, on St. Ives Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, called by the Turks ALLAHIJAH, an ancient city of Natolia. It contains about 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Chriſtians, who form four churches or congregations. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, 40 miles ESE. of Smyrna.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennſylvania, and latterly of all the United States of N. America, is ſituated on a neck of land at the confluence of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. The length of the city from E. to W. that is from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan, is 10,800 feet, and the breadth, N. and S. is 4837 feet. Not two fifths of the plot covered by the city charter, are yet built upon. The inhabitants, however, have not confined themſelves within the original limits of the city, but have built N. and S. along the Delaware, 2 miles in length. The circumference of that part of the city which is built, if we include Kenſington on the N. and Southwark on the S. is about 5 miles. Market Street is 100 feet

wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river. Near the middle of it, it is interſected at right angles by Broad Street, 100 feet wide, running nearly N. and S. quite acroſs the city. Between the Delaware and Broad Street, are 10 streets, nearly equidiſtant, running parallel with Broad Street; and between Broad Street and the Schuylkill, are 9 ſtreets, equidiſtant from each other. Parallel to Market Street are 8 other ſtreets, running E. and W. from river to river, and interſecting the croſs ſtreets at right angles. All theſe ſtreets are 50 feet wide, except Arch Street, which is 65 feet wide, and all the ſtreets which run N. and S. except Broad Street, are alſo 50 feet wide. There were 4 ſquares of 8 acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally reſerved for public uſes: and in the centre of the city, at the interſection of Market Street and Broad Street, is a ſquare of 10 acres, reſerved in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for public walks. Moſt of the houſes have a ſmall garden and orchard; and from the river are cut ſmall canals, equally agreeable and beneficial. The wharfs are fine and ſpacious; the principal one is 200 feet wide, the water of which is ſo deep, that a veſſel of 500 tons burden may lay her broadſide to it. The ware-houſes are large, numerous, and commodious; and the docks for ſhip-building are ſo well adapted to their purpoſes, that 20 ſhips have been ſometimes ſeen on the ſtocks at a time. This city was founded in 1682, by the celebrated William Penn, a Quaker, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, 12 common council-men, a ſheriff, and clerk. The quakers, from this period, acquired a political conſequence in the weſtern hemiſphere; while their brethren in Europe were, and ſtill continue, excluded from ſharing in the full right of citizenſhip, by partial and impolitic laws. Philadelphia, in 1749, numbered 2070 houſes, and about 11,600 inhabitants. In 1792, it contained 5000 houſes, in general, handſomely built of brick, and about 40,000 inhabitants. The ſtate-houſe is a magnificent building erected in 1735. In 1787, an elegant court-houſe was built on the left of the ſtate-houſe: and on the right a philoſophical hall. South of the ſtate-houſe is the public gaol, built of ſtone, one of the moſt elegant and ſecure ſtructures of the kind in America. Here, likewiſe, is a public obſervatory, and ſeveral other public buildings. A univerſity was founded here during the war: its funds were partly given by the ſtate, and partly taken from the old college. The places ſet apart for public worſhip, are 26 for Chriſtians of different denominations, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. In 1786, 910 veſſels were entered at the cuſtom-houſe in Philadelphia; and in 1787, the number was 780. The principal exports are wheat, flour, Indian corn, flax-ſeed, beef, and rice. Philadelphia is 97 miles SW. of New-York, 356 SW. of Boſton, and 118 N. of the entrance of the Delaware into the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 39. 57. N. lon. 75. 8. W

PHILIP ISLANDS, two iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Philip, Eſq. governor of New S. Wales. They are about 5 miles aſunder; but almoſt joined together by a long ſandy ſpit, above water, which reaches, for about two thirds of the diſtance from the eaſternmoſt, or largeſt iſland, to the moſt weſterly, which is the ſmalleſt. They are covered with ſhrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. The eaſtern iſland is in lat. 8. 6. N. lon. 140. 3. E.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, ſeated on the confines of Romania, 10 miles from the Gulf of Conteſſa, and 67 E. of Salonichi. It was enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Caſſius and Brutus, two of the aſſaſſinators of Cæſar, were defeated by Mark Anthony and Auguſtus. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, but greatly decayed, and badly peopled. An amphitheatre, and ſeveral other monuments of its ancient grandeur, remain. Lat. 41. 13. N. lon. 24. 25. E.

PHILIPPINE, or MANILLA ISLANDS, a very large cluſter, or group of iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, firſt diſcovered by Magellan in 1521. They are ſaid to be 1200 in number, of which 5 or 600 are of importance. The air is very hot and moiſt, and the ſoil fertile in rice, and many other uſeful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beaſts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original. The principal of theſe iſlands are Manilla, or Luconia; Mindanao; Samar, or Tandey, ſometimes called Philippina; Maſbate; Mindoro; Luban; Paragoia, or Paragua; Panay; Leyta; Bohol; Sebu, Cibau, or Zebu, Negro

Negro's Iſland; St. John's and Xolo, or Sooloo. In the year 1564, Don Louis de Valaſco, viceroy of Mexico, ſent Michael Lopez Delagaſpes thither with a fleet from Mexico, and a force ſufficient to make a conqueſt of theſe iſlands, which were named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II. then on the throne of Spain. They have ever ſince remained ſubject to that crown. Lat. from 6. 30. to 18. 15. N. lon. from 113. 13. to 127. 13. E.

PHILIPPINES, NEW, otherwiſe called PALAOS, iſlands in the E. Indian Sea, between the Moluccas, the old Philippines, and the Ladrones. They are ſaid to be 87 in number, but they are little known to Europeans.

PHILIPPOLI, a conſiderable town of Romania, founded by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. It is 90 miles WNW. of Adrianople.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, 7 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London. Market on Friday.

PHILIPS, ST. a town of Mechoacan, in Mexico.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of Spire, circle of Upper Rhine: alſo a town of Jerſey; and a town of New York, both in N America.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Wermeland, in Sweden, ſeated in the midſt of a rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes. In 1775, it was totally deſtroyed by fire, but has been ſince rebuilt. It is 30 miles NE. of Carleſtadt, and 130 NW. of Stockholm.

Philipſton, or *Philiſton*, Dorſetſ. near Winborn-All Saints.

PHILIPSTOWN, the county town of King's County, in Leinſter, 17 miles N. of Maryborough, and 38 SSW. of Dublin.

PHILIPVILLE, formerly called CORBIGNY, a town in the department of the Ardennes, 25 miles SE. of Mons, and 125 N. by E. of Paris.

Phillis Court, Oxfordſh. near Henley-upon-Thames. *Philly*, Cornwall, on a branch of Falmouth-Haven.

PIACENZA. See PLACENZA.

PIANEZZA, a town of Piedmont.

PIANOSA, an iſland of Tuſcany, 7 miles SSW. of the iſland of Elba.

PIAVA, a river which riſes in the Tyrolele, croſſes the Feltrin and Treviſan, and runs into the Adriatic, 16 miles NE. of Venice.

PIAZZA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, almoſt in the centre of the iſland; alſo a town of Principato Citra.

PICARDY, a ci-devant province, of France, on the Engliſh Channel, NW. of Champagne. It forms the department of Somme, the department of the Aiſne, and part of the department of the Straits of Calais. The land is in general, fertile, particularly in corn.

Pichcote, Bucks, NW. of Ayleſbury. *Pichford*, Shropſ. near Condover. *Pickarſdane*, Kent, a valley below Wye-Down. *Pickenham*, *N.* and *S.* Norfolk, SE. of Swaffham.

PICKERING, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated in a vale, to which it gives name It has an old caſtle in which a court is kept for the hearing of all cauſes under 40 ſhillings, in the diſtrict called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles NE. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. A plentiful market for corn on Monday.

Pickering Grange, Leiceſ. near Huckleſcot. *Pikeſtock*, Shropſhire, between Drayton and Newport. *Picket*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of South Perrot. *Picketh-End*, Herts, NW. of Hemel Hempſtead. *Pickets*, or *Newbury*, Herts. in Aldenham pariſh. *Pickhall*, or *Pickbill*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Thirſk. *Pickhill*, Middleſex, in the pariſh of Waltham Croſs. *Pickle-Scot*, Shropſ. near Shrewſbury. *Pickmere*, a river in Cheſhire. *Pickmere*, Cheſhire, by Great Budworth. *Pickrells*, Eſſex, near Fyfield. *Pickwell*, Leic. near Burrow, S. of Melton-Mowbray. *Pickwell*, or *Pidekeſwell*, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple. *Pickwick*, Wilts, NW. of Corſham. *Pickworth*, Linc. near Fokingham.

PICO, an iſland the moſt populous of the Azores, about 45 miles in circumference. The mountain which gives name to the iſland, and which terminates, like Teneriffe, in a peak, reputed by ſome writers equal to it in height, is filled with caverns, which vomit out flames, ſmoke, and aſhes. The cattle here are various, numerous, and excellent in their ſeveral kinds; and the vine and its juice are in equal perfection. Beſides cedar and other timber, there is a kind of wood, ſolid, hard, and veined, which, when finely poliſhed, reſembles a rich ſcarlet tabby. This tree is felled only for the king's uſe, and grows the more beautiful the longer it is kept. The inhabitants live wholly on the produce of the iſland, in great plenty and comfort. Lat. 38. 29. N. lon. 28. 21. W.

Picotes, Herts, near Biſhop-Stortford. *Picton*, Cheſ. on the Gowy, near Delamere Foreſt.

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier, built, by the Romans, againſt the Picts, of which ſome ſmall remains are yet viſible. It

began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carliſle, was continued from W. to E. acroſs the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcaſtle, and ended at Tinmouth. It was firſt built of earth by the Emperor Adrian, in 123; Severus afterwards built it of ſtone, with turrets at every mile; and Ætius, the Roman general, rebuilt it of brick, in 430. It was 8 feet thick, 12 feet high, and about 100 miles in length. There are many Roman coins and other antiquities found near it.

Piddinghoe, Suſſex, near Newhaven. *Piddington*, E. of Durham. *Piddington*, Oxf. SE. of Biceſter. *Piddle*, or *Trent*, a river of Dorſetſ. which diſcharges itſelf into the ſea a little below Wareham. Along this river are ſituated *Piddle Hinton*, *Piddle-Muſterton*, *Piddle-Parva*, *Piddle Town*, which had formerly a market, *Piddle-Trenthide*, &c. *Pidle*, Worceſterſ. near Fladbury, on the banks of the Avon, about a mile E. of Perſhore. *Pidle*, *North*, E. of Worceſter. *Pidley*, Huntingdonſ. near Somerſham.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy, ſo named from its being at the foot of the Alps; it is bounded on the N. by Savoy; on the E. by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat; on the S. by the county of Nice, and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by France. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but is now ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is about 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as fertile and pleaſant as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of ſeveral kinds, the foreſt afford a great deal of game, and the rivers abound with excellent fiſh. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in raw ſilk; and the country produces alſo plenty of corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. It contains a great number of cities and towns, almoſt united to each other by villages. There are above 30 rich abbeys in Piedmont, beſides a great number of priories, commanderies, and monaſteries. The principal rivers are the Po, the Tanaro, the Sturia, and the Doria. Turin is the capital of this country, and of all the dominions of the king of Sardinia.

PIENZA, a populous town of Tuſcany.

PIEPUS. See PEIPUS.

Piercefield, Monm. near Chepſtow.

PIERRE LE-MOUTIER, ST. a town in the dept. of Nievre, ſeated in a bottom, near a lake, 12 miles S. of Nevers.

PIERRE, ST. a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fiſh. They were diſpoſſeſſed of it by the Engliſh in 1793. Lat. 46. 39. N. lon. 56. 0. W. Alſo a town in the reſpective departments of the Tarn, Straits of Calais, Vendée, Rhone and Loire, Dordogne, Calvados, Lozere, Upper Saone, and the Channel; and a town of Lower Charente, in the iſland of Oleron,

PIETOLA, or ANDES, a hamlet of Mantua, the birth place of Virgil.

PIGEON ISLAND, a ſmall iſland about 8 miles from the coaſt of Malabar, and 15 from the town of Onore. Alſo an iſland near Ceylon, 10 miles N. of Trincomale.

PIETRO, ST. anciently *Hieracum*, an iſland about 7 miles SW. of Sardinia, it is about 15 miles long and 3 broad. Alſo 2 towns of Corſica, and 3 towns of Otranto, in Naples.

Pigborn, Yorkſhire, NW. of Doncaſter. *Pigions*, Suſſex, E. of Petworth, *Pigmarſh*, Surry, near Mitcham.

PIGNEROL, a ſtrongly fortified town of Piedmont, capital of the four valleys, and conſidered as the key of Italy. It is ſituated near the Cluſon, 10 miles SW. of Turin.

PIGNAN, a town in the dept. of Herault, 4 miles W. of Montpellier; and a town in the dept. of the Var.

Pigſhall, Northumb. W. of Newcaſtle. *Pigſtreet*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Stanley-Kings. *Pikale*, Linc. E. of Spalding. *Pilbury-Grange*, Derbyſhire, SW. of Bakewell. *Pile of Foudray*, Lancaſ. near Fourneſs and Walney Iſle. *Pilton*, Linc. SW. of Kirton. *Pilkington* and *its Park*, Lanc. S. of Bury. *Pill*, Corno. SE. of Leſtwithiel. *Pill*, Devonſ. near Yarneſcomb.

PILKOPEN, a town of Samland, in Pruſſia, ſituated on a mountain, 30 miles N. of Koningſberg. Here was formerly an idol, called *Pilkob*, which the ancient Pruſſians worſhipped.

PILL, a ſmall town of Somerſetſhire, with a road for ſhipping, at the mouth of the Avon, about 4 miles below Briſtol. The moſt beautiful and romantic proſpects are preſented in continual and ſtriking changes, in navigating the intervening channel. Here rich plantations and beautiful lawns riſe upon the view; fertile fields and woods, in ſome parts clothe the hills to their very ſummits; while in others, the lofty rocks riſing at once from the oppoſite ſides of the river, preſent the awful appearance of the moſt tremendous precipices, and ſeem to mock every attempt of

f art to reduce their ſavage aſpect. Yet, t the baſes of theſe precipitous rocks, long the banks of this extraordinary hannel, where the river and tide find their nuous way through chaſms and fiſſures f the mountains, and where the largeſt eſſels appear diminutive from the gran- eur and ſublimity of the ſurrounding enery, the ſeamen find the neceſſary ac- ommodations for mooring, hauling, &c. i the maſſive bolts and rings, which ave been fixed in the rocks.

Pill, Somerſetſ. S. of Shepton-Mallet. *Pilamountain*, Cornw. NW. of Crantock t. Michael. *Pilland*, Devonſhire, in ilton pariſh. *Pillaton*, Cornwall, by iver river, SE. of St. Ive's. *Pillaton-hall*, Staffordſhire, between Penkridge nd Cannock.

PILLAU, a conſiderable ſea-port of amland, in Pruſſia, with broad ſtrait treets, and houſes built and furniſhed in he Dutch taſte. It is defended by ſtrong, andſome, and regular fortifications, and as a good harbour. Veſſels of great urden take in their loading here, as here is not ſufficient depth of water to arry them up to Koningſberg. It is ſituated on a tongue of land, which pro- jects into the Baltic, at the entrance of the Friſch Haff, 22 miles SW. of Ko- ningſberg.

Pill-Bridge, Somerſ. over the Ivel, near Ilcheſter. *Pillerton, Nether* and *Over*, Warwickſ. SW. of Kington. *Pilleſdon*, Dorſetſ. SW. of Beminſter. *Pilleſgate*, Northamptonſhire, near Burghley-Houſe. *Pilley*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Pilling-Hall*, and *Moſs*, Lancaſhire, between Garſtang and the ſea. In 1745, a part of Pilling-Moſs was obſerved to riſe to a ſurpriſing height; after a ſhort time it ſunk as much below the level, and moved ſlowly towards the S. ſide, and in half an hour's time it covered 20 acres of land. A man going over the Moſs, eaſtward, when it began to move, perceiving, to his great aſtoniſhment, that the ground under his feet moved ſouthward, he turned back ſpeedily, and eſcaped being ſwallowed up. A family was driven out of their dwelling-houſe, which was quite ſur- rounded, and tumbled down. The im- proved land adjoining that part of the Moſs which moved, was a concave, cir- cular tract, of nearly 100 acres; and this was well nigh filled up with moſs and water, to the depth, it was thought, in ſome parts, of five yards.

Pilltown, in Waterford, Munſter.

PILNITZ, a town of Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony. It is 7 miles SE. of Dreſden.

PILSEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, particularly rich in ſheep. It is 44 miles SW. of Prague.

Pilſley, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Pilſley*, Derbyſhire, N. of Alfreton.

PILSNA, a town of Sindomir, in Poland.

PIETEN, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the ſame name.

Pilton, Devonſh. adjoining Barnſtaple. *Pilton*, or *Pilkton*, Northamp. on the Nen, between Oundle and Thrapſton. *Pilton*, Rutland, near Luffenham. *Pilton*, Somerſetſh. 2 miles from Shepton-Mallet. *Pimpern*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Blandford; formerly of note, as it gave name to the hundred. *Pinbury*, Glouc. near Dunteſbourn. *Pinchbeck*, Lincolnſ. on Boſton Dyke. *Pincheley*, Cornwall, E. of Bodmin. *Pinchingthorp-Hall*, Yorkſ. NE. of Stokeſley. *Pinchpoles*, Eſſex, near Manenden. *Pichpool*, Glouc. in Winruſh pariſh. *Pindale End*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Pines*, Devonſ. near Exeter.

PINE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, near the S. coaſt of W. Florida. Lon. 88. 18. W. Alſo a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Terra Firma. Lon. 77. 30. W.

PINES, ISLE OF, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, off the S. end of New Ca- ledonia, about 14 miles over, in a SE. and NW. direction. It is high, and re- markable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, ſloping toward the extremi- ties, which are very low. The low land has many tall pine trees upon it. Lat. 22. 38. S. lon. 167. 43. E.

PINHEL, a town of Beira.

Pinhoo, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Pinkeneſs*, 3 miles from Glouceſter. *Pinkie*, a village of Edinburgſhire, near Muſſelburgh. *Pinley*, Warwickſh. between Henley-in-Arden and Warwick. *Pinley*, Warwickſh. SE. of Coventry.

PINNEBURG, a town and lordſhip of Holſtein, in Lower Saxony.

Pinnels, Wilts, near Caln. *Pinnenden*, or *Pickenden-Heath*, Kent, near Maid- ſtone. *Pinner*, Middleſex, 2 miles NW. of Harrow. *Pinnock*, Glouceſterſhire, near Winchcomb. *Pinnock, St.* Corn- wall, SW. of St. Neot's. *Pinnow-Hill*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Kighley.

PINOS, an uninhabited iſland, near the S. coaſt of Cuba, mountainous and cover- ed with pines. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and abounds with ex- cellent paſtures. Lon. 83. 10. W.

PINSK, a town of Bizeſc, in Ruſſian Lithuania, ſeated on a river of the ſame name

name. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but has been almoſt ruined by the Coſſacs. The chief manufacture is dreſſing Ruſſian leather.

Pinſwell, Glouceſterſhire, in Cubberly pariſh. *Pinvin*, Worceſterſ. near Perſhore. *Pinxton*, Derbyſ. E. of Alfreton.

PIOMBINO, a ſea-port, principality, and gulf of Tuſcany. Lat. 42. 57. N.

Pipe, N. Hereford. *Pipe*, Warwickſhire, in the precincts of Erdington. *Pipe*, Staffordſhire, NW. of Lichfield. *Pipe Hill*, Staffordſhire, near Lichfield.

PIPERNO, a town in the Campagna of Rome, 9 miles NNW. of Terracina.

Pipleton, Worceſterſ. near Perſhore.

PIPLEY, a town of Bengal, 22 miles NE. of Balaſore; a town of Hindooſtan, in the Baglana country; and a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar.

Pippenford, Suſſex, W. of Aſhdown-Foreſt. *Pipwell*, Northamptonſhire, N. of Rothwell.

PIQUE MONTVALLIER, the higheſt mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike, as its name imports, and may be ſeen 50 miles off. Lon. 0. 22. W.

PIRMASENS, a town of Hanau Lichtenberg, Upper Rhine.

PIRANO, a ſea-port of the late Venetian Iſtria.

Pirgo, Eſſex, near Havering-Bower. *Piricroft*, Warw. near Tamworth, *Pirie*, or *Pery*, a manor adjoining the city of Worceſter. *Pirie*, or *Pury-Barr*, and *Hall*, Staffordſhire, SE. of Weſt-Bromwich. *Piriton*, or *Pirton*, Hertfordſ. W. of Ickleford, and NW. of Hitchin.

PIRITZ, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania.

PIRNA, a commercial town of Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony, ſituated on the Elbe, 11 miles SE. of Dreſden.

Pirton, Oxfordſhire, near Watlington. *Pirton*, Worceſterſhire, W. of Perſhore. *Pirton*, or *Parton*, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet to Churchdown. *Pirton*, Glouceſterſhire, in Lidney pariſh. *Pirton Paſſage*, Glouceſterſ. over the Severn, to Berkeley.

PISA, an ancient, large, and handſome city of Italy, in Tuſcany, and capital of the Piſano, with a univerſity. The town is ſeated on the river Arno, 10 miles diſtant from the ſea, in a very fertile plain. The river runs through Piſa, and over it are three bridges, of which that in the middle is conſtructed with marble. The city does not contain at preſent above 16,000 inhabitants, although they were computed formerly at 100,000; and graſs is ſaid to grow in the principal ſtreets. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and on the right ſide of the choir, is the leaning tower, ſo much talked of. The grand duke's palace, and the exchange, are magnificent buildings, worth notice. The Piſans were formerly a free, commercial people, and maintained long and bloody wars againſt the Florentines, who at laſt ſubdued them. The neighbourhood of Leghorn, formerly of little or no trade, but now the chief port in the Mediterranean, has contributed greatly to the decay of Piſa. Between Piſa and Leghorn is a canal 16 Italian miles in length. It is 10 miles N. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 43. N. lon. 10. 17. E.

PISANO, a territory of Italy, and one of the fineſt countries in Tuſcany. It lies along the Mediterranean ſea, and is about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

PISCATAWAY, or PISCATAQUAY, a river of N. America, which runs into the Atlantic, between the diſtrict of Maine and New-Hampſhire; its mouth is 60 miles N. of Boſton: alſo a town of Virginia, and a town of Maryland.

PISCO, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a road well ſheltered from the uſual winds, and capacious enough to hold a royal navy. Here are about 500 families, among whom there are few whites. It is ſeated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which they ſend to the reſt of the Spaniſh ſettlements, about one mile from the ſea, (formerly it was on the coaſt,) and 110 SSE. of Lima.

PISELLO, the moſt northren cape of Natolia, in Aſia, which projects into the Black Sea, oppoſite the Crimea.

Piſford, Northamp. between Northampton and Harborough.

PISHOUR, See PEISHORE.

Piſhill, or *Puſhill*, Oxfordſhire, SE. of Britwell. *Piſſingford Bridge*, Eſſex, over the Roding, near Stapleford. *Piſted*, Kent, near Rodmerſham.

PISTOYA, a handſome and conſiderable town of Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains 27 churches, and 36 convents, beſides palaces; the ſtreets are large and handſome, the houſes being generally well-built; but notwithſtanding this, it is almoſt deſerted, in compariſon of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants. Theſe are loaded with taxes, and meſtly very poor. Here is an Academy of Sciences, founded in 1745. It is ſeated near the river Stella, 20 miles NW. of Florence.

Piſtre, Suffolk, near Ludham.

PITCAITLY WELLS, ſaline ſprings, near Perth, in Scotland, whoſe waters are deemed beneficial in ſcorbutic caſes.

Pitcomb, Glouceſterſ. near Painſwick.

Pitchley, Northamp. S. of Kettering

Pitcomb,

Pitcomb, Somerſ. E. of Caſtle-Cary. *Pitſhali, Upper* and *Lower*, Surry, NW. of Haſlemere. *Pitſield's Ferry*, Eſſex, over the Lea, by Waltham-Abbey.

PITHEA, a ſea-port of W. Bothnia, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 80 miles SW. of Tornea. Lat. 65. 18. N.

Pitleſden, Kent, near Tenterden. *Pitmead*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Pitminſter*, Somerſetſ. S. of Taunton. *Pitney*, Somerſetſ. W. of Somerton.

PITSCHEN, a town of Brieg, in Sileſia.

Pitſey, Eſſex, in little Bradfield. *Pitey*, Eſſex, E. of Vange-hall, near North Benfleet, gives name to a creek of the Thames.

PITSHOUR. See PEISHOUR.

Pitſton, Bucks, near Ivingo. *Pitt*, Hampſhire, NW. of Wincheſter.

PITTENWEEM, a ſea-port of Fifeſhire, ſeated on the N. coaſt of the Frith of Forth, 21 miles NE. of Edinburgh.

Pitton, Wiltſhire, between Winterlow and Clarendon Park.

PITTSBURGH, or FORT-PITT, a town of Pennſylvania, beautifully ſituated on the weſtern ſide of the Allegany mountains, on a point of land near the confluence of the rivers Allegany and Monongahela. The town is laid out on William Penn's plan; is a thoroughfare for the vaſt number of travellers from the eaſtern and middle ſtates to the ſettlements on the Ohio; and increaſes greatly. This was formerly a French fort, called Du Queſne, but was abandoned by their troops in 1758, on the approach of General Forbes, and its name changed to that of Pitt, in honour to the illuſtrious miniſter by whom the war was then directed. At this place, the Allegany firſt takes the name of Ohio. It is 320 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 26. N. lon. 79. 48. W.

PITTSFIELD, a town of Maſſachuſetts.

PITTSYLVANIA, a town and county of Virginia.

PIURA, a town and juriſdiction of Truxillo, in Peru.

Pixam, near Worceſter. *Pixton*, Somerſetſhire, near Taunton.

Pizhanger, Middleſ. SE. of Perriwale.

PIZZIGHITONE, a town in the Cremoneſe.

PIZZO FERRATO, a town of Abruzzo Citra.

PIZZO DI GOTTO, a town of Demona, in Sicily, 6 miles S. of Melazzo.

Place-Houſe, Kent, near Greane Iſland.

PLACENTIA, a ſea-port of N. America, in Newfoundland, with a harbour, much frequented by ſhips employed in the cod fiſhery. The entrance of it, however, is ſo narrow, that only one ſhip can paſs at a time, but the water is deep enough for the largeſt, and it is capacious enough to hold 150 ſail, which can fiſh there, ſecure againſt all winds, and as quietly as in a river. Near it is the Great Strand, a drying place for fiſh, lying between two very ſteep hills, and large enough to dry fiſh ſufficient to load three ſcore veſſels. There is alſo another called the Little Strand. It is ſeated on a bay on the S. part of the iſland, in lat. 47. 15. N. lon. 55. 10. W.

PLACENZA, or PIACENZA, a populous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a citadel. The public buildings, ſquares, and fountains, are beautiful, the ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, and one, in particular, called the *Stradone*, is reckoned the largeſt and handſomeſt in Italy, being 3000 feet in length. It contains, beſides the cathedral, 1 collegiate, 12 parochial, and 38 other churches; 8 abbeys, 16 convents, and a univerſity, with about 20,000 inhabitants, of whom 2000 are eccleſiaſtics. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a well-cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles NW. of Parma.

PLACENZA, THE DUCHY OF, extends about 30 miles long from N. to S. and from 8 to 15 broad from E. to W. and is politically annexed to the duchy of Parma. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, copper, and vitriol, with ſalt ſprings, from which they make very white ſalt. Its principal rivers are the Trebia and Nurra.

PLAINFIELD, a town of Connecticut.

Plainfield, or *Fairfield*, Somerſetſ. near Quantocks-Heads. *Plainmeller*, Northumberland, near Haltweſtel.

PLAINVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Oiſe.

PLAISANCE, a town in the depart. of Gers.

Plaiſtow, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Weſt-Ham. *Plaiſtow*, Kent, near Bromley. *Plaiſtow*, Suſſex, near Michelham Park. *Planers* or *Palſters*, Kent, in Shoreham pariſh.

PLANIEZ, an iſland near Marſeilles.

Planke, or *Plankeford*, Northumberl. S. of Beltingham.

PLANO, an iſland in the bay of Alicant.

Plardwick, Staff. E. of Forton. *Plaſby* Shropſ. between Alſtretton and Wenlock.

PLASENCIA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, ſeated on the river Xera, 95 miles WSW. of Madrid.

PLASENTIA, a town of Guipuſcoa.

Plaſby-Caſtle, Eſſex, on the Weſtern ſide of the county, SE. of High-Eaſter.

It

It was the ſeat of the High Conſtable of England, from the earlieſt times of that office to the year 1400. At preſent nothing remains of this fortreſs but a mount, bounded by a high rampart and ditch on the W. ſide, a brick bridge over it, and part of a gate.

PLASSENDAL, a fortreſs 3 miles E. of Oſtend.

PLASSEY, THE PLAINS OF, in Hindooſtan Proper, and in the ſoubah of Bengal, diſtant from Moorſhedabad about 25 miles S. and from Calcutta 70 N. Near this place, Colonel Clive, in 1757, totally defeated the vaſt army of the nabob Surajah Dowlah; a victory which laid the foundation of the preſent Britiſh empire in India.

PLATA, an iſland on the coaſt of Quito, in Peru, ſurrounded by inacceſſible rocks. It is about 5 miles long, and 4 broad.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the province of Los Charcas, with an audience. It has mines of ſilver, which they have left off working, ſince thoſe of Potoſi have have been diſcovered. It is ſeated on the river Chimao, 500 miles SE. of Cuſco. Lat. 19. 16. S. lon. 63. 40. W.

PLATA, or RIO-DE-LA-PLATA, a large river of S. America, which is formed by the union of the three great rivers, the Paraguay, Uraguay, and Parana. It was diſcovered in 1515, by Juan Diaz deSolis, a Spaniſh navigator, who imprudently going aſhore with 10 men, they were all murdered by the ſavages. It croſſes Paraguay, and enters the Southern Ocean, in lat. 35. S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Monte Video, above 100 miles higher up the river, the land is not to be diſcerned on either ſhore, when a veſſel is in the middle of the channel, and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher ſtill, the oppoſite ſhore is not to be diſcerned from that town. This river, for near 200 leagues (from the conflux of the Paraguay and Parana, to its mouth) is interſperſed with delightful iſlands; it abounds with ſurpriſing plenty and variety of fiſh, the water is clear, ſweet, and wholeſome, and the banks are frequented by a great number of very beautiful birds. It ſometimes overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjoining lands, like thoſe of Egypt.

PLATA, LA, a province and archbiſhopric of S. America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. It is divided into 14 juriſdictions, and is ſituated on both ſides the river Plata, extending 900 leagues from N. to S. and 100 from E. to W. The climate is very moderate and healthy, but the country is generally infeſted by ſerpents.

Platford, Hants, NW. of Wherwell. *Platford*, Wiltſhire, E. of Downton.

PLAUEN, or PLAN, a town of Mecklenburgh; a town in the Vogtland, and a town of Schwaitzburg, both in Upper Saxony; and a town in the middle Marche, of Brandenburg.

PLAUER SEE, a lake in Mecklenburg, about 20 miles in circumference.

Plauſworth, a colliery 2 miles and a half from Durham. *Plaxtole*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Wrotham. *Playford*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Pleaden*, Suſſex, N. of Rye. *Plealey*, Shropſ. W. of Condover. *Pleaſley*, Derbyſ. NW. of Mansfield. *Pledgden* or *Priſon Hall*, Eſſex, in Henham pariſh, near Clavering.

PLEISSEN, a lordſhip of Heſſe Rhinfels, circle of Upper Rhine.

Plemſton, Cheſhire, on the Gowy, NW. of Tarven.

PLESCOP. See PSCOP.

Pleſh-Bridge, Cornw. between Leſkard and Launceſton. *Pleſhet-Park*, Suſſex, NE. of Lewes. *Pleſhey*, Eſſex, 7 miles N. by W. of Chelmsford.

PLES, or PSZCZYNA, a town of Ratibor, in Sileſia.

PLESSIS-LES-TOURS, a ci-devant royal palace of France, near Tours, in the department of Indre and Loire. It was built by the profligate and ſuperſtitious Louis XI. who died here in 1483, notwithſtanding he had the precaution to be covered all over with relics, and would never permit Vincent de Paul (who was ſent for from Italy on purpoſe) to be out of his ſight.

Pleſſy, Northumb. near Stannington.

PLETTENBURG, a town of Mark, in Weſtphalia, governed by its own magiſtrates.

Plewland, Yorkſ. near Partington.

PLEYBURGH, a town in Carinthia.

Plint, Cornwall, NW. of Weſt-Low.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Maſſovia, in Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. The churches are magnificent, and richly ornamented. It is ſituated upon a hill, near the Viſtula, 64 miles WNW. of Warſaw.

PLOEN, a town of Holſtein, capital of a principality of the ſame name, inveſted with the ſame rights as Lubec, from which city it is diſtant 23 miles NNW.

PLOERMEL, two ſmall towns in the dept. of Morbihan.

Plucklay,

Pluckley, Kent, 4 miles and a half from Aſhford.

PLUDENTZ, a town and county in the Tyrol, ſituated on the Ill.

Plumber, Dorſetſ. on the river Direliſhe, 3 miles and a half from Lidlinch. *Plumford*, Kent, in Oſpring pariſh. *Plumland*, Cumb. on the river Elen, oppoſite Aſpatria. *Plumley*, Cheſh. near Northwich. *Plumpton*, Comberl. E. of Inglewood-foreſt, in Lazonby pariſh. *Plumpton*, Lancaſhire, by Ulverſton. *Plumpton*, Lancaſhire, W. of Kirkham. *Plumpton*, Suſſex, SE. of Dickling. *Plumpton*, Warwickſhire, E. of Kingſbury. *Plumpton-Tower*, Yorkſhire, near Knareſborough. *Plumſted*, Kent, near Woolwich: ſaid formerly a market. *Plumſted Magna* and *Parva*, NE. of Norwich. *Plumſted*, Norfolk, S. of Baconſthorp. *Plumtree*, E. of Nottingham. *Plungar*, Leiceſ. W. of Belvoir-Caſtle. *Plurinden*, Kent, near Wood-Church.

PLURS, or PIURO, formerly a large and flouriſhing town of the Griſons country, containing three churches, many large houſes, a ſtone bridge over the river Maira; but it was totally overwhelmed by the fall of Mount Conto, under which it was imprudently built, in Auguſt 25, 1618. When this terrible cataſtrophe happened, the cloud of duſt and rubbiſh was ſo great, as to cover the heavens like ſmoke, and even to extend as far as Chiavenna, from which town the ſpot, formerly occupied by Plurs, is about four miles diſtant. Parts of the ancient walls, and the ruins of a country-houſe, are, at preſent, the only remains of its former exiſtence.

Pluſh, Dorſetſ. by Buckland-Newton. *Plufterwyne*, Glouceſterſ. in Woolaſton pariſh.

PLUVIERS, or PITHIVIERS, a town in the dept. of the Loiret, 20 miles ENE. of Orleans.

Plym, a river of Devonſhire, which riſes in Shepiſtor pariſh, and after a courſe of 7 miles, becomes navigable for ſmall veſſels near Plympton; two miles below which, it runs into Plymouth Sound.

*PLYMOUTH, a large and populous ſea-port of Devonſhire, from a mere fiſhing town is become one of the largeſt in the county, and one of the chief naval magazines in the kingdom, owing to its excellent port or harbour, which is capable of ſafely containing 1000 ſail. There are, properly ſpeaking, however, 3 harbours, viz. Catwater, Sutton, Pool, and Hamoaze. The firſt is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a ſafe and commodious harbour for merchants' ſhips, but is ſeldom entered by ſhips of war. The ſecond is frequented by merchant ſhips only, and is almoſt ſurrounded by the houſes of the town. It is in itſelf well calculated to give complete protection to ſuch ſhips as are moored in it, and has lately been farther ſecured by an extenſive pier. The third inlet, which is the mouth of the Tamar, is the harbour for the reception of the Britiſh navy, being fitted out with moorings for near a hundred ſail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. It is defended by a fort on St. Nicholas Iſland, and other forts, mounted with near 300 guns, and particularly by a citadel, erected in the reign of Charles II. between the ſea and the town, which contains a large ſtore-houſe, and 5 regular baſtions. This laſt is ſituated on the hill, called the Haw, which overlooks the town, and is a good land-mark for mariners. What is called THE DOCK, is a ſeparate town, ſituated about 2 miles up the Hamoaze, and is now nearly as large as Plymouth itſelf. Here are two docks, the one wet, the other dry, built in the reign of William III. and two others, which have been built ſince, hewn out of a mine of ſlate, and lined with Portland ſtone. Plymouth Dock is furniſhed with large magazines, ſtorehouſes, &c. containing arms, ſtores, and all things neceſſary to equip a fleet. Here are alſo ſpacious and commodious barracks, for the marines, with houſes for the officers, clerks, &c. The town is well ſupplied with freſh water, firſt brought hither, from a place 7 miles off, at the coaſt of Sir Francis Drake. It has a good pilchard fiſhery, drives a conſiderable trade to the Straits, and to Newfoundland, and is ſeated between the mouths of the rivers Plym and Tamar, 43 miles SW. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 4. 10. W. Markets on Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

PLYMOUTH, a ſea-port of Maſſachuſets, in N. America, ſeated at the S. end of Plymouth-Bay, 15 miles SE. of Boſton. It is the firſt town that was built in New England.

PLYMPTON, a populous town of Devonſhire, ſeated on a ſtream, which about a mile below, runs into the river Plym, 5 miles E. of Plymouth, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Plympton, St. Mary's, near Plympton. *Plymtree*, Devonſ. E. of Bradninch.

PLYNLIMMON, or SNOWDON, a very high

high mountain in Cardiganſhire, on the borders of Montgomeryſhire. On its E. ſide riſe the Severn and Wye; and from the W. ſide flow the Ryddal and Yſtwith.

Po, a large and celebrated river of Italy, which has its ſource at mount Viſo, in Piedmont. It runs through Monferrat, the Milaneſe, and Mantua; thence it paſſes to the borders of the Parmeſan, and a part of the Modeneſe; and having entered the Ferrareſe, it divides itſelf at Ficheruolo, and enters the Adriatic by a number of mouths. It paſſes by Moncalier, Turin, Caſal, Cremona, Ferrara, &c. In its courſe it receives ſeveral rivers, and often overflows its banks, doing a great deal of damage; the reaſon of which is, that moſt of thoſe rivers deſcend from the Alps, and are increaſed by the melting of the ſnow.

Pockley, Yorkſ. NE. of Helmſley.

POCKLINGTON, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on a ſtream which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles SE. of York, and 196 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

POCOMOCK, a river in Maryland which empties itſelf into the Cheſapeak, bay, in lat. 37. 50. N and lon. 75. 50. W.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Bamberg, in Franconia.

PODENSAC, a town in the dept. of the Gironde.

Podick, *Old* and *New*, Norfolk, in the Fens, W. of Downham.

PODLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, N. of that of Lublin. Bielſk is the capital.

Podmore, Staffordſhire, in the manor of Sugnell.

PODOLIA, a province of Poliſh Ruſſia, S. of Volhinia and the Ukraine. The river Dnieſter runs along the ſouthern borders, and the Bog croſſes it almoſt entirely from NW. to SE. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, or the palatinate of Podolia, of which Kaminieck is the capital; and that of Bracklaw. It is a very fertile country, and abounds with a fine breed of horſes and horned cattle.

Poe, a river of Tyrone, in Ulſter, which runs into the Shrule, about a mile and a half N. of Omagh.

Poſſil. or *Poughill*, Cornw. near Stratton. *Poick*, or *Powick*, S. of Worceſter, on the oppoſite ſide of the Severn. *Pointington*, Somerſetſh. NW. of Milbourn-Port. *Pointon*, Cheſhire, near Stopford, *Point Pleaſant*, Surry, by Wandſworth. *Point Pleaſant*, Surry, near Kingſton-upon-Thames.

POGGIO, a town of Tuſcany, 8 miles SE. of Florence, where the grand duke has a palace. Alſo two towns of Genoa.

POGGIOBONZI, a town of Tuſcany.

POINT DE GALLE, a town and cape of the iſland of Ceylon, on the SW. coaſt, in a large bay. It was taken by the Dutch in 1640. Lat. 6. N.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, a town of Chieri, Piedmont, 15 miles SE. of Turin.

POISSY, a town in the department of Seine and Oiſe, ſeated near the edge of the foreſt of St. Germain, 3 miles NNW. of St. Germain.

POITIERS, an ancient town, capital of the department of Vienne. It would be one of the moſt conſiderable places in France, were its population in proportion to its extent; but it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are eſtimated at 21,000. It has ſeveral Roman antiquities, particularly an ampitheatre, which is partly demoliſhed. There is alſo a triumphal arch, which ſerves as a gate to the great ſtreet. The principal manufactures are ſtockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. Vipers are found in the environs in ſuch numbers, that they are exported even to Venice, to make treacle. In 1356, a memorable battle was fought near this town, between the Engliſh and French, in which the latter were defeated. The Engliſh army, which amounted to only 16,000 men, was commanded by Edward the Black Prince; that of the enemy, commanded by King John, was eſtimated at 60,000. King John and his ſon Philip were both taken priſoners and brought to England. This town is ſeated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles SSW. of Tours.

POITOU, a ci-devant province of France, lying S. of the Loire. E. of the ſea, and W. of Marche and Berry; it is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and the Two Sevres.

Pokenborn, Cornwall, near St. Earth.

Pokington, Somerſetſ. NE. of Ilminſter.

POL, ST. See PAUL, ST.

POLA, an ancient, decayed town of Iſtria, with about 800 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It is ſeated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a ſpacious harbour, 44 miles S. of Trieſte.

POLACHIA. See PODLACHIA.

POLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W. by Pomerania, Si-

leſia

leſia, and Moravia; on the S. by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N. by Pruſſia, Courland, and Ruſſia; and on the E. by Ruſſia. Poland, in its utmoſt latitude, included formerly 18 provinces; viz. Great Poland, containing the palatinates of Poſnania, Kaliſh, Siradia, Leuczicz, and Rawa; Cujavia, containing the palatinates of Brſeſkic and Wladiſlaw; Maſſovia, containing the palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin; Podlachia, or the palatinate of Bielſk; Little or Red Ruſſia, containing the palatinates of Chelm, Belez, and Lemburg, Podolia and Kiof, containing the palatinates of Podolia and Bracklaw; the palatinate of Kiob and Volhinia. Beſides theſe, Lithuania has been conſidered as a part of Poland; as likewiſe Samogitia and even Courland. The late government was monarchical and ariſtocratical; all the acts of ſtate being in the name of "the king and republic of Poland." The king was the only elective ſovereign in Europe: he was choſen by a general diet, called together by the archbiſhop of Gneſna, who is the chief miniſter of the republic during the interregnum. After his coronation, the king might diſpoſe of the vacant benefices, and the offices both civil and military. He had a ſettled revenue of 40,000l. a year, but could not, by his own authority, raiſe any new taxes, or change any law. The ariſtocracy conſiſted in the ſenate and general diet. The ſenate was compoſed of the biſhops, great officers, palatines, and governors of towns, who, with the king, regulated the affairs of the kingdom, ſo as to prevent him from doing any thing againſt the liberty of the country. The general diets, which were aſſemblies of all the nobility, met every two years, or oftener when there was any important affair on the carpet. The Poles, or Polanders, are large and robuſt. The peaſants are poor, miſerable, ſlowniſh, and mere ſlaves to the nobleſſe. The Poliſh towns are moſtly built of wood, and the villages, conſiſt of mean huts. The nobles have from time immemorial reſided in their ſeats or caſtles, in their own villages, maintaining themſelves by agriculture, breeding of bees, grazing, and hunting. Such was the ſtate and conſtitution of Poland, before the memorable year 1772, when a partition of the country, projected by the king of Pruſſia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empreſs of Ruſſia and Maria Thereſa, empreſs of Germany. By this partition, Great Poland, Poliſh Pruſſia, (the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted) and part of Lithuania, were annexed to Pruſſia; Little Poland and Red Ruſſia, to Auſtria; and the remaining, and greater part of Lithuania, Courland, Poleſia, Podolia, Volhinia, and the palatinate of Kiof, were ſeized by Ruſſia, ſo that only Samogitia, Maſſovia, and Podlachia, were left to conſtitute the kingdom of Poland. Of theſe diſmembered countries the Ruſſian part is the largeſt, the Auſtrian the moſt populous, and the Pruſſian, the moſt commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000; the firſt containing 1,500,000, the ſecond 2,500,000, and the third 860,000. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the conſtitution. By this the houſe of Saxony, and all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland by their hereditary dominions, were rendered incapable of filling the throne; the faineſt proſpect of an hereditary ſovereignty was removed; the exhorbitant privileges of the equeſtrian order were confirmed in their utmoſt latitude; and the prerogatives of the crown ſtill further diminiſhed. In 1791, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almoſt unanimouſly, and without any foreign intervention, eſtabliſhed another conſtitution. By this the broils of an elective monarchy, by which Poland, on almoſt every vacancy of the throne, had been involved in the calamities of war, were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary, in the houſe of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic, (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peaſants,) were alike equitably conſulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty deſpot dictating a conſtitution to his people, nor on the other, a proud ariſtocracy, or a mad democracy, that wreſted from their ſovereign his juſt prerogatives; but it was the univerſal wiſh of the nation, the ſentiment that inſpired which, was univerſal happineſs. A few of the nobility, however, diſcontented at the ſacrifices of ſome of their privileges, repaired to the court of Ruſſia; and their repreſentations concurring with the ambitious views of the empreſs, ſhe ſent an army into Poland, under pretence of being guarantee of the conſtitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be reſiſted, and this new conſtitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Ruſſian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empreſs had planned, in conjunction with the king of Pruſſia, a ſecond partition of this unhappy country, which actually took place in 1793. By this the empreſs obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of

Podolia,

Podolia, Kiof, and Bratzlaw. Beſide the voiwodſhips, or provinces of Poſen, Gneſen, Kaliſh, Siradia, Wielun, Lenſchitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, part of Plotſk, &c. with the city and monaſtery of Czentſtokow (the Loretto of Poland) and its rich treaſures, the king of Pruſſia obtained the great object of his wiſhes, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. Some attempts were made, by a few patriotic noblemen, to deliver their country from its oppreſſors, and they were at firſt ſucceſsful; but the brave Koſciuſko being taken priſoner, and his army defeated, no further efforts were made. Koſciuſko was carried into Ruſſia, and the king formally reſigned his crown at Grodno, in 1795. Since then the country has undergone a farther partition, and is now entirely ſwallowed up by the rapacity of the dividers of the ſpoil. Poland therefore is at preſent a country, but no nation; and the indignant Pole, in reviewing its paſt hiſtory and preſent ſtate, may exclaim with a ſigh, "Such things were."—By the conſtitution, of 1772, the Romiſh religion is declared the eſtabliſhed; but although the Diſſidents continue excluded from the diet, the ſenate, and the permanent council, they are capable of ſitting in the inferior courts of juſtice, and enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion. The univerſities of Poland, are Cracow, Wilna, and Poſen. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it yields ſuch plenty of grain, that near 4000 veſſels and floats, moſt of which are laden with corn, annually paſs down the Viſtula to Dantzic: 80 or 90,000 oxen are alſo driven every year out of Poland. They alſo export large quantities of leather, furs, hemp, flax, linſeed, hops, ſaltpetre, honey, wax, tallow, hides, ſhip and houſe timber, pitch, pot-aſh, horned cattle, horſes, and other commodities, but theſe are greatly over-balanced by the imports; namely, wine, ſpices, cloths, ſilk, ſtuffs, fine linen, plate-copper, braſs, ſteel, furs, &c. they have alſo mines of ſalt, of great depth, out of which they dig rock-ſalt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, the Viſtula, the Bug, the Dniemen, the Dneiſter, and the Bog. Warſaw is the capital.

Polbrook, Northamp. by Oundle. *Polder's Farm*, Kent, near Sandwich. *Pole*, Cumberl. S. of Penrith. *Pole*, Kent, in Southfleet. *Polebill*, Herts, E. of Hodſon.

POLERON, one of the ſpice Iſlands in the Indian Ocean, producing nutmegs, and till lately held by the Dutch. It is 60 miles S. of Ceram.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzeſe, in Lithuania.

POLESINO-DE-ROVIGO, a diſtrict in the ci-devant territory of Venice, between the Ferrareſe and Paduan. It is about 43 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn and paſtures. Rovigo is the capital.

Poleſworth, Warwickſ. SE. of Tamworth. *Polgreen*, Cornwall, 4 miles W. of St. Columb. *Polhampton*, Hampſ. E. of Overton. *Polharma*, Cornw. SW. of Leſtwithiel.

POLICANDRO, an iſland in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades; about 20 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, there being only a few villages and a caſtle, but no harbour; and the ſurface in general is rocky, and the ſoil ſhallow, yet it produces corn and wine ſufficient for the inhabitants. It lies between Milo, Sikino, Paros, and Antiparos.

POLICASTRO, a town and Gulf of Principato Citra.

POLIGNANO, a town of Bari, Naples, ſeated near the ſea.

POLIGNI, a town in the dept. of Jura, 16 miles SW. of Dole.

Poling, Suſſex, SE. of Arundel. *Pollington*, a little N. of Dorcheſter.

POLIZZI, a town of Mezzara, in Sicily.

Polkeryes, Cornwall, near Fowey. *Pollington*, Yorkſ. near Snaith.

POLLOCK, 2 towns in N. Carolina.

POLLOCKSHAWS, a conſiderable manufacturing town of Renfrewſhire, ſeated on the river White Cart, 5 miles E. of Paiſley.

Polmarique, Cornwall, E. of Padſtow-Haven. *Polmere*, Cornw. at the bottom of Trewardreth Bay. *Polnam*, or *Polruan*, Cornw. E. of Fowey Haven.

Polomorgan, Cornwall, S. of Bodmin.

POLORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 26 miles SSW. of Arcot.

POLOTSK, a town, capital of a government in Ruſſian Lithuania, on the Duna, 168 miles SE. of Riga, by the government of which it is bounded on the NW.

Polperry, Cornw. a harbour between two hills, W. of Killagarth, by Talland Point, where plenty of fiſh are taken. *Polres*, Kent, in Harbledown pariſh. *Polrudden*, Cornwall, W. of Trewardreth-Bay. Near it is dug the beſt freeſtone in the country. Under *Polrudden-Hill* is a deep cave. *Polſden*, Surry, near Mickleham and Leatherhead. *Polſgrove*, Hants, between Fareham and Portſmouth.

Polſham,

Polſham, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Wells. *Polſted*, Suffolk, SW. of Hadley. *Polſted*, Surry, in Compton pariſh.

POLTEN, ST. or ST. HYPOLITE, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria.

Pollerworgy, Cornw. W. of Camelford. *Poltimore*, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Polton's*, Kent, near Aſhe. *Polverbach*, S. of Shrewſbury. *Polwhele*, Cornwall, NE. of Truro.

POLYSTILLO. See ABDERA.

POMEGUE, one of the three ſmall iſlands of Marſeilles, near the iſland of If.

POMERANIA, a province of Germany, a the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. On the N. it has the Baltic, on the E. Pomeralia, and on the W. Mecklenburg. One part of it belongs o the king of Pruſſia, and the other to he Swedes. It is watered by ſeveral ivers, of which the Oder, the Pene, the Lega, the Perſanet, the Wipper, the Kolp, and the Lebo, are the moſt conſiderable. The air is pretty cold, but ompenſated by the fertility of the ſoil, hich abounds in paſtures and corn, of hich a great deal is tranſported into foreign countries. The geeſe are remarkably large; and in general, the dried Pomeranian geeſe, hams, ſauſages, and ſalmon, paſs for the beſt in Germany. It a flat country, about 250 miles in ngth, and 75 in breadth. It contains any lakes, woods, and foreſts, and has veral good harbours, particularly Stetin d Stralſund. It is divided by the Oder, to the Hither and Farther Pomerania; d the river Pene, for a conſiderable rt of its courſe, ſeparates the territories Sweden and Pruſſia in this duchy. etin is the capital of the Pruſſian part, d Stralſund of the Swediſh.

POMERELIA, a late diſtrict of Poland, ving Pruſſia on the E. Pomerania on e W. the Baltic on the N. and Poland the S. It has been lately ſeized by e king of Pruſſia, and now forms a rt of Southern Pruſſia. Dantzick and argard are the principal places.

Pomeroy, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

POMONA. See MAINLAND.

Ponallon, Cornwall, E. of Boſcaſtle. *nd*, Cornwall, near Plymouth. *Pond*, iddleſex, NE. of Hounſlow. *Ponder's-d*, Middleſex, in Enfield pariſh, on the nks of the New River, near Edmonton.

PONDESTURIA, a town of Montſerrat.

PONDICHERRY, a town of Hindooſ, about 4 leagues in extent, the houſes which are as regularly laid out as if had been all built at once. The Europeans build with bricks, but the Indians uſe only wood, in the manner which we call lath and plaſter. In 1693, this town was taken by the Dutch, who erected 7 regular baſtions here, and other fine fortifications, ſo as to render it one of the moſt complete fortreſſes in India. It was ceded, however, to the French by the treaty of Ryſwick, in 1697, (for the trifling ſum of 5000l.) who, thereupon, made it the chief ſeat of their Eaſt-India Company. The Engliſh took it in 1761, and deſtroyed the fortifications, but reſtored it to the French by the treaty of Paris, in 1763. In 1793 it was again taken by the Engliſh. It is ſituated on the coaſt of Coromandel, 75 miles SSW. of Madras. Lat. 11. 56. N. lon. 80. 0. E.

PONDICO, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of the Archipelago, 2 miles N. of Negropont.

Pond Street, Middleſex, near Hampſtead Ponds.

PONFERRADA, a town of Leon.

Pongbill, *Podbill*, or *Pobill*, Devonſ. N. of Crediton.

PONS, a town in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral ſpring, 10 miles SSE. of Saintes.

PONS, ST. DE THOMIERS, a town in the dept. of Herault, ſeated in a valley, wherein are fine marble quarries, 21 miles NW. of Narbonne; alſo a town of Catalonia.

Pons Belli, Yorkſhire, E. Riding near Aldby. *Ponſonby*, Cumberland, near Gosforth, by the river Calder. *Pont*, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the German Ocean at Blythe's Newk.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Meurthe. It had once a univerſity, which was removed in 1768 to Nancy. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles NNW. of Nancy.

PONT-ARLIER, a town in the department of Doubs, ſeated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura.

PONT-AUDEMER, a town in the department of the Eure, 13 miles NW. of Louviers, and 85 NW. of Paris.

PONT DE CE, a town in the department of Maine and Loire, ſeated on the river Loire, 3 miles SSW. of Angers.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, a town in the department of Eure, 5 miles N. of Louviers, and 62 NW. of Paris.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town in the dept. of Ain, ſeated on the river Reſſouſſe, 16 miles NW. of Bourg-en-Breſſe.

PONT-DE-VESLE, a town in the department of Ain, with a manufactory of

ſtuffs called Auguſtines, and alſo of tapeſtry for the coverings of arm-chairs and ſofas, of the ſame kind as thoſe of Aubuſſon. It is ſeated on the river Veſle, 12 miles NNW. of Bourg.

PONT-DU-GARD. See GARD.

PONTE-DE LIMA, a town of Douro, Portugal, ſeated on the river Lima, 13 miles NW. of Braga, and 190 N. of Liſbon.

PONTEBA, or PONTE IMPERIAL, a town of Carinthia.

PONTEBA VENETA, a town of Friuli.

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET, in the time of the Saxons called KIRKBY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated in a rich ſoil, noted for its nurſery grounds, and large plantations of liquorice and ſkirworts. Its caſtle, now in ruins, has been the ſcene of various tragical events in the Engliſh hiſtory. Richard II. after being depoſed, was ſtarved or tormented to death here; and here Anthony, earl of Rivers, and Sir Richard Grey, were murdered by order of king Richard III. It is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Are and Dun, 22 miles SSW. of York, and 175 NNW. of London. A great ſhow of horſes begins on February 5. Market on Saturday.

Pontesbury, and *Pontesford*, Shropſ. on the Mele, SW. of Shrewſbury.

PONTE-STURA, a town of Montferrat, ſeated at the confluence of the Stura and Po.

PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated almoſt at the mouth of the river Leris; it is famous for its fiſhery of ſardins (a kind of pilchards) which makes its principal riches.

PONT-GIBAUT, a town in the dept. of Puy de Dome. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a ſilver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles WNW. of Clermont.

PONTHIEU, before the revolution, a ſmall country in Picardy, ſituated between the rivers Canche and Somme.—Abbeville was the capital.

Pontiland, or *Pont-Eland*, Northumberland, 6 miles NW. of Newcaſtle.

PONTIVY, a ſmall town in the dept. of Morbihan, with a manufacture of linen. It is ſeated on the river Blavet, 26 miles N. of Vannes.

PONT-L'EVEQUE, a town in the dept. of Calvados, ſeated on the river Tonque, 10 miles N. of Liſieux.

PONTOISE, a town in the department of Seine and Oiſe, built in the form of an amphitheatre. It was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1346 by a ſingular ſtratagem. The ground being covered with ſnow, the aſſailants dreſſed themſelves in white, with ladders painted white, and ſcaled the walls before the centinels could perceive their approach. Charles VII. however, retook it by ſtorm in 1432. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the rivers Oiſe and Vienne, 17 miles NW. of Paris.

PONT-ORSON, a town in the dept. of the Channel, ſeated on the river Couſnon, with a tide harbour, near the ſea, 20 miles SSE. of St. Malo.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Tuſcany.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a ſmall, ill-built town in the dept. of Gard. It is ſeated on the river Rhone, over which is a fine ſtone bridge, built in the middle of the thirteenth century; it conſiſts of 19 great, and 4 ſmall arches. The extreme lightneſs of the ſtructure, compared with the depth, rapidity, and width of the river, fills the mind with aſtoniſhment. To facilitate the paſſage of the water in time of floods, apertures have been made through each pier, about 6 feet above the common level of the river; and to leſſen the extreme rapidity of the Rhone, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in the form of a curve. Pont St. Eſprit is 17 miles S. of Viviers.

PONT ST. MAXENCE, a town in the dept. of Oiſe, ſeated on the river Oiſe, 5 miles N. of Senlis.

PONT-SUR-SEINE, a town in the department of Aube, ſeated on the river Seine, 4 miles NNE. of Nogent-ſur-Seine, and 55 SSE. of Paris.

PONT-SUR-YONNE, a town in the dept. of Yonne, ſeated on the river Yonne, 8 miles NNW. of Sens.

PONTYPOOL, a town in Monmouthſhire, noted for a manufactory of japanned ware. It is ſeated on the river Avon, which turns ſeveral mills for the working of iron plates, 15 miles SW. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

PONT-Y-PRIDD. See TAAFE.

PONZA, or PONTIA, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Naples, in the Gulf of Gaeta, belonging to the duchy of Parma.

POOL, a town of Dorſetſhire, conſiſting of about 1000 houſes, moſtly built of ſtone, but low. The harbour here is one of the beſt in the Channel for merchant ſhips, admitting veſſels of 400 tons burden up to the quay, and the ground is every where ſoft. Pool roſe firſt into conſequence, when the ancient town of Wareham fell to decay. It now ranks pretty high among the Engliſh ſea-ports, and its trade and population are rapidly increaſing.

increaſing. Two hundred and thirty ſail of ſhipping, burden 21,301 tons, and employing about 1500 men, belong to this port. Of theſe, about 140 ſhips are employed in the foreign trade, and in the Newfoundland fiſhery, which is the principal branch of buſineſs here, as alſo to the Baltic, Norway, America, Portugal, Greenland, &c. and the remainder in its fine coaſting trade, (particularly in corn and coals,) and in fiſhing. The cuſtoms, in 1770, amounted to 13,747l. Near the mouth of the harbour is a bank, from which vaſt quantities of oyſters are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Eſſex and the Thames. It is ſituated upon a peninſula, projecting into a capacious bay, called Luxford Lake, or Pool Harbour, which branches into many creeks, and forms ſeveral iſlands, 40 miles WSW. of Wincheſter, and 105 SW. of London. Markets on Monday and Thurſday.

Pool, Devonſhire, in Tiverton pariſh. *Pool*, Cornw. in Minhenoit pariſh. *Pool*, Yorkſhire, E. of Otley. *Pool*, or *Pole-Cains*, Wilts. NE. of Malmſbury.

Pooles, Cheſhire, 3 townſhips N. of Namptwich. *Pooley*, Weſtmorl. at the foot of Ulleſwater, has a ſmall market for fiſh. *Pool-Hall*, Cheſhire, N. of Stanney. *Pool Houſe*, Eſſex, NW. of Mapleſted. *Pool, South*, Devonſhire, in Slapton pariſh. *Pools-Hole*, Derbyſhire, in the Peak, near Buxton. *Pooly*, Warwickſ. near Polefworth. *Poolbank*, Weſtmorland, in Croſtwaite pariſh, 6 miles from Kendal. Here is a remarkable cavern, called Fairy-Hole, from which a ſtream of water iſſues after a fall of rain.

POONAH, a ſmall and mean-built town of Hindooſtan, in Viſiapour, capital of the Weſtern Mahrattas. It is 30 miles E. of the Gauts, and 75 SE. of Bombay.

Poonings, or *Poynings*, Suſſex, E. of Stening.

POORANDAR, a fortreſs of Viſiapour, in Hindooſtan, where the archives of government are kept. It is ſeated on a mountain, 20 miles SSE. of Poonah.

POOR-HEAD, a bold and lofty cape, near Kinſale Harbour, in Cork, Munſter.

Poorſtock, Dorſetſhire, N. of Bridport.

Pooton, N. and *S.* Dorſetſ. near Beminſter.

Pooton Lancelot, Cheſhire, near Eaſtham.

POPA MADRE. SEE MADRE DE POPA.

POPAYAN, a province of Terra Firma, waſhed on the W. by the South Sea, and bounded on the E. by New Granada, and by Quito on the S. It is about 440 miles long, and from 70 to 240 broad. The temperature and ſoil vary according to the ſituation of the country, in the plains, or on the ſides of the mountains. In ſome places it is rather cold than hot, and in others the reverſe; while at Popayan, the capital, there is a perpetual ſpring throughout the year. It is more ſubject, however, to tempeſts of thunder and lightning than any other of the known parts of America, and frequent damages are done here by earthquakes. In general, the ſoil produces a great abundance of grain and fruits, and breeds vaſt numbers of cattle and ſheep, ſome of which are ſold in the towns, and others are driven to Quito. Popayan is one of the beſt trading countries in Terra Firma. It has a tranſitory commerce with Carthagena, when the galleons arrive there: as alſo a reciprocal one with Quito, ſending thither horned cattle and mules, and receiving cloths and baize in return. Its active commerce conſiſts in dried beef, ſalted pork, roll-tobacco, hogſlard, rum, cotton, ribbons, and other ſmall wares.

POPAYAN, the capital of the province of the ſame name, is the conſtant reſidence of the governor, who is always chief magiſtrate or corregidor. The magiſtracy, or corporation, as in all other cities of this country, conſiſts of regidores, who are perſons of diſtinction, with the corregidor at their head; and from them are annually choſen two ordinary alcades, for maintaining order in the city. Popayan is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains ſeveral convents and a univerſity. The inhabitants are about 25,000. It is 190 miles NNE. of Quito.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE, or the ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, a country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the territories of Venice, on the E. by the Adriatic, on the SE. by the kingdom of Naples; and on the S. and SW. by the Mediterranean, Tuſcany, and Modena; extending from SW. to NE. 240 miles, and about 60 in its mean breadth. It is divided into the following provinces: the Campagna of Rome; St. Peter's Patrimony; Umbria, or Spoleto; Ancona; Urbino; Romagna; the Bologneſe; the Ferrareſe; the Orvietan; Sabina; duchy of Caſtro; county of Caſtello; and territory of Perugia. Some authors have obſerved, that conſidering the pope's dominions generally conſiſt of a fertile and excellent ſoil; that his harbours, both on the Gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean, are advantageouſly ſituated for trade; that he receives conſiderable ſums from Spain, Germany, &c. which might be ſuppoſed to be no ſmall eaſe to his ſubjects; that his

country is viſited by foreigners of diſtinction, who cauſe much wealth to circulate; the pontifical government ſeems well calculated for happineſs, and the country might be ſuppoſed to be very flouriſhing. But the very reverſe of this is the caſe. The country is ill cultivated, and thin of inhabitants, the Bologneſe alone excepted. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for the fertility of the ſoil, which furniſhes the inhabitants with dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow ſpontaneouſly, the indolence of the inhabitants is ſuch, that they would be abſolutely ſtarved. This indolence is not wonderful, ſince they know, that the more they acquire, the more will be demanded of them. Their numerous holidays are great impediments to the exertions of induſtry; and the number of young ſturdy beggars, who ſtroll about as pilgrims, inſtead of increaſing the common ſtock by their induſtry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-ſubjects. Various other cauſes might be mentioned, as the multitude of hoſpitals and convents; the inconceivable wealth which lies uſeleſs in theſe convents, and in the churches; the inquiſition, and the rigour of the papal government. Hence it is, that in no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's ſubjects. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the ſupreme, univerſal, and independent head of the church, and inveſted with ſovereignty over all Chriſtian ſovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretenſions are ſo well known, that it is needleſs to expatiate upon them. The reformation begun by Luther diſpelled the deluſion in many parts of Europe; and the progreſs of learning, and the ſpirit of free enquiry, has enlightened many even of the Romiſh countries, where the papal political ſyſtem is treated with contempt. The origin of this monſtrous uſurpation, which for ages held the Chriſtian world in the moſt degrading ſubjection, belongs more properly to eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. The pope has the title of *Holy Father*, and *Holineſs*, and he is elected at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is ſtyled *his Eminence*; and their number was fixed by Sixtus V. at 70, but this number is ſeldom complete. Every nation of the Roman Catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Beſide the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, the pope is poſſeſſed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples, worth about 6000 crowns a year. The annual revenue of the pope is computed to be 8,700,000 ſcudi, or upward of 2,000,000l. ſterling. This pontiff bears arms, and, as an emblem of his paſtoral office, the crozier, or crook, forms a part of the inſignia. His military force is inconſiderable. His body-guard conſiſts of 40 Swiſs, 75 cuiraſſiers, and 75 light horſe. His naval force conſiſts of a few gallies, ſtationed at Civita Vecchia. Rome is the capital.

POPERINGUE, a town of Flanders county, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 6 miles NNW. of Ypres.

Pope's, Herts, in the pariſh of Hatfield-Biſhop's. *Pope's-Hall*, Kent, near Hartlip. *Pope's-Hole*, Surry, on the river Wey, in Frenſham pariſh. *Popball*, Suſſex, W. of Haſlemere. *Popham*, Hampſhire, between Baſingſtoke and Oldſtoke. *Poplar*, Middleſex, ſo called from the trees of that name with which it once abounded, is ſituated on the Thames, E. of Limehouſe, in the pariſh of Stepney. It contains upwards of 1000 houſes.

POPO, or PAPA, a territory of Guinea, on the Slave Coaſt, about 8 leagues in extent. The ſoil is flat and ſandy, without either hills or trees, and the inhabitants have ſcarce any houſes to dwell in, beſide the king's village, which is ſituated in an iſland in the midſt of a river. Their chief trade is in ſlaves.

Poppleton, Upper and *Nether*, York. E. of Heſley-Moor. *Popſhall*, Kent, near Coldred.

PORCAH, a Dutch town of Travancore, in Hindooſtan, ſituated on the coaſt of Malabar, 75 miles NW. of Travancore.

PORCO, a town and juriſdiction of La Plata, in S. America, ſituated on the W. of Potoſi, and extending about 20 leagues. Here is the mountain of Porco, from whoſe mine the Yncas extracted all the ſilver for their expences and ornaments; it was accordingly the firſt worked by the Spaniards after the conqueſt. It is about 25 leagues diſtant from the city of La Plata.

Porkellys, Cornwall, W. of Penryn. *Porkington*, Shropſ. NW. of Oſweſtry. *Pork, Old*, Durham, N. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Porkthorp*, York ſhire, W. of Kilham. *Porlait*, or *Porloyd*, a river in Carnarvonſ. *Porland*, alias *Poringland, Great* and *Little*, S. of Norwich.

PORLOCK, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a quay and ſmall pier, and a few veſſels uſually employed in fetching coals and lime from Wales. In the centre of the bay is a decoy for catching wild-fowl. It is ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, at the

bottom

ottom of a commodious bay, 14 miles l. by W. of Dulverton, and 167 W. of ondon. At preſent there are only three narkets in a year, viz. on Thurſday be- ore May 12th, Thurſday before October th, and Thurſday before November 12th; ut formerly a market was held here eve- y Thurſday.

PORRENTRUI, a neat and populous own of Germany, in the circle of the Jpper Rhine, capital of the dominions of he biſhop of Baſle, and the principal lace of his reſidence. The epiſcopal alace (which has been lately repaired nd augmented) ſtands upon an eminence verlooking the town. It is 22 miles NW. of Baſle.

PORSELON, or PORSELOUC, a rich nd commercial town of Siam, ſurround- d with baſtions, conſtructed by ſome French engineers. It is ſituated on a arge river which runs into the Gulph of iam, in lat. 17. 48. N. and lon. 100. 49. E.

Porſton, Dorſetſhire, between Cerne-Abbey and Dorcheſter.

Port, in Donegal, Ulſter.

PORTADOWN, a ſtown in Armagh, Ulſter, where the linen manufacture is carried on pretty extenſively. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Bann, into which the canal of Newry falls within a mile of this place 65 miles from Dublin.

Port Aethwy, Angleſea, the moſt general ferry into the iſland, where there is annually a paſſage of cattle of from 12 to about 15,000 heads, excluſive of multitudes of ſheep and hogs. The remaining ſtock of cattle in the iſland is computed at 80,000. In 1770, upwards of 90,000 buſhels of corn were exported from this ferry.

*PORTAFERRY, a town of Down, in Ulſter. Heretofore a pretty briſk trade was carried on in this place, and between 30 and 40 veſſels belonged to its port. From the high lands about Portaferry there are very fine proſpects over the whole lake of Strangford, the circumjacent country, the ſea, and the Iſle of Man. It is ſeated on the rapid ferry of Strangford, 80 miles from Dublin.

PORTALEGRA, a town of Alentejo, 30 miles NNW. of Elvas, and 90 NNE. of Liſbon.

*PORTARLINGTON, a town partly in King's and partly in Queen's County, Leinſter, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Barrow, 36 miles SW. of Dublin.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, a ſea port of St. Domingo, ſituated on the W. coaſt, in a country producing cotton, indigo, ſugar, and coffee. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1794. Lat. 18. 40. N. lon. 72. 10. W.

Portberry, Kent, in the pariſh of Boughton Aluph. *Portbury*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Briſtol. *Portcheſter*, Hants, at the upper end of the harbour of Portſmouth, between Fareham and Portſea Iſland. *Port Chapel*, Cheſhire, NE. of Macclesfield. *Port Curno*, a little cove at the Land's-End.

Port Dandy, ſituated in one of the Copland Iſlands, in Down, Ulſter.

Port-Elliot, Cornwall, SE. of Leſkard. *Portenſcale*, Cumberl. between the Lakes of Keſwick and Baſſingthwaite, on the S. ſide of the Derwent. *Porters*, Eſſex, near the Thames, NE. of Leigh. *Porters*, Eſſex, near Bradfield Magna. *Porters*, Eſſex, NE. of Barking. *Porteſton*, Devonſhire, NW. of Modberry. *Portgate*, Northumberland, NE. of Hexham.

PORT GLASGOW. See GLASGOW PORT.

Port-Glenone, in Antrim, Ulſter, 105 miles from Dublin. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Bann, over which there is a bridge at the end of the town, which unites the counties of Antrim and Derry.

Porthilly, Cornwall, a fiſhing harbour on the E. ſide of Padſtow-Haven. Betwixt this and Portkern, there is a great cave under a mountainous rock, through which, it is ſaid, the ſea ebbs and flows near half a mile in length. *Porthilly*, Cornwall, at the mouth of Trewardreth Bay. *Porthsini-kraw*, Monmouthſhire, between Caerleon-Bridge and Chriſtchurch.

PORT HUNTER BAY, a bay in the Duke of York's Iſland.

PORTICI, a town and royal palace of Lavora, in Naples, 2 miles E. of the capital, in a charming ſituation on the ſea-ſide. It is enriched with a vaſt number of fine ſtatues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeia.

Portington, Yorkſhire, NE. of Howden. *Portinſhal*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Kirkbridge. *Portiſſick-Haven*, Cornw. NE. of Padſtow Haven. *Portkern*, or *Portquin*, Cornwall, a fiſhing cove E. of Portiſſick.

PORTLAND, a peninſula in Dorſetſhire, 3 miles S. of Weymouth, nearly 7 miles round, and exceedingly ſtrong both by nature and art. It is ſurrounded by inacceſſible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a ſtrong caſtle, called Portland Caſtle, built by King Henry VIII. There is but one church in the iſland, and that ſtands ſo near the ſea,

that it is often in danger from it. The whole peninſula is little more than one continued rock of white free-ſtone, about 9000 tons of which are exported annually. It was firſt brought into repute in the reign of James I. and is now uſed in London, Dublin, and other places, for building the fineſt ſtructures. The inhabitants are about 1300.

PORTLAND, a ſea port of N. America, capital of Cumberland county, in the province of Main. It is ſeated on a peninſula, on which formerly ſtood part of Falmouth, and has an excellent harbour.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; the centre one in lat. 2. 38. S. lon. 149. 8. E.

Portlecomb, Devonſ. joins to S. Pole.

Portlevan, Cornwall, S. of Breage.

Portlidge, or *Poderidge*, Devonſ. E. of Hartland Point.

PORTLOCK. See PORLOCK.

PORT L'ORIENT. See ORIENT.

PORT LOUIS, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, with a good harbour, which is a ſtation for part of the navy, and the Eaſt-India Company's ſhips belonging to France. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Blavet, 3 miles S. of L'Orient.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortreſs on the SW. coaſt of St. Domingo; and a ſea-port on the W. coaſt of Guadaloupe.

PORT LOUIS. See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

Portluny, Cornwall, E. of Gwindreth Bay.

PORT-MAHON, a ſea-port town on the SE. coaſt of the iſland of Minorca, built originally by Mago, the Carthaginian. The town is not large, but commercial and rich, with narrow, unpaved ſtreets; and the harbour, &c. is one of the beſt in the Mediterranean. Lat. 39. 52. N. lon. 4. 30. E.

Port-Ninian, one of the Copland Iſles, in Down, Ulſter.

PORTO. See OPORTO.

PORTO-BELLO, a ſea-port town of Panama, with houſes moſtly built of wood, but, in ſome, the firſt ſtory is of ſtone, and the remainder of wood. It is a very unhealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by mulattoes. It conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, with others croſſing it; it has alſo two ſquares, a great church, and two convents. At the time of the great fair, however, it is one of the moſt populous places in the world, the merchants often paying 1000 crowns for lodging in a middling chamber, with a cloſet, during the fair, and four, five, or ſix thouſand, for a lodging in larger houſes. Columbus diſcovered the harbour in 1502, and, from its extent, depth, and ſecurity, named it Porto-Bello, or the Fair Harbour. Its mouth is well defended by Fort St. Philip, or Iron Caſtle; and nearer the town is another large caſtle, and a ſmall fort. All theſe were partly demoliſhed, and the town was taken by Admiral Vernon, with only ſix ſhips of war, in 1739. It is ſituated on the northern coaſt of the iſthmus of Darien, 60 miles N. of Panama. Lat. 9. 33. N. lon 79. 45. W.

PORTO-CAVALLO, a ſea-port of Terra Firma, on the Caracca's coaſt. Lon. 64. 30. W.

PORTO-FARINA, a ſea-port of Tunis.

PORTO-FARRAIO, a very ſtrong ſea-port town of the Iſle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is ſeated on a long, high, ſteep point of land, to the W. of the bay of the ſame name, which is defended by two forts. Lat. 42. 53. N. lon. 10. 38. E.

PORTO GALLETO, a ſea-port of Spain, in the Bay of Biſcay, 8 miles N. of Bilboa.

PORTO-GRUARO, a town of Friuli.

PORT-JACKSON. See JACKSON, PORT.

Portskewet, Monm. SE. of Chepſtow.

PORTO-LONGONE, a ſmall, but ſtrong ſea-port town, on the SE. coaſt of the Iſle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortreſs built upon a rock, almoſt inacceſſible. The king of Naples puts a garriſon here, though the place belongs to the prince of Piombino. It is 2 miles SE. of Porto Ferraio.

Porton, Wilts, between Newton-Tony and Saliſbury. *Porton, N.* and *S.* Dorſet. near Poorſtock.

PORTO-PEDRO, a ſea-port of Majorca.

PORTO-PRAYA, a town on the E. ſide of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands, ſituated on a ſharp rock, in a bay of the ſame name. Here is a good harbour, ſeldom deſtitute of a conſiderable number of foreign ſhipping. The outward-bound Guinea and India ſhips, whether Engliſh, French, or Dutch, generally touch here for water and refreſhments, but few of them call on their return to Europe. While the mariners and paſſengers are on ſhore, the whole coaſt reſembles a fair, every place being filled with hogs, bullocks, fowls, goats, figs, plantains, and cocoa-nuts, which the natives exchange for ſhirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, breeches, hats, waiſtcoats, and all manner of clothing. There is a fort on the ſum-

mit

mit of a hill, that entirely commands the harbour, which, were it properly mounted with cannon, and ſufficiently garriſoned, would be a place of great ſtrength. Lat. 14. 54. N. lon. 23. 37. W.

PORTO-RICO. See JUAN DE PUERTO-RICO.

PORTO-SANTO, an iſland of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Africa, the leaſt of the Madeiras, not much exceeding 5 leagues in compaſs. It produces wheat and corn in abundance; it alſo breeds oxen, wild hogs, and rabbits in incredible numbers. The moſt valuable articles of commerce, however, are the gum, called dragon's blood, honey, wax, and fiſh. It has one good harbour, and good mooring in a bay, where ſhips going or returning from India, ſtop to refit and refreſh, which, indeed, is all the trade the inhabitants enjoy. Lat. 32. 58. N. lon. 16. 20. W.

PORTO-SEGURO, a government on the coaſt of Braſil, in the juriſdiction of Bahia. It is a fertile country, and the capital, of the ſame name, is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river, with a ſafe and convenient harbour, in lat. 16. 45. S.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a ſea-port in a bay on the E. coaſt of Corſica. Lat. 41. 42. N.

PORTO VENERO, a ſea port of Genoa.

*PORT-PATRICK, a ſea-port of Scotland, in Wigtonſhire, confined by the ſea on one ſide, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. Formerly the harbour was a mere inlet between two ridges of rocks, which ran into the ſea, and was only fit for receiving flat-bottomed boats; but now there is one of the fineſt quays in Britain erected here, with a reflecting lighthouſe, and above a dozen trading veſſels, of from 40 to 60 tons burden, ſail and return regularly. A number of veſſels alſo come occaſionally from other ports. It is much noted for its ferry to Donaghadee, in Ireland, from which it is about 20 miles diſtant. It is computed that 11,000 head of cattle, and 2000 horſes are annually imported from Ireland to this place. Here are four elegant packet-boats for the conveyance of the mail and the accommodation of paſſengers; and the mail coaches now go regularly from London and Edinburgh to Port-Patrick on the one ſide, and between Dublin and Donaghadee on the other. The imports and exports have greatly increaſed of late years. The population of the pariſh amounts to upwards of 1000. It is about 107 miles SW. of Edinburgh, and 487 NW. of London.

Port-Raman, ſituated in one of the Copper Iſlands, in Down, Ulſter.

PORTREE, a town on the Iſland of Skye, one of the Scotch Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black cattle, ſmall horſes, and kelp.

Port Renard, in Limerick, Munſter.

PORT-ROYAL, a ſea-port of Jamaica. It was once one of the fineſt and moſt flouriſhing ſea port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade, but on June 9, 1692, it was deſtroyed by a dreadful earthquake, which ſeemed to ſhake the very foundations of the iſland, and which buried nine-tenths of the town 8 fathoms under water; in 1702, it was laid in aſhes by a terrible fire; in 1722, it was reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, by one of the moſt dreadful hurricanes and inundations of the ſea ever known; and, in 1744, it again ſuffered greatly by a hurricane. Warned by theſe extraordinary calamities, which ſeemed to mark out this place as a ſpot devoted to deſtruction, the cuſtom-houſe and public offices were removed by an act of aſſembly, and no market ſuffered to be held here for the future. It contains, at preſent, about 200 houſes laid out in 3 handſome ſtreets, with ſeveral croſs lanes, a fine church, a navy-yard, an hoſpital, and barracks for a regiment of ſoldiers. It is built on a ſmall neck of land, which juts out ſeveral miles into the ſea, and is defended by a ſtrong fort, kept in good repair, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon. The harbour is one of the beſt in the world, and 1000 ſhips may ride therein, ſecure from every wind that can blow. It is 6 miles SE. of Spaniſh-Town, and as much by water, but 20 by land, SW. of Kingſton. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 76. 40. W.

PORT-ROYAL, an iſland on the coaſt of S. Carolina, the ſpace between which and the neighbouring continent, forms one of the moſt commodious harbours in thoſe parts. It is 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The town on the N. ſhore is called Beaufort. Lat. 32. 24. N. lon. 80. 10. W.

PORT-ROYAL, in Nova-Scotia. See ANNAPOLIS.

PORT-SANDWICH, a harbour in the Iſland of Mallicollo, in the S. Sea.

Port St. Ann, in Down, Ulſter.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a ſea-port of Spain, in Andaluſia. The Engliſh made a deſcent here in 1702, with a deſign to beſiege Cadiz, but without ſucceſs. It is 10 miles NE. of Cadiz.

Portſdown, Hants, 4 miles from Portſmouth.

PORTSEA, an iſland of Hants, about 14 miles in circuit, between Portſmouth Harbour and Langſtone Harbour. It is a low tract, ſeparated from the main land by a ſhallow creek, over which is a bridge. At the SW. extremity of it is ſituated the town of Portſmouth; adjoining to which is the town of Portſea, built on Portſmouth Common, on condition, that if the enemy ſhould land, the houſes were to be thrown down without compenſation to the owners.

Portſham, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles from Abbotſbury. *Portſholm*, or *Portmead*, near Huntingdon, encompaſſed with the Ouſe. *Portſlade*, Suſſex, E. of New Shoreham.

Port Slaty, ſituated in one of the Copland iſlands, in Down, Ulſter.

* PORTSMOUTH, a town of Hampſhire, ſituated on the Iſland of Portſea. It was anciently defended by a wall of timber, covered with earth; a baſtion to the NE.; and two forts of hewn ſtone at the mouth of the harbour, begun by Edward IV. and augmented by Henry VII. Queen Elizabeth fortified it with new works. King Charles II. directed great alterations, eſtabliſhed new wet and dry docks, ſtorehouſes, rope-yards, &c. and raiſed ſeveral forts after the modern manner; which works were augmented in the reign of James II. Succeeding princes have made great additions ſince to their ſtrength, extent, and magnificence, ſo that it is now juſtly conſidered as the moſt regular fortreſs in Britain. Within theſe few years, government has bought more ground for additional works, and it may be made impregnable by land as well as ſea, ſince a ſhallow water may be brought quite round it. The leaſt number of men employed continually in the yard is 1000. The docks and yards reſemble diſtinct towns, &c. under a government ſeparate from the garriſon. Here is alſo a fine arſenal for laying up the cannon. The harbour is one of the fineſt in the world, as there is water ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips; and it is ſo very capacious, that the whole Engliſh navy may ride here in ſafety. The principal branch runs up to Fareham; a ſecond to Portcheſter; and a third to Portſea-Bridge. Beſides theſe branches, there are ſeveral rithes, or channels, where the ſmall men of war ride at their moorings. Oppoſite the town is the ſpacious road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual ſervice. It has one church and two chapels, one in the garriſon, and one in a part of the town, called the Common, for the uſe of the dock. It is 20 miles SE. of Wincheſter, and 72 SW. of London. Lat. 50, 47. N. lon. 1. 1. W. Markets on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of N. America, the largeſt in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, ſituated at the mouth of Piſcataqua River. Its harbour, which is one of the fineſt on the continent, is well defended by nature both againſt ſtorms and an enemy, and it has a lighthouſe at the entrance. Alſo a town in Virginia, a town in N. Carolina, and a ſea port town on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Dominica, near the northern extremity.

PORTSOY, a handſome ſea-port of Banffſhire, about 6 miles N. of Cullen. It has ſeveral fiſhing and trading veſſels, with ſome manufactures of ſnuff and ſewing thread.

PORTUGAL, the moſt weſtern country of Europe, about 400 miles in length, and 130 in its mean breadth, bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the ſame climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the ſea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country, becauſe the inhabitants do not attend much to huſbandry; for this reaſon they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made uſe of by the peaſants here inſtead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains; and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raiſins. They have ſome horned cattle, whoſe fleſh is generally lean and dry. They alſo make a great deal of ſalt with the ſea-water, eſpecially in the Bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The Portugueſe ſhipping little frequent the other countries of Europe or the Levant, their voyages lying rather to Braſil, and their different colonies on the coaſt of Africa, from which laſt they chiefly import negroes, gold, and ivory. They receive from their foreign ſettlements ſugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Braſil and other woods for dying, and many excellent drugs. Beſide theſe, they import gold and ſilver, with diamonds and other precious ſtones from America. The annual produce of gold in Braſil, may be eſtimated, without exaggeration, at near two millions ſterling. The fleet which goes every year to Braſil, generally ſails and returns in 7 or 8 months.

months. They trade likewiſe to their Eaſt India ſettlements of Goa, Diu, and Macao; but this traffic, once ſo important and conſiderable, is now greatly declined. The horſes of Portugal were formerly in great eſteem, but the inhabitants are now o fond of mules, that horſes are ſcarce. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which they formerly got gold and ſilver; and the river Tajo was anciently noted for its golden ſands; but ow the Portugueſe do not think them worth minding. There are alſo mines of ron, tin, lead, with ſome quarries of marble. The principal rivers are the Tajo, he Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, he Mondego, and the Lima. Portugal is livided into ſix provinces, namely, Eſtramadura, Beira, Entre Minhoe Douro, Traos-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. The government is monarchical; but the royal uthority is bounded by the fundamental aws of the kingdom; for the ſovereign annot raiſe any more taxes than were ettled in 1674. Portugal was anciently alled Luſitania; but by a writing now xtant, dated 1069, it appears that the ame of Portugal was then uſed for the hole kingdom. It is probably derived rom a town on the river Douro, anciently called Cale, oppoſite to which the inabitants afterwards built another town, aming it Portucale, now the flouriſhing ity of Oporto. In Portugal are about 00 convents, moſtly very rich; it alſo ontains one patriarch, three archbiſhops, nd ten biſhops, beſides others in America, Africa, the Eaſt Indies, &c. The ortugueſe are indolent, and ſo fond of uxury, that they moſtly ſpend their wealth n the purchaſe of foreign merchandiſe. Liſbon is the capital.

Portumna, in Galway, Connaught, 74 miles from Dublin. It is ſeated on the iver Shannon, where it falls into Lough Derg.

Port-wood-Hall, Cheſhire, by Stockport. *Poſcomb*, between Thame and Watlington.

POSEGA, a town and county of Sclavonia.

Poſide, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Poſiers*, Kent, near Borden. *Poſlingford*, Suffolk, N. of Clare.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, a town and palatinate of Great Poland, annexed to the Pruſſian dominions in 1773. It contains ſeveral churches and convents, and has a conſiderable trade with Germany, being a ſtaple town. The biſhop's ſee is the moſt ancient in Poland. It is ſeated on the river Warta, 27 miles W. of Gneſna, and 145 WNW. of Warſaw.

Poſterwood, or *Poſtern*, Derbyſ. near Belper. *Poſt-Down*, Hants. *Poſt-Houſe*, Yorkſ. N. of Wakefield. *Poſtling*, Kent, N. of Hithe. *Poſtlip*, Glouc. in Winchcombe pariſh. *Poſton*, Heref. near Peter-Church. *Poſtwick*, SE. of Norwich, on the Yare.

POTENZA, a town of Baſilicata, in Naples, built on the ruins of an ancient town, which was deſtroyed in the year 1250.

Poteſgrave, Bedfordſh. near Woburn. *Potford*, *E.* and *W.* Devonſ. near Hartland. *Potheridge*, Devonſhire, near Great Torrington. *Potnol*, Surry, near St. Ann's-Hill.

POTOMACK, a fine river of N. America, navigable near 300 miles. It riſes in the NW. part of Virginia, and ſeparates that ſtate from Maryland, through almoſt its whole courſe, till it enters the Cheſapeak, between Smith's Point and Point Look-out.

POTOSI, a town of S. America, in the juriſdiction of La Plata, and government of Buenos Ayres, containing about 60,000 Indians, and 10,000 Spaniards, many of whom are poſſeſſed of immenſe fortunes. There is the beſt ſilver-mine in all America, in a mountain in form of a ſugar-loaf, the colour of whoſe ſoil is of a reddiſh brown. Silver has been as common in this place as iron is in Europe; however, it is almoſt exhauſted; at leaſt they get but little from it, in compariſon of what they did formerly; and the mountain itſelf is ſaid to be little better than a ſhell. The country about this place is ſo naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their proviſions from the neighbouring provinces. It appears from the public accounts, that ſilver to the value of 9,282,382l. ſterling, has been annually taken from theſe mines. Here is always a great demand for European goods. It is ſeated at the bottom of the mountain of Potoſi, 170 miles SSE. of La Paz.

Potterels, Herts, near N. Mims. *Pottern*, Wilts, near Devizes. *Potter-Newton*, Yorkſ. N. of Leeds. *Potters-Bar*, Middleſex, 3 miles N. of Barnet. *Potters-Brinton*, Yorkſhire, E. of Sherborn. *Potters-Crouch*, Herts, SW. of St. Alban's. *Potterſpery*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Stoney-Stratford. *Potters-Row*, Eſſex, near Great Braxted. *Potters-Row*, Eſſex, near Harlow-Buſh and Park. *Potterton*, Yorkſ. near Abberforth. *Pottoe*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Wharlton-Caſtle. *Potton*, Lancaſhire, by the ſea, NW. of Lancaſter.

POTTON, a town of Bedfordſhire, well

well watered and pleasantly situated, though in a sandy, barren soil, 12 miles E. of Bedford, and 48 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Pottrose, a river in Cumberland, that runs into the Irthing above Over Denton.

POTZDAM, a town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, Upper Saxony, partly rebuilt by the late king of Prussia, for the owners, with new, regular, and grand buildings, instead of the old houses which formerly stood there. The palace, or pleasure seat, of the king of Prussia, is very curious and magnificent, and built upon a beautiful spot. Here is also an important foundry for arms, and some manufactures of silk, velvet, and other stuffs. Its garrison is generally composed of the king's guards, both horse and foot, with other battalions. Potzdam is seated upon an island, about 10 miles in circumference, which is formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, 15 miles SW. of Berlin.

POUGHKEPPSIE, a town of N. America, capital of Duchess County, in the state of New York. It is situated on the E. side of Hudson's River, N. of Wappinger's Creek.

POUGUES, a village in the dept. of Nievres, noted for its mineral waters. It is 6 miles N. of Nievres.

Povington, Dorsetshire, W. of Corfe-Castle. *Povington*, Dorsets. W. Tineham parish, in Purbeck Isle; Luckford Lake rises near it.

Pouladuff, *E.* and *W.* in Cork, Munster, about a mile N. of Ross. Here are two remarkable great holes in the ground, about 80 yards deep, into which the sea flows by subterranean passages.

Poulshot, Wilts, by Devizes. *Poulston-Bridge*, Cornwall, on the Tamar, E. of Launceston.

POULTON, a town of Lancashire, commodiously situated for trade, near the mouth of the river Wyre, just by the Skippon which runs into it, and communicating also by a canal with all the late inland navigations, 18 miles SW. of Lancaster, and 231 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.

Poulton, S. of Chester. *Poulton*, Chesh. W. of Liverpool Haven. *Poulton*, Wilts, by Marlborough. *Poulon Court*, Glouc. near Awre. *Poundhill*, Surry, S. of Blechingley. *Poundon*, Bucks. in Twyford parish. *Pounstock*, NE. of Bottreaux-Castle. *Pouppol*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

POURZAIN, a town in the depart. of Puy-de-Dome, 36 miles N. by E. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris.

Powder-Batch, Shropshire. *Powderham-Castle*, Devonshire, between Exmouth and Topsham; a noble seat, which, from the Belvidere, a building erected near it, exhibits a prospect, which, though it may be surpassed in greatness of extent, yet, for a command of objects, a full and uninterrupted view of beautiful scenery in the diversified country around it, is undoubtedly the first in the western counties.

Powerscourt, in Wicklow, Leinster, a romantic spot among the mountains, about 10 miles from Dublin, near the Dargle and Waterfall. *Powerstown*, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Powick, three miles S. of Worcester. *Powke-Hill*, Staff. near Bentley. *Powley*, Westmorl. S. of Penrith. *Powmall*, Cheshire, SE. of Altringham. *Powmethall*, Essex, E. of Saffron-Walden. *Pownsey*, Sussex, near Buckstead. *Pownsford*, Somersets. NW. of Pitmister. *Powsey*, Cheshire, E. of Frodsham. *Poxwell*, Dorsets. by Weymouth. *Poyle*, Surry, E. of Farnham. *Poyles*, Kent, near Borden. *Poynton*, Linc. SE. of Fokingham.

PRABAT, a town of Asia, in Siam.

PRADES, a town in the depart. of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the river Tet, 22 miles WSW. of Perpignan.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont.

PRAGUE, a city of Germany, in the circle of Schlan, capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends three towns, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference, being built upon seven mountains. Here are 92 churches and chapels, with about 40 cloisters. The inhabitants are estimated at 83,000, of whom about 12,000 are Jews. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs through the town, and separates the Old from the New. There is a handsome bridge of 18 arches over it, built with freestone, 1770 feet in length, and 35 in breadth, having a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are wholly built of stone, for the most part, three stories high, and the streets, in general, narrow. There are two large structures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided. The finest ornament of this part is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits had a magnificent college here; and it is here the Jews reside, where they have 9 synagogues. The New Town surrounds the Old, and contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. The little town was built on the spot where

where there was a foreſt; and there is a poplar-tree yet ſtanding, which they affirm has grown there about 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Caſtle, the Radſhin, and the Strawhouſe. The firſt of which contains a hall, 100 paces long, and 40 broad, without any pillar to ſupport the roof. The country round it is fertile and pleaſant. Prague was taken by ſtorm, by the French, under Marſhals Belleiſle and Broglio, in 1741, but they were ſoon cooped up by the Auſtrian forces, and after enduring great hardſhips from famine, and making a brave defence, they partly found means to eſcape, and partly obtained a free retreat. In 1744, the Pruſſians made themſelves maſters of this capital, but quitted it again the ſame year. They beſieged it again in 1757, but without ſucceſs. It is 175 miles SSE. of Dreſden, 158 SSE. of Berlin, and 235 NNW. of Vienna. Lat. 50. 5. N. lon. 14. 50. E.

PRANDNITZ, a town of Bohemia.

PRATO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany.

PRATOLINO, a palace in Tuſcany, with fine gardens, grottos, and waterworks.

PRAYA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Tercera, containing a church, 4 convents, 3 hoſpitals, and about 3000 inhabitants. It is defended by walls and fortifications.

PRECOB, or PEREKOP, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the province of Taurida, or Crim Tartary; ſeated on the iſthmus that joins that peninſula to the continent.

PRECOPIA, a town of Servia, formerly the capital of Dardania.

Predannor-Point, Cornwall. N. of the Lizard. *Prees*, Shropſ. near Whitchurch. *Pree Wood*, Hertfordſ. W. of St. Alban's. *Pregeer*, Cornwall, near Lawhitton.

PREGEL, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Friſche Haffe, below Konigſberg.

PREGNITZ, a town of Culmbach, in Franconia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Rednitz, 10 miles NW. of Nuremburg.

Premadart, Cornw. N. of Weſtlow.

PREMESLAW, a town in Auſtrian Poland, 20 miles ESE. of Lemburg.

Prendick, Northumberl. near Alnham. *Prene*, Shropſhire, S. of Acton-Burnel-Caſtle.

PRENSLOW, an independent town of the Ucker Marche, in Brandenburg, capital of the country, ſeated on the lake and river Ucker. It is noted for its trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco, and alſo for its manufacture of cloth.

Prenton, Cheſhire, near the Bebingtons, in Wirral.

PRESBURG, or POSEN, a free and royal city, capital of Lower Hungary; like Vienna, it has ſuburbs much larger, and more magnificent than itſelf. In this city the ſtates of Hungary have held their aſſemblies, ſince 1723, and in the cathedral the ſovereign is crowned. In the caſtle, which is a grand Gothic ſtructure, are depoſited the regalia of Hungary, conſiſting of the crown and ſceptre of Stephen, their firſt king. The view from this caſtle is very extenſive, commanding the vaſt and fertile plains of Hungary. The Lutherans form a church here. Preſburg is pleaſantly ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the Danube, 32 miles ESE. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 14. N. lon. 17. 11. E.

Preſbury, Glouceſterſhire, 2 miles N. of Cheltenham. It has a medicinal ſpring ſimilar to that of Cheltenham.

*PRESCOT, a pretty large, but not populous town of Lancaſhire, 8 miles E. of Liverpool, and 195 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Preſcot, Glouceſterſhire, 2 miles from Winchcomb.

PRESENZANO, a town of Lavora, Naples.

Preſhoe, Hants, N. of Biſhop's Waltham. *Preſhut*, Wiltſhire, on the Kennet, near Selkley.

PRESIDII (STATO DIGLI) a ſmall diſtrict of Tuſcany, ſubject to Naples. Orbitello is the capital.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, ſeated on the Viſtula, 20 miles E. of Cracow.

Preſſan, Northumberl. by Learmouth. *Preſtbury*, Cheſhire, by Macclesfield.

*PRESTEIGN, a town of Radnorſhire, ſeated near the ſource of the Lug, in a rich valley. It is the handſomeſt, and beſt built town in the county, with paved, regular ſtreets: and here the aſſizes are held, and the county goal is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt. It is 36 miles WNW. of Worceſter, 149 NW. of London. Market on Saturday. A noted fair on St. Andrew's day, O. S.

Preſtend, Oxf. near Benſington. *Preſthope*, Shropſ. S. of Wenlock. *Preſtoke*, Lanc. SE. of Bolton. *Preſton*, near Buckingham. *Preſton*, Cheſhire, NE. of Frodſham. *Preſton*, Devonſ. S. of Chudleigh. *Preſton*, Dorſetſ. E. of Winborn-Minſter. *Preſton*, Dorſetſ. near the ſea, between Weymouth and Poxwell. *Preſton*, Durh. S. of Stockton. *Preſton*, Durh. on the Tees, N. of Yarum. *Preſton*, Glouceſ. 3 miles

miles SW. of Ledbury. *Preſton*, Glouceſ. 2 miles from Cirencester. *Preſton*, Hants, NW. of Chriſtchurch. *Preſton*, Herefordſ. near Mockas. *Preſton*, Herefordſ. SE. of Ambreley. *Preſton*, Herts, NE. of King's Walden. *Preſton*, Kent, in Shoreham pariſh. *Preſton*, Kent, 1 mile S. of Feverſham.

* PRESTON, a large and handſome town in Lancaſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence near the river Ribble, which is navigable here for ſmall veſſels, and communicating alſo with all the late inland navigations. It has a large market-place, the ſtreets are open, large, and well paved, and the houſes are well built. Here is a court of chancery held, and the other officers of juſtice for the county palatine of Lancaſter. It is noted for the defeat of the adherents of the Stuarts here, by the royal forces, in 1715. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 214 NNW. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Friday for proviſions, and a conſiderable one on Saturday for linen cloth and other commodities. Fairs, on March 27th for three days, Sept. 7th, and the firſt Saturday after Jan. 6th. Every 20th year, a guild or jubilee is held here, which begins in the latter end of Auguſt, and continues about a month. The laſt was held in 1782.

Preſton, Middl. near Kingſbury-Green. *Preſton*, 2 miles from Northamp. *Preſton*. Northumb. near Tinmouth and Alnwick. *Preſton*, Rutland, a mile N. of Uppingham. *Preſton*, Somerſ. SW. of Bath. *Preſton*, Suff. NE. of Lavenham. *Preſton*, Surry, near Banſtead. *Preſton*, Suſſex, N. of Brighthelmſtone. *Preſton*, Suſſex, NW. of Goodwood. *Preſton-Bagot*, Warwickſ. near Henly-in-Arden. *Preſton-Barnaby*, Somerſetſ. by Yeovil. *Preſton-Boats*, E. of Shrewſbury. *Preſton Brockhurſt*, Shropſhire, near Albrighton. *Preſton-Condover*, Hampſh. SW. of Baſingſtoke. *Preſton Capes*, Northampton, N. of Aſhby-Canons. *Preſton-Chapel*, Weſtmorl. SE. of Kendal. *Preſton-Patrick*, Weſtmorl. in Holme pariſh. *Preſton-Scar*, Yorkſ. near Middleham, remarkable for its extenſive proſpects. *Preſton, Eaſt*, Suſſex, NE. of Arundel-Haven. *Preſton-Gaglin*, Yorkſ. SW. of Pontefract. *Preſton-Gobolds*, Shropſ. W. of Shrewſbury. *Preſton, Great*, Yorkſ. SE. of Leeds. *Preſton-Hall*, Kent, by Aylesford. *Preſton Howes*, Suſſex, NW. of Pevenſey Haven. *Preſton, Little*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Leeds. *Preſton, Long*, Yorkſ. S of Settle. *Preſton-Montford*, Shropſ. W. of Shrewſbury. *Preſton-on-Stour*, Glouceſ. 9 miles from Campden.

Preſton-Pans, a village of Haddingtonſhire, in Scotland, noted for its ſalt-works, and for the defeat of the royal army, under Sir John Cope, by the adherents of the family of Stuart, under Prince Charles, in 1745. *Preſton-Parva*. Northamp. by Preſton-Capes. *Preſtwich*, Lanc. near Mancheſter. *Preſtwick*, Northumb. in the manor of Eland. *Preſtwold*, Leic. near Loughborough. *Preſtwood*, Staff. SW. of Aſhborn. *Preſtwood*, on the Smeſtal, a mile below King's Swinford. *Pretons*, Eſſex, near the Hanningfields. *Preve Park*, Hants, near Baſingſtoke.

PREVESA, a ſea-port of Turkey, in Europe, in Albania, anciently called Nicopolis, built by Auguſtus, after the battle of Actium. It has been held by the Venetians ſince 1684, and is ſeated on a mountain, on the Gulf of Larta, in lat. 39. 14. N.

PREUILLY, a town in the depart. of Indre and Loire, ſeated on the river Claiſe, near which there are mines of iron. It is 18 miles S. of Loches.

PRIAMAN, a Dutch ſettlement on the W. coaſt of Sumatra, a little S. of the equator.

Prickleball, Middleſex, between E. Barnet and Chipping-Barnet. *Prickwillow*, Camb. NE. of Ely, on the ſame river. *Priddle*, or *Piddle*, a river in Dorſetſhire, riſing near Alton, and falling into Poole-Haven, near the mouth of the Frome. *Priddy*, Somerſetſ. between Wells and Charter-Houſe. *Prideaux, Great*, Corn. near Padſtow. *Prideaux, Hert*, Corn. SW. of Leſtwithiel. *Prieſt-Holm*, a ſmall iſland near the NE. coaſt of the Iſle of Angleſea, 5 miles NE. from Beaumaris. *Prieſthouſes*, Norfolk, S. of Downham.

Prieſt's-Leap, in Cork, Munſter, a rugged and dangerous paſſage from the S. part of Bantry to the N. whence the road into the county of Kerry leads over Mangerton, the loftieſt mountain in Ireland.

Priglas, Kent, in Pembury pariſh. *Prigney*, Glouceſ. between Glouceſter and Painſwick.

PRIMCHALE, a town of Yorkſhire, near Knareſborough-Foreſt. Market diſuſed.

Primroſe-Hill, Middleſex, an eminence between Kilburn and Hampſtead, called alſo Greenbury-Hill.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, the moſt weſtern extremity of all America. Lat. 65. 46. N. lon. 168. 5. W.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLANDS, a congeries of iſlands, ſuppoſed to extend from New Holland to New Guinea. They were diſcovered by Captain Cook.

PRINCE

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Africa, 90 miles in circumference, diſcovered in 1471. The air is wholeſome, and the land fertile, in the various tropical productions. On the N. coaſt is a town, containing about 200 houſes, and a good harbour. It is ſubject to Portugal. Lat. 1. 49. N. lon. 6. 40. E.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Straits of Sunda, near the NW. extremity of the Iſland of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The inhabitants are Javaneſe, whoſe rajah is ſubject to the ſultan of Bantam; and their cuſtoms are ſimilar to thoſe of the natives about Batavia. It is viſited by European ſhips for wood, water, and turtle, which latter is got here in great abundance. The beſt anchoring place is in lat. 6. 41. S. lon. 105. 17. E.

Princetborp, Warwickſ. two miles S. of Wolſton, near Dunſmore-Heath.

PRINCETON, a village in the ſtate of New Jerſey, noted for a large college, a handſome ſtone edifice, founded in 1738, and called Naſſau Hall. It is 52 miles from New York, and 48 from Philadelphia.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an Iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, lying WNW. of Tench's Iſland. It is pretty high, and ſeems to be about 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, and there were a number of clear cultivated tracts, on which ſomething was growing that had the appearance of Indian corn, or ſugar-cane. Several large and well-conſtructed houſes were ſeen among the trees. This iſland has a luxuriant and picturеſque appearance, and is ſuppoſed to be fertile and well peopled. The natives were quite naked, and ſeem to be the ſame ſort of people of thoſe of the Tench's Iſland, and their canoes of the ſame conſtruction. It was diſcovered by Captains Ball and King in 1790. A high mountain, riſing in the centre of it, was called Mount Philip. Lat. 1. 32. S. lon. 149. 30. E.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an Iſland of the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. Lat. 9 0. S. lon. 141. 6. 6. W.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, an inlet on the NW. coaſt of America, diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1778. The men, women, and children, are here all clothed alike. Their ordinary dreſs is a ſort of looſe robe, which ſometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are compoſed of the ſkins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy ſide outward. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and ſometimes of a blueiſh or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or ſtain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two ſorts; the one large and open, the other ſmall and covered. The framing conſiſts of ſlender pieces of wood, and the outſide is compoſed of the ſkins of ſeals, or other ſea animals, ſtretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fiſhing, are the ſame as thoſe uſed by the Eſquimaux. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the ſkins that were brought by the natives for ſale. Theſe were principally of bears, common and pine martins, ſea-otters, ſeals, racoons, ſmall ermines, foxes, and the whitiſh cat, or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great king-fiſher, which had fine black colours; the white-headed eagle; the humming-bird; geeſe; ſmall ducks; and black ſea-pyes, with red bills, like thoſe they had ſeen at Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand. Few vegetables of any kind were obſerved here, and the trees that chiefly grew about the Sound were the Canadian ſpruce pine, ſome of which are of conſiderable ſize. Lat. 60. to 61. N. lon. 147. 0. W.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N. by Lavora and Principato Ultra; on the E. by Baſilicata; and on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean; about 65 miles in length, and from 12 to 30 in breadth. The ſoil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, ſaffron, and ſilk; and they have ſeveral mineral ſprings. The principal towns are Salerno, Amalfi, and Sorrento.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N. by Lavora and Moliſo; on the E. by Baſilicata and Capitanata; on the S. by Principato Citra; and on the W. by Lavora; about 50 miles in extent from E. to W. and 30 from N. to S. The principal towns are Benevento, Avelino, and Conza.

Prinknaſh, 3 miles SE. of Glouceſter. *Prior's-Court*, Worceſterſ. near Powick. *Prior's-Hall*, Eſſex, in Widdington pariſh. *Prior's-Leigh*, Shropſ. SE. of Wellington. *Priory*, Herts, SE. of Hitchin. *Priory*, Kent near Bilſington. *Priſall*, Lancaſ. NW. of Kirkham. *Priſco*, Lancaſhire, W. of Garſtang. *Priſley-Hill*, Rutlandſhire, near Thorp.

PRISRENDI, a town of Servia.

PRISTINA, a large town of Servia.

Priſton, Yorkſhire, NW. of Midlam.

Priſweſton,

Priſweſton, Shropſhire, near Chirbury. *Prittlewell*, Eſſex, S. of Rochford.

PRIVAS, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, ſeated near the confluence of 3 ſmall rivers, 16 miles N. of Viviers.

Probus, Cornwall, NE. of Truro.

PROCIDA, an iſland in the Gulf of Naples, ſix miles in circumference. It abounds in pheaſants and partridges, and yields plenty of fruits and wine. The inhabitants are about 4000. The capital, of the ſame name, is ſituated on the S. coaſt, on a high craggy rock, by the ſea ſide.

PROM, a town of Ava, ſituated on the river Ava, in lat. 23. N.

Prombill, or *Brombill*, Kent and Suſſex, 3 miles SW. of Lyd. *Proſpect-Houſe*, Eſſex, near Woodford-Row. *Proſpect-Place*, Surry, between Wimbledon and Kingſton, 8 miles from London.

Proſpect-Hall, in Waterford, Munſter, near the Ferry point of Youghall. *Proſpect-Hall*, in Kerry, Munſter, by the Lake of Killarney. *Proſpect-Mount*, in Kildare Leinſter, near Rathangan, on the oppoſite ſide of the canal. *Proſperous*, in Kildare, Leinſter, 16 miles from Dublin. It has a manufacture of cotton.

PROVENCE, a ci-devant province of France, on the Mediterranean, having Piedmont on the E.; and the Rhone, and the country of Venaiſſin, on the W. The air is very different; for near the Alps it is cold, on the ſea-coaſt hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the ſoil is fertile in corn and paſtures: but in the lower, it is dry and ſandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, eſpecially along the ſea-coaſt from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral-waters, and mines of ſeveral kinds. It now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

PROVIDENCE, the moſt flouriſhing town in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, has a conſiderable manufactory of cloth, and a large foreign and domeſtic trade. It contains 700 houſes, and upwards of 4300 inhabitants. Here is a noble college called Rhode Iſland College; alſo an elegant church for the Baptiſts; two for the Congregationaliſts; with others for other denominations. Providence is ſeated on both ſides of the river of the ſame name, about 36 miles SW. of Boſton.

PROVIDENCE, a river of N. America, which riſes in Maſſachuſets, and falls into Briſtol Bay a little below the town of Providence, in Rhode Iſland.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, the ſecond in point of ſize, but the beſt and moſt improved of thoſe that are planted by the Engliſh. They import proviſions from Carolina, which they lay up in ſtore-houſes, for the uſe of ſuch ſhips as put in here. The iſland produces peas, Indian wheat, ſalt, and Braſiletto wood: and fiſh of various kinds are found in the greateſt plenty on the coaſt. It is about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Lat. 25. 2. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

PROVIDENCE, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, which the Engliſh buccaneers formerly fortified, and defended againſt the Spaniſh guarda coſtas. It is about 150 miles E. of the Moſquito ſhore. Lat. 13. 25. N. lon. 80. 44. W.

PROVINS, a town in the depart. of Seine and Marne, famous for its mineral-waters, and excellent conſerves of roſes. It was of note in the time of Charlemagne; but though large, it is not populous. It is 47 miles SE. of Paris.

PRUCK, a town of Stiria.

Pruddo-Caſtle, Northumb. near the Tyne, 8 miles W. of Newcaſtle. *Praſted*, Norfolk, NW. of Hickling.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic and Samogitia, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Pomerelia; about 180 miles in length, and near 100 in breadth, where broadeſt. It is a very fertile country, producing a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn; and the ſea, rivers, and lakes ſupply them with great plenty of fiſh. Pruſſia alſo abounds with flocks, and herds, and fine horſes. Its chief commodities are wool, honey, wax, pitch, pit-coal, hops, and buck wheat. Here is plenty of game, as white and common hares, elks, deer, roebucks, and wild boars; but the foreſts are, at the ſame time, infeſted with lynxes, wolves, foxes, bears, wild aſſes, and uri, a ſpecies of buffalo. The hides of theſe laſt, which are extremely thick and ſtrong, are ſold to foreigners at a great price. Here is neither ſalt, wine, nor minerals, but yellow amber (for the ſake of procuring which the Romans penetrated into and ſubdued this country) is found in great quantities on the Samland ſhore. There are ſeveral large lakes, beſides the rivers Viſtula, Pregel, Memel, &c. About 4 months of the year are temperate, warm, and pleaſant; but the autumns are often wet, and the air in winter is cold, piercing, and ſevere. The manufactures in glaſs, linen, cloth, metals, &c. are rapidly increaſing. The

inhabitants

inhabitants are a mixture of native Pruſſians, (who appear to be genuine Germans) Lithuanians, and Poles. The Teutonic order had ſovereignty in Pruſſia about 300 years; after which Pruſſia was added to the dominion of the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, and in 1704 it was raiſed to a kingdom, by the Elector Frederick, who, with his own hands, put the crown on his head, and on that of his conſort, at Konigſberg. Pruſſia is divided into three parts, Samland, Natangen, and Oberland. Konigſberg is the capital.

PRUTH, a river which riſes in Red Ruſſia, in the Carpathian Mountains, r in the SW. part of the new kingdom of Galicia, croſſes part of Lemburg, afterard runs through all Moldavia, and alls into the Danube near Renay, in Beſrabia.

PRZEMISLAU. See PREMESLAW.

PRZEMYSL, a town of Lemburg, Poand, 37 miles W. of Lemburg.

PSKOF, or PLESKOF, a government nd large town of Ruſſia. The governent, once a republic, was formerly inluded in that of Novogorod. The town ſ ſeated on the river Velika, at the exremity of the Lake Piepus, 80 miles S. f Narva, and 136 SSW. of Peterſburgh.

Publow, Somerſetſ. NE. of Pensford. *ckeridge*, Herts, N. of Ware. *Puckton*, Somerſ. NE. of Ilminſter. *Puckburch*, Glouceſ. 7 miles E. of Briſtol. t was once the reſidence of ſome of the eſt Saxon kings, of whoſe great buildgs ſome ruins are yet viſible. Here ing Edmund was ſtabbed with a dagger y an outlawed robber. *Puckſton*, Soerſetſhire, W. of Wrinton.

PUDDAR, or PADDAR, a river of Hinoſtan, which riſes in the SE. part of gimere, and dividing the provinces of utch, and Guzerat, falls into the Gulf of utch, 30 miles S. of Janagur.

Pudding-Norton, Norfolk, SE. of Fakenham. *Puddington*, Bedfordſ. 4 miles rom Harold. *Puddington*, on the Dee, W. of Cheſter. *Puddington*, Devonſ. ear Cruwys-Morchard. *Puddlebridge*, Devonſ. in Colliton pariſh. *Puddlebinton*, Dorſetſ. SE. of Cerne Abbey. *Puddleſton*, Heref. E. of Leominſter. *Puddleton*, 5 miles NE. of Dorcheſter. *Puddle Trenchard*, Dorſet. 2 miles NE. of Cerne Abbey. *Pudlicot*, Oxfordſhire, near Chadlington. *Pudſey*, Eſſex, in Canewden pariſh. *Pudſey*, Yorkſhire, W, of Leeds.

PUEBLA, a town of Eſtramadura; a town of Galicia; and a town of Grenada; all in Spain.

PUELA-DE-LOS-ANGELOS, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of Tlaſcala, 60 miles ESE. of Mexico.

PUEBLO NUEVO, a town of Veragua, ſeated on a bay of the S. Sea, 200 miles S. by W. of Panama.

PUENTE-DEL-REYNA, a town of Navarre, 9 miles SSW. of Pampeluna.

PUENTE-DE-ARCOBISBO, a town of New Caſtile, ſeated on the river Tajo, 50 miles WSW. of Toledo.

PUERTO BELLO, PUERTO RICO, &c. See PORTO BELLO, PORTO RICO, &c. and for all names, which, in the Spaniſh language, ſignify a *port*, ſee PORTO; for although that word is not Spaniſh, but Italian, the Engliſh have adopted it both in writing and pronunciation.

PUFFIN ISLAND, on the coaſt of Kerry, in Munſter, 4 miles S. of Brea-Head, is ſteep and craggy, and has a remarkable opening or gap in its higheſt part. It is much frequented by the fowl called *puffins*, and is well ſtocked with rabbits.

PUGLIA, LA, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the N. and NE. ſide of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulborough, Suſſex, NE. of Hardham. *Pulford*, S. of Cheſter, on the river Alen. *Pulham E.* and *W.* Dorſetſ. NE. of Buckland Abbas. *Pulham, St. Mary*, Norfolk, N. of Harleſton. *Pull*, Somerſetſ. near Sedgmore. *Pully*, S. of Shrewſbury. *Pullox-Hill*, Bedfordſhire, near Silſoe.

PULO-CANTON, an iſland of Cochin-China, in lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 109. 35. E.

PULO-CONDORE. See CONDORE.

PULO-DINNING, a ſmall Dutch E. India iſland, near the peninſula of Malacca.

PULO-TIMOAN, a pretty large iſland on the E. coaſt of Malacca. It is mountainous and woody, but produces rice, and the cabbage and cocoa-nut trees, in great plenty. Ships often touch here for taking in wood, water, and other refreſhments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Commodore Byron land here in 1765. Lat. 3. 12. N. lon. 104. 25. E.

PULO-WAY, an iſland near Sumatra, peopled by men baniſhed from Achen, from which it is diſtant about 9 leagues. Lat. 5. 50. N. lon. 95. 39. E.

Pulſath, Cornw. SW. of Jacobſtow.

Pulters, Herts, near Hinxworth. *Pulton*, Glouceſterſhire, N. of Cricklade.

PULTOWA, or POLTOWA, an indifferently built town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ecaterinoſlay, rendered famous by the deciſive battle which was fought here, in 1709, between the Czar Peter

Peter I. and Charles XII. king of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated, wounded, and obliged to fly into Turkey: 8000 men were left dead on the field, and the remaining 16,000 compelled to ſurrender at diſcretion. It is 100 miles SW. of Belgorod. Lat. 49. 26. N. lon. 34. 25. E.

PULTUSH, a town of Maſovia, in Poland.

Pulweſton, Northumberl. near Wark-Caſtle.

PUNA, an iſland in the South Sea, about ſixty miles in circumference, and containing about three hundred inhabitants, chiefly Caſts and Spaniards. Its only town, which is of the ſame name, and conſiſts of about fifty houſes, under a lieutenant and a prieſt, is ſituated on the NE. coaſt, at the head of a harbour, where there is very good anchorage for large ſhips. This iſland lies at the entrance of the Bay of Guiaquil, 90 miles N. of Paira. Lat. 3. 17. S. lon. 81. 6. W.

Punchardin, Devonſ. NW. of Barnſtaple. *Punchin End*, Herts, between Hemſted and Berkhamſted. *Punknoll*, Dorſetſ. in Portiſham pariſh. *Punknor*, Dorſetſhire, by Abbotſbury. *Punſburn*, Herts, in Hatfield pariſh, near Cheſhunt-Common. *Punſonby*, or *Ponſonby*, Cumb. between Egremont and Ravenglaſs.

PUNTA-DEL-GUDA, the capital town of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a harbour and citadel.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, a healthy tract of Dorſetſhire, with a deep clay ſoil, to the S. of Pool Bay; about 10 miles long, and 6 over. It is nearly inſulated by the ſea, the river Frome, and Luxford Lake, and has been long famous for its ſtone, which is in great demand for both paving and building. The principal quarries lie at its eaſtern extremity, near Swanwick, whence the ſtone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, diſtinguiſhed into numerous ſorts, the fineſt of which take a poliſh, and deſerve the name of marble. Theſe are nearly black; and ſome abound in ſhells, and are uſed for chimney-pieces, hearths, &c. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug up in ſeveral parts of this iſland; the fineſt is near Corfe-Caſtle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordſhire potteries. Purbeck contains 2 hundreds, 1 town, and 9 pariſhes.

Purbright, Surry, in Woking pariſh. *Purfleet*, Eſſex, on the Thames, 19 miles from London; has ſome very extenſive lime works, alſo a conſiderable public magazine for gunpowder, which is depoſited in ſeveral detached buildings that are all bomb-proof. *Purford*, Surry, near Byfleet and Newark, by the river Wey. In this pariſh is a lake, 2 miles about, called *Sheer Water Lake*. *Purland*, Somerſetſhire, near Hettercomb. *Purleigh*, Eſſex, N. of Cold-Norton. *Purley*, Berks, NW. of Reading.

PURRYSBURG, a town of S. Carolina, built and peopled by a colony of Swiſs from Neufchatel, under the conduct of a Monſieur Purry. It is ſeated on the river Savannah, 64 miles WSW. of Charleſton.

Purſer's-Croſs, Middleſ. in Fulham pariſh. *Purſlow*, Shropſ. near Clunbury. *Purſton*, *Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. NW. of Pontefract. *Purton*, *Purton-Hill*, and *Purton Stoke*, Wiltſhire, near Cricklade and Wootton-Baſſet. *Puſey*, Berks, E. of Farringdon. *Puſland*, or *Poſtlinch*, Devonſ. near the mouth of the Yalme.

PUTALA, or PUTOLI, a mountain of Great Thibet. See LASSA.

Putley, Glouceſterſ. in the pariſh of Morton-Valence. *Putley-Chapel*, Herefd. near Marclay-Hills. *Putlee*, Glouceſterſ. in Standiſh pariſh. *Putnam*, Herts, 4 miles NW. of Tring. *Putney*, a large village of Surry, ſeated on the Thames, 5 miles WSW. of London. *Puttenham*, Surry, 3 miles NW. of Godalmin. *Putteridge*, or *Poderick*, Herts, 5 miles NNE of Dunſtable. *Putton*, Dorſetſhire, on the coaſt, between Fleet and Radipole. *Putſwood*, Kent, near Oſpringe.

PUY, LE, a populous town in the depart. of Upper Loire, ſeated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire, 40 miles NNE. of Mende. It has manufactures of lace and ſilk ſtuffs.

PUY-CERDA, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of Cerdagne. It is 45 miles NW. of Girona.

PUY-DE-DOME, a depart. of France, part of the late Auvergne, and comprehending almoſt all Limagne, a territory about 12 leagues long, by 6 broad, one of the moſt pleaſant and fertile in France; in which are ſeen, under the ſame point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, and arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this *baſin*, or circular plain, are mountainous, now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks; but once ſo many volcanoes which exhibited to the inſpection of the learned the moſt extraordinary phenomena. Clermont is the capital.

PUY-EN-ANJOU, a town in the depart of Maine and Loire, 10 miles SW. of Saumur, and 160 SW. of Paris.

PUY-LAURENS, a town in the dept. of

Tarn, 8 miles SW. of Caſtres, and 23 E. of Toulouſe.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated, but now inconſiderable town of Italy, ſituated on the Bay of Naples. The temple of Jupiter Serapis in this town is accounted a very intereſting monument of antiquity; being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Aſiatics; "probably," ſays Dr. Moore, "by the Egyptian and Aſiatic merchants ſettled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Oſtia and Antium." The ruins of Cicero's villa, near this place, are of ſuch extent, as to give a high idea of the wealth of this great orator.

PWLLHELLY, a large town in the S. part of Carnarvonſhire, ſeated on the ſea-ſide between two rivers, 6 miles E. of Newin, and 243 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Pyddington, Northamp. NW. of Oulney. *Pykeden*, Northumberl. in Mitford manor. *Pyle*, a river of Monmouthſ. which runs into the Olwy, 2 miles NE. of Uſk. *Pyle*, Cheſhire, in Delamere-Foreſt. *Pyle*, Cheſhire, near Delamere-Foreſt. *Pymore*, Dorſetſhire, a little N. of Bridport. *Pynham*, Suſſex, near Arundel.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, ſtructures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Theſe ſurpriſing monuments of antiquity, which baffle the researches of the deepeſt antiquary, to fix with preciſion their origin, are built upon a rocky bottom, at the foot of the high mountains which run along the ancient courſe of the Nile, and ſeparate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however, this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account in any author of credit, when or for what reaſon they were founded: moſt imagine they were deſigned for tombs, though there is no diſcoverable entrance into two of them. There are many of theſe edifices at a greater diſtance in the deſert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are ESE. of Gize, a village on the weſtern ſhore of the Nile. There are 4 of them that deſerve the attention of the curious; for though there are 7 or 8 others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in compariſon of the former: the two largeſt pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they ſtand on is a continual rock, almoſt covered with a moving ſand, in which are great numbers of ſhells and petrified oyſters. The moſt northern of theſe great pyramids is the only one that is open; and thoſe who enter it, and clamber up to a ſort of room, find a tomb, or ſarcophagus, which ſhows by its dimenſions, that men were of the ſame ſize then as now. The external part is chiefly built of great ſquare ſtones, of an equal ſize, without either lime or cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the N. ſide. The opening leads ſucceſſively to five different paſſages, which, though running upward, downward, and horizontally, tend all toward the S. and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is the ſarcophagus juſt mentioned; it is of granite, and if ſtruck with a key, ſounds almoſt like a bell. The aſcent to the top of the pyramid on the outſide is by ſteps, which are the height of each ſtone, the lowermoſt of which is 4 feet high, and 3 broad; but they were not originally deſigned for this purpoſe. The baſe at the N. ſide of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly ſquare, the other ſides muſt be of the ſame length. If we imagine 4 equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we ſhall then have a true notion of the dimenſions and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 2079 feet, and the perimeter of the baſis 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the baſe contains 480,049 ſquare feet, or 14 acres and ſomewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or ſquare, where ſome imagine the Egyptian prieſts made their aſtronomical obſervations. One of the pyramids, about 150 feet high, is built with bricks of uncommon dimenſions, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the work of the enſlaved Iſraelites; who, according to Joſephus, where obliged, under Pharaoh, to cut canals for the Nile, build walls, and erect pyramids.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or PYRENEES, mountains which divide France from Spain, and extend from the Mediterranean to the ocean, being about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places in which they ſtand. There are only 5 paſſages over them from one country to the other; the 3 principal of which are from St. Sebaſtian to St. Jean de Luz, from Pampeluna to St. Jean de Luz, and from Jonqueira to Perpignan. Theſe moun-

tains yield great quantities of timber, with abundance of pitch and tar.

PYRENEES, EASTERN, a department of France, W. of the Mediterranean, and containing the late province of Rouſſillon. Although great part of it is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a ſuperior quality. Perpignan is the chief town.

PYRENEES, LOWER, a department of France, bounded on the S. by Spain, and on the W. by the Atlantic; it is compoſed of the provinces of Bearn, Navarre, and part of Gaſcony. Pau is the capital. See NAVARRE.

PYRENEES, UPPER, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of Gers, and on the E. by the dept. of Upper Garonne; it is compoſed chiefly of the late province of Bigorre. It produces excellent horſes and good partridges. Its valleys are very fertile; fur niſhing rye, millet, Spaniſh corn, an flax. The mountains have mines of lead iron, and copper, and quarries of ſtate fine marble and jaſper. Tarbes is th capital.

PYRMONT, a town and county o Weſtphalia. At a little diſtance fro it are mineral waters, of a vinous, aci taſte, well known throughout Europ and much frequented. It is 12 mil SW. of Hameln, and 40 SW. of Ha nover.

PYRNA, a town of Meiſſen, in Upp Saxony. Near it is a very fine quarry ſtone, which is tranſported to differe places by the river Elbe, on which it i ſeated, 10 miles SE. of Dreſden.

PYSECK, a town of Prachin, in Bo hemia.

Pyworthy, Devonſhire, near Houl worthy.

QUACKENBRUCK, a town of Weſtphalia, in Oſnaburg.

QUADAY, or CUADAC, a ſea-port of Aſia, in Tonquin, ſeated on a river of the ſame name.

QUADIN, a town in Upper Egypt, ſeated on the Nile, between Eſne and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

Quadrage, Devonſhire, in the pariſh of Houlſworthy. *Quadring*, Lincolnſhire, SE. of Dunnington. *Quare*, Wilts, on the Madder, near Wilton. *Quainton*, Bucks, NW. of Ayleſbury.

QUAKU, or QUAQUA, a diſtrict of Acambou, in Guinea, on the Gold Coaſt. The manufacture of cotton habits, called Quaqua gowns, forms a conſiderable branch of trade here.

Quamy, Camb. near Mildenhall-Fen.

QUANG-SI, an inland province in the S. of China, ſituated to the NE. of Tonquin. It produces plenty of rice, being watered by ſeveral large rivers. The ſouthern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all ſorts; and particularly a gold mine. They have a particular tree, of whoſe pith they make bread; and there are little inſects which produce white wax. A prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon inſects are found here. The capital is Quiſ ling, or Kouei-ling.

QUANG-TONG, QUAMTUM, or CAN TON, a province of China, bounded o the E. by Kiang-Si and Fokien, on the S by the ocean, and on the W. by Tonquin and Quang-ſi. It is diverſified by valley and mountains, and yields two crops o corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jew els, ſilk, pearls, tin, quickſilver, ſugar braſs, iron, ſteel, ſaltpetre, ebony, and ſe veral ſorts of odoriferous wood; beſid fruits of all ſorts. They have lemons o the ſize of a man's head; and another for which grows out at the trunk of the tree whoſe rind is very hard, and contains great number of little cells full of an ex cellent yellow pulp. They have alſo tree, whoſe wood is remarkably hard an heavy, and thence is called iron wood and a prodigious number of ducks, whoſe eggs they hatch in ovens. A great num ber of ſmall barks are loaded with th ducks, and carried to feed on the ſ ſhore, where, at low water, they f ſhrimps, oyſters, and other ſhell-fi Theſe ſmall fleets generally go in comp nies, and the ducks mix together on t ſhore; but when night approaches, th are collected together by beating on basin; they immediately form themſelve into different flocks, and each returns t the veſſel it belongs to. The mountain are covered with a ſort of oſier, whi cro

creep along the ground, and are ſo tough that they make baſkets, hurdles, mats, and ropes of them. Canton is the capital.

Quantock Hills, in Somerſetſ. *Quantock's Head*, E. and W. Somerſetſ. near Watchet. *Quarendon*, Bucks, in Bearton pariſh, Aylesbury-Vale. *Quarendon*, Leic. 1 miles N. of Mountſorrel. *Quarington*, 1 miles SE. of Durham. *Quarington*, Lincolnſ. near Sleaford. *Quarington*, or *Quatherington*, Kent, in Merſham pariſh. *Quarleſton*, Dorſetſ. SW. of Blandford. *Quarley*, Hants, NW. of the Wallops. *Quarndon*, near Derby. *Quarnford*, Staffordſ. in Alſtonfield pariſh *Quarr*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, a little E. of Hayroſt. *Quarr*, Iſle of Wight, between Newport and St. Helen's. *Quarry Hill*, 1 miles from Durham.

QUARTEN, a town of Swiſſerl. near Walſenſtadt Lake, 5 miles E. of Glarus.

Quat, Shropſhire, on the Severn, E. of Chelmarſh. *Quatford* Shropſhire, on the Severn, a mile below Bridgnorth.

QUEBEC, a large and handſome city of America, the capital of Lower Canada, founded by the French in 1608. It is built on a rock, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The river, which, from the ſea hither, is about 4 or 5 leagues broad, narrows all of a ſudden to the breadth of a mile. The harbour is ſafe, ſpacious, and commodious, and about 7 fathoms deep. It is flanked by two baſtions, that are raiſed 25 feet from the ground, which is about the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. The caſtle ſtands on the brow of a rugged hill, 300 fathoms above the town. The fortifications are irregular, yet the place, from its ſituation, is capable of making a ſtout defence. The lower town is chiefly inhabited by merchants, whoſe trade is conſiderable. The nobleſt ſtructure in the whole city is the palace where the governor reſides. In 1711, a body of land forces, under Brigadier-general Hill, were ſent with a deſign to conquer Canada; but the expedition failed through the raſhneſs of the admiral in ſailing too near the Seven Iſles, ſeveral ſhips being loſt, with a number of ſailors. In 1755, it ſurrendered to the Engliſh, after a victory obtained by the brave General Wolfe, who fell in the engagement. It is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, in lat. 46. 55. N. and lon. 70. 31. W.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Aſia, on the W. coaſt of Malacca, tributary to Siam. The principal town, however, which is of the ſame name, is ſubject to the Dutch. Here are mines of tin and lead, of which metal they export large quantities to Perſia, Arabia, and India. It has a good harbour, and is 300 miles WNW. of the city of Malacca. Lat. 6. 40. N.

Quedgley, 3 miles S. of Glouceſter.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Halberſtadt, Upper Saxony, with a famous abbey, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire. The inhabitants live by brewing, huſbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 7 miles SSE. of Halberſtadt.

* QUEENBOROUGH, an ancient, but poor town of Kent, in the Iſle of Shepey, ſituated at the mouth of the river Medway. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyſter-dredging, oyſters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles NW. of Canterbury, and 48 E. of London. Markets on Monday and Thurſday, if not diſuſed.

Queen-Camel, Somerſetſhire.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. It is 6 miles long and 1 wide. Lat. 19. 18. S. lon. 138. 4. W.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a Sound at the N. extremity of the ſouthern iſland of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait, lying in lat. 41. 0. S. and lon. 184. 19. E. The climate here is much more mild than at Duſky Bay; and though there is not ſuch plenty of wild fowl and fiſh, that defect is amply compenſated by a greater variety and abundance of excellent vegetables. Moſt of the hills about the Sound conſiſt of an argillaceous ſtone, of a greeniſh grey, or blueiſh, or yellowiſh brown colour. A green talcous, or nephritic, which the jewellers call jadde, is likewiſe very common here, together with hornſtone, ſhingle, ſeveral ſorts of flinty ſtones and pebbles, ſome looſe pieces of baſaltes, ſtrata of a compact mica, or glimmer, with particles of quartz. Hence Captain Forſter thinks there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe, that this part of New Zealand contains iron ore, and perhaps ſeveral other metallic bodies. The country here is not ſo ſteep as at Duſky Bay, and the hills near the ſea ſide are, in general, of an inferior height, but covered with foreſts equally intricate and impenetrable. The dogs here are of the long-haired ſort, with pricked ears, and much reſemble the common ſhepherd's cur; but they are very ſtupid.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county in Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, about 28 miles ſquare; bounded on the N. by W. by King's county and part of Tipperary,

on the E. by Kildare and part of Carlow, and on the S. by Kilkenny. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now much improved. It contains 50 parishes, about 15 048 houses, and 82,000 inhabitants. Maryborough is the capital.

Queen-Court, Kent, near Otpringe. *Queen-Hill*, Worcest. by the Severn, S. of Upton. *Queen-Lodge*, or *Manor*, Wilts, in Clarendon-Park. *Queen Moor*, Somersetshire, near Weston. *Queen-Park*, Warwickst. W. of Kenilworth.

QUEEN'S FERRY, a town of Linlithgowshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, where it is not more than 2 miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, and is 9 miles W. of Edinburgh.

Queen-Island, one of the Blasquet-Islands, on the coast of Kerry, Munster.

Queinton, Glouc. 5 miles N. of Campden. *Queinton, Upper* and *Lower*, Glouc. in Queinton parish. *Quekes*, Kent, in Thanet Isle, near Bichington. *Quenbery*, Herts, NW. of Bishop's Stortford. *Quenby*, Leicest. near Bilsdon. *Quendon*, Essex, near Newport. *Queniborow*, Leicest. SE. of Mountsorrel, *Quenington*, Gloucest. 2 miles from Fairford, *Quenny*, a river in Shropshire. *Quenock-Chapel*, Monmouthshire, N. of Caerleon.

QUENTIN, ST. a town in the dept. of Aisne, with a considerable manufactory of lawns and cambrics. Near this place, in 1557, the Spaniards gained a signal victory over the French, and afterwards took it by storm. It is seated on an eminence, near the Somme, 21 miles S. of Cambray, and 83 N. by E. of Paris.

QUERCI, a ci-devant province of France, divided into the Upper and Lower, and fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

QUERFURT, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name.

QUERKEINESS, or KERKEINESS, anciently CERCINA, two islands on the coast of Tripoli, containing several villages.

Quern, Glouces. by Cirencester.

QUESNOY, a small, but strongly fortified town, in the depart. of the North. It was taken by the allies, under the Duke of Ormond and Prince Eugene, in 1712, and retaken by the French the same year. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the little river Ronelle, 9 miles SSE. of Valenciennes.

Quetbiock, Cornwall, E. of Lesskard. *Quevington*, Glouces. near the Coln and Fairford.

QUIBO, or QUEYPO, a town of Costa Rica, in Mexico, near the S. Sea.

QUIBERON, a small peninsula in the dept. of Morbihan, to the N. of Belle-Isle; also a small island, called the Point of Quiberon, separated from the peninsula by a channel: the sea next it is called the Bay of Quiberon. It is remarkable for an ill-conceived and unfortunate expedition against France, of English troops and emigrants, in 1795. A terrible slaughter was made of these last devoted men, who seem, on this occasion, to have formed the forlorn hope; they were pushed foremost in attack, and left behind in retreat.

Quickbury, Essex, W. of the Rodings. *Quickswood*, Herts, by Baldock. *Quidenham*, Norfolk, by E. Harling. *Quidhall*, 5 miles from Cambridge.

QUILLEBEUF, a small town in the dept. of Eure, seated on the river Seine, 8 miles SW. of Caudebec, and 22 W. of Rouen.

QUILMANCI, a town and river of Zanguebar, on the coast of Melinda, subject to the Portuguese. Lat. 3. S.

QUILOA, a kingdom on the coast of Zanguebar, near the mouth of the Coare, extending about 60 leagues from N. to S. They all speak the Arabic language. It is fertile, abounding in all the necessaries of life, but tributary to the Portuguese. Lat. of the principal town, situated near the mouth of the Cuare, 8. 50. S. lon. 39. 9. E.

QUILON. See COULAN.

QUIMPER, a town in the dept of. Finisterre, seated on the Oder, 30 miles SSE. of Brest. Large barks may come up to this town at high water.

QUIMPERLE, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, seated on the river Isette, 8 miles NW. of L'Orient.

Quin, in Clare Munster.

QUINCEY, a town in the depart. of the Seine and Marne, 6 miles SW. of Meaux.

QUINCEY, a village in the dept. of Aube, situated on the little river Arduſſon, near Nogent upon the Seine, and at no great distance from the city of Troyes. In this parish, is the foundation or convent of *The Paraclete*, a place interesting to the readers of English poetry, as it will ever recall the delightful epistles of Pope and Cauthorn. Mr. Pope's description, however, is only ideal and poetical, there being neither rocks nor pines to be seen here; nor is it a kind of ground (being in a vale) which ever seemed to encourage such objects. The superstructure of the Paraclete is, probably, not the same as the twelfth century produced; but the vaulted part,

part, as the arches are all pointed, are imagined, with reaſon, to be ſuch. A ow building, adjoining, has, however, narks of real antiquity, and ſeems to ave been the public hall where Abelard gave his lectures; for, in the walls on ach ſide, are ſmall horizontal apertures, hat have ſtrong appearances of benches. n the abbatial vault, which, being ſmall, s much crowded, the bones of the unfor- unate lovers, Abelard and Eloiſa, are de- oſited; by theſe, Eloiſa appears to have een much taller than Abelard. In the onvent are, or lately were, only twen- y two ſiſters.

QUINCEY, a town in the dept. of Doubs, 12 miles SW. of Beſançon.

QUINTIN, a town in the dept. of the Forth Coaſt, 8 miles SW. of St. Brieux, nd 200 W. of Paris.

Quintin-Bay, in Down, Ulſter, near Donaghadee Harbour. *Quintin-Caſtle*, n Down, Ulſter, 2 miles S. of Portaferry.

Quinton, Northamp. near Sacy Foreſt.

QUIRIEU, a town in the dept. of Iſere, 2 miles E. of Lyons.

QUIRIMBA, or QUERIBA, a cluſter of ſlands on the coaſt of Zanguebar, fertile n fruits and paſtures. Lat. 11. 40. S.

QUISTELLO, a town of Mantua.

QUITEVA, or KITEA, a town of Da- ah, a country of Africa, partly depend- nt on Morocco.

QUITO, a town of S. America, capital f an audience, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, etween two chains of the Andes, on igher ground than the reſt of habitable eru, being above 300 yards higher than he level of the ſea. It is a biſhop's ee, and contains ſeven convents and university. All ſorts of merchandiſe nd commodities are exceedingly dear, on ccount of the difficulty of bringing them ither. The inhabitants amount to be- ween 50 and 60,000. Lat. 0. 13. S. on. 77. 50. W.

QUITO, an audience in the viceroyalty f Terra Firma, S. America, lying be- ween two chains of the Andes, and ounded on the N. by Popayan, and on he W. by the Pacific Ocean; its extent is not known. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards, or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large ſquare, and the church ſtands on one ſide of it. The ſtreets are generally ſtraight, and reſpect the four quarters of the world; and, indeed, all the roads are laid out in a line, croſſing each other, inſomuch that the general aſpect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country; but it ſtands ſo high, and ſo near the mountains, perpetually covered with ſnow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious ani- mals; for the tigers and ſerpents are be- low in the foreſts. They have no vi- cunas, or guanacoes here, but they have an animal of the ſame kind, called by the natives lamas. They have the va- rious ſorts of materials proper for dying, and ſeveral ſorts of fruits and plants, which have been brought from Spain, beſide thoſe that naturally grow here. They have alſo imported beeves and ſheep. In the N. part they get a great deal of gold. The commerce here is principally carried on by Europeans. This province conſiſts of 9 juriſdictions: Ibar- ra; Otabala; Quito; Latacunga; Rio- bamba; Chimbo, or Guaranda; Guaya- quil; Cuerca; and Loja. After the con- queſt by the Spaniards, Quito was an- nexed to Peru; but a new government having been ſince erected at Santa Fé de Bagoda, it was diſmembered from Peru and annexed to New Granada.

QUIXOS, a diſtrict of Quito, in S. America.

QUIZAMA, a maritime country of Africa, in Angola, ſtretching along the river Coanza. It is mountainous, and little cultivated; but the Portugueſe get here abundance of honey, wax, and ſalt.

QUIZINA, or TEUSIN, a chain of mountains in Fez, above 90 miles in extent.

Quabley Green, Hampſh. 4 miles from Biſhop's Waltham.

QUOJA, an inland country of Africa, lying about 100 miles N. of the coaſt of Guinea. It is ſaid to extend from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coaſt, and to contain, beſides Quoja Proper, the kingdoms of Bolm, Gilo, Quilligia, and Carredahu.

RAAB, or GYOR, a town of Hungary, ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Danube, Raab, and Rabnitz, 55 miles SE. of Vienna.

RAARSEY, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, E. of Skye. It is 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The ſoil here is fitter for paſture than agriculture. There is plenty of wood on it, and a good quarry of ſtone.

RABASTENS, a town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, 10 miles NNE. of Tarbe.

RABAT, a town of Morocco, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, oppoſite Sallee, near the mouth of the river. The Europeans have had, at intervals, ſeveral factories here; and Rabat is now the moſt proper place for trade of any on this coaſt. The inhabitants are much employed in making gruzes and ſilk ſtuffs.

Rabbit Iſland, in Kerry, Munſter, W. of Innisfallen. It is chiefly remarkable for its quarries of good lime ſtone.

Rabley-Heath, Herts, near South Mims. *Raby*, Cheſhire, between the Dee and the Merſey. *Raby Caſtle*, Durham, by Staindrop; an irregular magnificent pile, of great ſize, built by John de Neville, about the year 1738, and now the reſidence of the Earl of Darlington. It is an entire embattled fortreſs, with ſeveral great ſquare towers, and is ſurrounded by a foſs, and a fine parade, garniſhed with battlements. *Raby-Cotes*, Cumberl. N. of the Holm.

Racahill, in Limerick, Munſter.

RACHORE, a city and diſtrict of Hindooſtan, ſubject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is ſeated in the country of Golconda, on the S. bank of the Kiſtna, 70 miles SW. of Hydrabad.

Rackenford, Devonſhire, NW. of Tiverton. *Rackham*, Suſſex. *Rackheath*, near Norwich.

RACLIA, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, near that of Nio. It is only inhabited by two or three monks, who take care of a few ſheep and goats.

RACONIGI, a town of Savigliano, in Piedmont, 8 miles NE. of Saluzzo.

Racoole, in Dublin, Leinſter, 7 miles from the metropolis.

Racton, Suſſex, NW. of Chicheſter. *Radborn*, Wilts, between Wotton-Baſſet and Highworth. *Radbrook*, Glouceſt. in Queinton pariſh. *Radburn-Hall*, near Derby. *Radcot-Bridge*, Oxf. in Langford pariſh.

Raddinſtown, in Meath, Leinſter.

Raddon, or *Redden*, Somerſetſ. E. of Frome. *Raddon*, Devonſhire, in Shobrook pariſh. *Radfield Chapel*, Kent, in Bapchild pariſh. *Radford*, near Nottingham. *Radford*, Nott. in Worksop pariſh. *Radford*, Warwickſ. near Coventry. *Radford Simely*, Warwickſ. near Offchurch.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuſcany.

Radigundes, Kent, near Dover. *Radipole*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Melcomb-Regis. *Radleſton*, Dorſetſ. near Bradford. *Radley Hall*, Berks, by Abingdon. *Radley-Hall*, Eſſex, W. of Terling.

RADMANSDORF, a town of Carniola.

Radmill, Suſſex, S. of Lewes. *Radmore*, Staffordſhire, in Cannock Foreſt. *Randage*, Bucks, E. of Stoken-Church. *Radneſtock*, Somerſetſ. between Gedney-Moor and Mendip. *Radnor*, Cheſhire, on the Dane, oppoſite to Congleton.

*RADNOR, NEW, a very ancient town of S. Wales, in Radnorſhire, formerly the county-town; but the aſſizes are now held at Preſteign. It has one extraordinary privilege, that of keeping a court of pleas for all actions, without being limited to any particular ſum. It is ſeated near the ſpring head of the river Somergil, or Hendwell, (which riſes in the Hendwell pool, and empties itſelf into the Lug, a little below Preſteign) 24 miles NW. of Hereford, and 156 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday. The principal fair on St. Luke's Day, O. S.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 25 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire; on the W. the SW. and S. by Cardiganſhire and Brecknockſhire; and on the N. by Montgomeryſhire. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 4 market towns, 52 pariſhes, about 3166 houſes, and 18,960 inhabitants. The E. and S. parts of this country are tolerably level, and productive of corn; the other parts are rude and mountainous, devoted chiefly to the rearing of horned cattle, ſheep, and goats. The NW. angle is an abſolute deſert, and almoſt impaſſable. Radnor is the county-town, but the aſſizes are held at Preſteign.

RADOM, a town of Sandomirz, in Poland.

Radon Park, Yorkſhire, near Bowland Foreſt.

RADSTADT, a town of Saltzburg, in Bavaria.

Radſtock, Somerſetſhire, NE. of Midſummer-Norton. *Radſtone*, Northamp-

N. of

N. of Brackley. *Radway*, Warwickſ. on the ſkirt of Edgehill. *Radwell*, Bedfordſhire, near Bletſoe. *Radwinter*, Eſſex, near Colcheſter. *Ragby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Wakefield. *Ragdale*, Leiceſterſ. NW. of Melton-Mowbray.

RAGGIVOLO, a town of Mantua.

RAGHLIN, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Donegal, in Ulſter. Lat. 54. 36. N.

Ragilbury, Somerſetſ. W. of Stanton-Drew.

Ragland-Caſtle, Monmouthſ. on the Kilney river, N. of Uſk; a very large and noble ruin, more perfect than ruins of this kind commonly are. Two or three ſides of its large octagonal tower are ſtill remaining. *Ragley*, Warwickſ. near Alceſter. *Ragnell*, Nottinghamſ. in Dunham manor.

RAGNITZ, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, ſituated on the river Memmel, 56 miles ENE. of Konigſberg.

RAGUSA, a town in Val-di-Noto.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Raguſan, with a harbour. It is about 2 miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and has an inacceſſible mountain on the land ſide, and on the ſide of the ſea a ſtrong fort. This place is diſtinguiſhed by the fineneſs of its manufactures, and the citizens are all traders. It is a republic, and has a doge, like that of Venice, who continues only a month in office. During his adminiſtration, he lives in the palace, wears a long ſilk robe with white ſleeves, and receives 5 ducats a month. It is 60 miles NW. of Scutari. Lat. 42. 58. N. lon. 18. 10. E.

RAGUSAN, THE, a ſmall territory in Dalmatia, in Europe, containing 4 towns, and a few ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic. The language in common uſe is the Sclavonian, but moſt of the citizens ſpeak the Italian. Before the preſent war, it was a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians. Raguſa is the capital.

Rahenny, in Dublin county, near the ſea, 4 miles N. of the metropolis. *Rahoth*, in Down, Ulſter.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the coaſt of Concan, 6 miles N. of Gherinh.

RAJEMAL, a town of Bengal, formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous ſtate. It is ſeated on the W. bank of the Ganges, 190 miles N. by W. of Calcutta.

RAIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, taken by the Engliſh and Imperialiſts in 1704.

RAINFELDEN, a town in the Archduchy of Auſtria.

Rainſborough, Northamp. near Charlton. *Rainford*, Lancaſhire, between Weſt Darby and Wigan. *Rainham*, a village of Eſſex, about a mile from the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith, in Kent. The marſhes in this neighbourhood are uncommonly fine, and covered with prodigious numbers of cattle. It is 15 miles E. of London. *Rainham*, Kent, 4 miles E. of Rocheſter. *Rainham-Hall*, Norfolk, between Lytcham and Fakenham. *Rainham, Sts. Margaret, Martin*, and *Mary*, Norfolk, W. of Rainham-Hall. *Rainhill*, Lancaſ. near Preſcot. *Rainton*, Yorkſ. S. of Thirſk.

RAINY, or LONG LAKE, a lake of N. America, NW. of Lake Superior. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 miles wide.

Raiſgill-Hall, Weſtmorland, between Langdale and Sunbiggin, on the rivulet Raiſebeck, near where it falls into the Lune.

RAKESBURG, a town of Stiria.

RAKONITZ, a town and circle of Bohemia, 24 miles W. of Prague.

RAKOW, a town of Sandomerz, in Poland, where the Socinians had formerly a college and printing-houſe.

Raleigh, Devonſ. near Barnſtaple.

Rallibane, in King's County, Leinſter.

RAMADA, or NEW SALAMANCA, a town of St. Martha, Terra Firma, 90 miles E. of St. Martha.

RAMANANCOR. See RAMISSERAM.

RAMBERT-DE-JOUX, ST. a town in the dept. of Ain, 18 miles SSE. of Bourg en Breſſe.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town in the dept. of the Voſges, 19 miles NNE. of Mire-court.

RAMBOUILLET, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oiſe, 27 miles SW. of Paris.

Rame, Cornw. near Mount-Edgcumb. Here is a promontory called Ram-head, which ſerves as a ſea-mark; it lies a little SW. of Plymouth. *Rame*, Cornwall, NW. of Penryn.

Ram Iſland, in Lough-Neagh, Leinſter.

RAMERU, a town in the department of Aube, 18 miles NNE. of Troyes.

Rameſhead, Hants, S. of Portſmouth.

Ramicael, in Dublin, Leinſter.

RAMILLIES, a village in the late Auſtrian Brabant, memorable for a battle fought here, May 23, N. S. 1706, between the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and the Marſhal d'Auverquerque, and the French, under Marſhal

Villeroy and the Elector of Bavaria. The latter loſt all their baggage and artillery, about 120 ſtandards, 600 officers, and 6000 private ſoldiers, beſides about 8000 killed and wounded. The loſs of the former did not exceed 3000 men. It is 18 miles N. of Namur.

RAMISSERAM, an iſland in the Indian Sea, between Ceylon and the coaſt of Madura, about 30 miles in circumference. The ſoil is ſandy. It contains a few villages and a pagoda. Lat. 9. 18. N. lon. 79. 22. E.

RAMLA, anciently *Arimathea*, a poor village of Paleſtine, with a manufacture of ſoap, which is ſent into all parts of Egypt. It is 18 miles NW. of Jeruſalem.

RAMMEKENS, a fortreſs of Zealand, on the Iſle of Walcheren, 3 miles E. of Fluſhing.

RAMMELBERG, a town of Mansfeld, in Upper Saxony. There is a large and lofty mountain of the ſame name, in which there is a rich mine of lead, copper, zink, vitriol, yellow ochre, &c. near Goſlar.

Rampiſham, Dorſetſhire, a mile and a half from Wroxhall. *Rampton*, Camb. near Cottenham. *Rampton*, Notting. NE. of Tuxford. *Ramſbury*, Wilts, on the Kennet, between Newbury and Marlborough. *Ramſdean*, Hampſhire, W. of Petersfield. *Ramſden*, Oxfordſ. between Charlbury and Witney. *Ramſdon*, *Bellhouſe*, *Cray*, and *Heath*, Eſſex, near Bellericay.

* RAMSBURY, a ſmall town in Wiltſhire, noted for its fine beer. In the time of the Saxons it was the ſee of a biſhop, firſt united to Shirborn, and afterwards tranſlated to Old Sarum. It is ſeated on the Kennet, between Newbury and Marlborough, 46 miles E. of Briſtol, and 69 W. of London.

RAMSEY, a town of Huntingdonſhire, formerly famous for its wealthy abbey, and hence called Ramſey the Rich. Part of the gate-houſe yet remains, with a neglected ſtatue of Ailuin, the founder, the epitaph of whoſe tomb is reckoned one of the oldeſt pieces of Engliſh ſculpture extant. Ailuin is therein ſtyled kinſman of the famous king Edward, alderman of all England, and the miraculous founder of this abbey. It is ſeated on the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and paſture, and near the meers of Ramſey and Whitleſey, which abound with fowl, and excellent pikes and eels, 12 miles NNE. of Huntingdon, and 69 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

RAMSEY, an iſland of S. Wales, on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, about 2 miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. About the beginning of April, ſuch numerous flocks of migratory birds, of ſeveral ſorts, reſort hither, as would appear incredible to thoſe who have not ſeen them. Among them are the *eligy*, called in Cornwall, a kiddaw, and in Yorkſhire, a *ſcout*, razor-bill, puffin, and harry-bird. Theſe two laſt breed in the rabbit holes, but the two former on the bare rocks, without any ſort of neſt. Near it are ſeveral ſmall ones, known by the name of the Biſhop and his Clerks. It is 4 miles SSW. of St. David's.

RAMSEY, a town on the NE. coaſt of the Iſle of Man, with a ſpacious haven, in which the largeſt ſhips may ride at anchor, with ſafety from all winds but the NE. and then they need not be embayed. Lat. 54. 18. N.

Ramſey, Eſſex near Harwich. *Ramſey*, Eſſex, an iſland near St. Oyth's.

RAMSGATE, a ſea-port of Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet, where two very ſubſtantial ſtone piers have been lately built for the ſecurity of the harbour, which is now capable of receiving 200 ſail of ſhips. Ramſgate has ſome trade to the Baltic, and is much reſorted to as a bathing place. It is 6 miles S. of Margate.

Ramſgill, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Netherdale. *Ramſholt*, Suffolk, near Woodbridge. *Ramſide*, 2 miles from Durham. *Ramſide*, Lancaſhire, between Barohead and Foulney-Iſle. *Ramſmill*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, N. of Langſtrethdale-Chace. *Ramſor*, Staffordſh. near Wotton-under-Wever.

Ramullin, in Donegal, Ulſter.

RANAI, or ORANAI, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Cook, about 8 leagues W. of Mowee. The country to the ſouth is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aſpect. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, ſweet potatoes, and taro. The inhabitants were about 20,000.

Ranby, Nottinghamſ. in the parishes of Blithe and Babworth.

RANCHERIA, a town of St. Martha, in S. America.

Rand, Lincolnſhire, near Wragby.

RANDALSTOWN, a town in Antrim, Ulſter, 88 miles N. of Dublin.

Ranby, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Horncaſtle.

RANDERS a town of N. Jutland, trading in leather gloves, earthen ware, and ſtrong

trong beer. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Gulden, on the Baltic, 20 miles E. of Viborg. Near it is a plentiful ſalmon fiſhery.

Randon Batail, Northumb. in Hertheved manor. *Randwick*, Glouceſterſ. 3 miles NW. of Stroud. *Ranebill, St.* Somerſetſhire, W. of Crewkern.

Ranelagh, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Ranelagh*, a mile S. of Dublin.

Rangeworthy, Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles from Wickware, and 3 from Thornbury, *Rankesborow-Hill*, Rutland NW. of Catmoſs-Vale. *Ranmer*, Surry, a range of hills near Box-hill, from which there are very extenſive views.

RANNOCH LOCH, a lake in the N. of Perthſhire, about 8 miles in length, to the E. of George's Town, and S. of Loch Erichd.

Ranow, Cheſ. W. of the Shire ſtones, by Macclesfield-Foreſt. *Ranſkill*, Nottinghamſ. in Blithe pariſh.

RANSTADT, a town of Stolberg, Upper Rhine.

RANSTADT, or ALT RANSTADT, a town of Leipſic, Upper Saxony, 6 miles W. of Leipſic.

RANSTADT, or MARK RANSTADT a town of Merſburg, Upper Saxony, 6 miles WSW. of Leipſic.

Ranſton, Dorſetſhire, near Shrowton.

RANTAMPOUR, a town and circar of Agimere, 86 miles E. of the city of Agimere.

Ranting Wheel, a rock in Strongford-Bay, in Down, Ulſter, occaſioning an eddy-tide, or whirlpool, very dangerous for boats at the entrance of the bay. It lies near Quintin-Point, and is moſtly under water.

Ranton, Staffordſhire, SE. of Eccleſhal.

RANTZAU, a county of Holſtein.

Ranworth, Norfolk, on the Bure, oppoſite Ludham, SE. of Wrexham-Bridge.

RAOLCONDA, a town of Golconda, near which are ſome diamond mines. It is 60 miles NW. of Rachores.

RAON L'ETAPE, a town in the dept. of the Voſges, 8 miles N. of St. Dieg.

RAPALLO, a town and bay of Genoa.

*RAPHOE, a town in Donegal, Ulſter, 107 miles NNW. of Dublin.

RAPPERSCHWELL, a ſmall rebulic and town of Swiſſerland. It is under the protection of the cantons of Zurich and Bern, and is governed by a great and little council, conſiſting of 48 members. Its territory is about a league in circumference, and comprehends three pariſhes, on the N. ſide of the Lake of Zurich. The town is ſeated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake, and over which is a bridge near 1850 paces long, built by the Counts of Habſpurg, in 1358. It contains 200 burghers, and about 1000 inhabitants, who are moſtly of the church of Rome. It is 12 miles SE. of Zurich.

RAPOLPTEIN, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, called in French Ribau-Pierre. It is 8 miles N. of Colmar.

RAPOLLA, a town of Baſilicata.

RAPPAHANNOC, a river of N. America, which riſes in the NE. mountains of Virginia, and running ESE. falls into the Bay of Cheſapeak, about 26 miles S. of the mouth of the Potomack. It is deep near the ſea, and up to Fredericſburg, 110 miles from its mouth, it affords 6 feet depth of water.

RARITAN, a river of N. America, in New Jerſey, which paſſing by Brunſwick and Amboy, mingles with the Arthur Kull Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

RASCIA, a territory in the N. part of Servia, which takes its name from the river Raſca. It is ſubject to Auſtria.

Raſdale-Abbey, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, S. of Danby-Park.

RASEBORG, a ſea-port of Nyland, in Finland, 30 miles SE. of Abo.

*RASEN, a town of Lincolnſhire, commonly called Market-Raſen, to diſtinguiſh it from Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle Raiſin, in its neighbourhood. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Ankam, which has lately been made navigable for ſloops of 50 tons to Glandford Bridge, and for boats to Biſhop's Bridge, 14 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 150 N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Raſgill, Weſtmorland, near Shap.

Raſharkean, in Antrim, Ulſter.

Raſhley, Devonſhire, SW. of Chimleigh. *Raſhton*, Shropſhire, near Wrekin-Hill. *Raſkill*, Yorkſ. NE. of Boroughbridge.

RASOCALMO, a cape of Sicily on the N. coaſt, near a town of the ſame name, to the W. of Cape Faro, and N. of Meſſina.

RASTADT, a town of Baden, in Suabia. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here between the Imperialiſts and French, in 1714.

Raſthorp, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near York-Woulds. *Raſtrick*, Yorkſhire, N. of Huthersfield.

RASY. See RAARSEY.

Ratyb, 3 miles from Leiceſter, ſuppoſed to be the *Rata* of Antoninus. A Roman camp was lately diſcovered here, in 1778. It is very perfect as well as the vallum or rampart, and forms a parallelogram of about 280 yards long by 156 broad.

broad. *Ratcliff*, Lancaſhire, near Bury. *Ratcliff*, Nott. near Worksop. *Ratcliff*, Nott. upon the Soar, near its conflux with the Trent. *Ratcliff-upon-Trent*, SE. of Nottingham. *Ratcliff-upon-Wreath*, Leiceſterſhire, E. of Mountſorrel.

Rathangan, a thriving village in Kildare, Leinſter, ſeated on the N. bank of the Grand Canal. *Rathbeag*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *Rathbraud*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Rathbride*, in Kildare Leinſter.

Rathby, Lincolnſ. SW. of Louth.

Rathclare, and *Rathclairn*, both in Cork, Munſter, *Rathconnel*, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Rathcool*, ſee *Racoole*.

RATHCORMUCK, a town of Cork, in Munſter, 111 miles SSW. of Dublin.

Rath Crayhan, in Roſcommon, Connaught, near Elphin. *Rath Down*, otherwiſe called *the Grounds*, are ſhelves or banks of ſand, ſituated along the coaſt in the Iriſh Channel, which appear dry even at high water, yet between them and the ſhore, the water is 7 fathoms deep. *Rathdowny*, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

*RATHDRUM, a town of Wicklow, in Leinſter, noted for its monthly market for flannels. It is 25 miles S. of Dublin.

Rather, or *Neither*, a river in Yorkſ. which runs into the Dent, below Sedbergh.

RATHENAU, a town in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg.

Rathfarnham, a pleaſant village in Dublin, Leinſter, 2 miles S. of the metropolis. *Rathfran*, in Mayo, Connaught.

*RATHFRILAND, a town of Down, in Ulſter. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, having four large ſtraight roads leading up to it, and entering in the town, 57 miles N. of Dublin.

*RATHKEAL, a town of Limerick, in Munſter. It is ſeated on the river Deel, 108 miles SW. of Dublin.

**Rathmelton*, a village of Donegal, in Ulſter, ſeated on Lough Swilly, 192 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Rathmill, Yorkſ. in Giggleſwick pariſh.

Rathmines, a village of Dublin, in Leinſter, one mile S. of the metropolis. *Rathmolion*, and *Rathmore*, both in Meath, Leinſter. *Rathmoylan*, a pariſh in Waterford, Munſter, on the coaſt of which there are ſeveral caves and ſubterraneous paſſages. *Rath-Owen*, in Weſt Meath, Leinſter. *Rathronan*, in Waterford, Munſter. *Rathſallagh*, in Wicklow, Leinſter. *Rathſherkin*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Rathvilly*, in Carlow, Leinſter.

RATISBON, a town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE. of Troppaw, and 142 E. of Prague.

RATISBON, or REGENSBERG, an imperial city of Bavaria, anciently the ſeat of the dukes, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and in it there are very handſome ſtructures, particularly ſix monaſteries. The town-houſe is magnificent, in the hall of which the general diet of the empire has conſtantly met, ever ſince 1662, with only two interruptions; in 1713, when it was transferred for ſome time to Augſburg, on account of the plague; and in 1742, for a few years to Frankfort. It is an important ſtaple for ſalt, and large quantities of corn, wood, proviſions, &c. are ſhipped for Vienna. It is ſeated on the Danube, over which is a ſtone bridge of 15 arches. The inhabitants, in general, are Proteſtants, as all the magiſtrates muſt be. It is 56 miles NNE. of Munich. Lat. 48. 56. N. lon. 11. 47. E.

Ratley, near Buckingham. *Ratley*, Warwickſhire, near Edgehill. *Ratling Court*, Kent, near Nonington. *Ratling hope*, Shropſ. near Alſtretton.

Ratoath, in Meath, Leinſter.

RATOLFZEL, a town of Auſtrian Suabia, ſeated near the W. end of the Lake of Conſtance.

Ratſey, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Watton.

Ratten, Suſſex, in Willingdon pariſh.

RATTENBERG, a town in the Tirol.

Rattendon, Eſſex, near Billericay. *Ratten-Row*, Northumberland, NW. of Caſtleſide, near Smallburn. *Ratten-Row*, Cumberland, in Caldbeck pariſh. *Rattleſden*, Suffolk, 4 miles W. of Stow-Market.

RATZEBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, ſeated on an iſland, in the midſt of a lake, about 30 miles in circumference; the banks of which are abrupt, and pleaſantly feathered with wood. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and partly to that of Saxe Lawenburg. The principality of Ratzeburg extends about 10 miles each way, between Mecklenburg and Saxe Lawenburg, and is ſubject to Mecklenburg Strelitz. Ratzeburg is 20 miles S. of Lubec.

RATZIA. See RASCIA.

RAVA, or RAWA, a town and palatinate of Poland. The caſtle is appropriated for the reception of ſtate priſoners. The houſes are built of wood, and the town is ſeated in a moraſs, proceeding from the river Rava, by which it is ſurrounded. It is 55 miles SSW. of Warſaw.

RAVENGLASS

RAUCOUX, a village of Liege.

Rauderſide-Hill, Cumberland, on the Peterel. N. of Penrith.

RAVELLO, a ſea-port of Principato Citro.

Ravendale, Lincolnſ. between Thongcaſter and Saltfleet Haven.

RAVENGLASS, a well-built town in Cumberland, with a good harbour for ſhipping. It is ſeated between the rivers Irt and Eſk, (which, with the ſea, encompaſs three parts of it). The principal trade is fiſhing. It is 24 miles S. of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated city of Romagna, in the pope's territory, with two academies, ſeveral churches and colleges, and 24 convents. It was formerly a city of great ſplendour, and very conſiderable, but it is now comparatively mean having ſuffered greatly ſince the times of the Romans and Goths (when it ſtood on the Adriatic, and had a celebrated harbour,) by the ſea, withdrawing from it, at leaſt, 3 miles; the houſes are moſtly old and ruinous, and all parts have a melancholy appearance. It ſtill, however, contains about 14,000 inhabitants, and is moſt remarkable, now, for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric, king of the Goths, reſided here, as did, afterwards, the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the ſixth century, when there were three popes at the ſame time, one lived at Ravenna. The mauſoleum of Theodoric is ſtill to be ſeen here; it is remarkable for being covered by a ſingle ſtone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This city is ſeated on the river Montone, 37 miles SE. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome.

Ravenpike-Hill, Lancaſhire, NW. of Bolton.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany, in Weſtphalia, S. of the diſtricts of Minden and Oſnaburg, N. of Paderborn, and E. of Munſter. The ſoil is ſandy, in ſome parts, but, in others, produces corn, flax, and hemp. It takes its name from an ancient caſtle and town, 15 miles SSE. of Oſnaburg, and had formerly counts of its own. It is, at preſent, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and is dependant on the regency of Minden.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. It is well-built, and the public ſtructures are handſome. The inhabitants are partly Proteſtants, and partly Romaniſts, the magiſtracy being ſhared between them. It is ſeated on the river Cheuſs, 15 miles NW. of Lindaw.

Ravenſburn, a river in Kent, which runs into the Thames, between Deptford and Greenwich. *Ravenſcroft*, Cheſhire, NE. of Kinderton.

Ravenſdale, in Louth, Leinſter.

Ravenſden, NE. of Bedford. *Ravenſfield*, Yorkſ. NE. of Rotherham. *Ravenſthorp*, Northamptonſ. near Daventry. *Ravenſworth-Caſtle*, Durham, S. of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. *Ravenſworth-Caſtle*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Richmond. *Raventon*, Lancaſhire, between Wigan and Blackburn. *Ravenwick*, ſee *Renwick*. *Raveſton*, or *Raunſton*, Buckinghamſhire, near Oulney. *Raughton*, Cumb. in Dalſton pariſh, near Roſe Caſtle.

Ravill-Water, a river in Antrim, Ulſter. *Ravilly*, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Ravingham, Norfolk, W. of Hadſco. *Ravingſtondale*, Weſtmorland, W. of Pendragon-Caſtle, near Orton. *Raumur*, Suſſex, N. of Chicheſter. *Raunds*, Northamp. S. of Thrapſton. *Raunſton*, Derbyſhire, SE. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of Brabant, capital of a county of the ſame name, which includes 14 towns and villages. It is ſituated on the S. ſide of the Meuſe, 5 miles WNW. of Grave. Alſo a town of Erzgeburg, and a town of Further Pomerania, both in Upper Saxony.

RAUVER, (ſuppoſed to be the *Hydraſtes* of Alexander) a river of Hindooſtan Proper, which riſes on the borders of Thibet, and falls into the Indus, after having received the united waters of the Chelum and the Chunaub, in the country of Lahore, about 28 miles NE. of Moultan.

Raw, Durham, on the coaſt, near Hartlepool. *Rawcliff*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, S. of Galtres Foreſt. *Rawcliff, Upper* and *Lower*, Lancaſh. on the river Wyre, near Garſtang. *Rawden*, Yorkſ. on the Aire, NW. of Leeds. *Rawmarſh*, Yorkſ. NE. of Rotherham, near the river Dun. *Rawreth*, Eſſex, near Wickford, SE. of Billericay. *Rawſton*, Derbyſhire, SW. of Aſhborn. *Rawſton*, Dorſetſhire, near Pimpern. *Rawthwaite*, Cumberland, S. of Ierby.

Ray, in Donegal, Ulſter.

Raydon, Hampſhire, in the New Foreſt.

Rayeſley, Shropſhire, near Bridgenorth Foreſt.

RAYLEIGH, or RALEIGH, a town in Eſſex, conſiſting chiefly of one broad handſome ſtreet. It is ſituated upon the creek called Hadley-Bay, which parts it from Canvey-Iſland, 13 miles SE. of Chelmsford, and 34 NNE.

REA REA REA

Red-Croſs, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

Red Deer-Park, Lincolnſhire, near the Bithams and Withams. *Reddich*, Cheſhire, 8 miles from Stockport. *Reddich*, Worceſterſhire, near Bromsgrove, with a conſiderable manufactory of needles, wherein upwards of 2000 perſons are employed. *Reddington*, Somerſetſhire, W. of Wivelscomb. *Redford*, Devonſhire, E. of Plymouth-Haven.

REDFORD, EAST. See RETFORD.

Redgate, Rutland, near Uppingham.

Redgate, in Clare, Munſter.

Redgrave, Suffolk, NE. of Buddeſdale, *Redgewell*, Eſſex, SW. of Clare. *Redgwells*, Herts, W. of the Pelhams. *Redhall*, Yorkſ. NE. of Leeds. *Red-Hall*, Yorkſhire, near Yarum. *Redham*, Norfolk, on the Yare, 3 miles from Yarmouth.

REDHEAD, a promontory of Angusſhire, S. of Montroſe. On it are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea.

Red Hill, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Red-Hill, Kent, near Romney-Marſh, *Red-Herſe-Vale*. Warwickſ. a fruitful pleaſant tract, S. of the Avon, and E. of Edghill. It is ſo called from the figure of a horſe, cut on the ſide of a hill, near Tyſoe, out of red-coloured earth, the teaches that form it are cleanſed and kept open by a neighbouring freeholder, who enjoys lands by that ſervice. *Redouſe*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Hampall Priory. *Red-houſe*, NW. of York, on the Ouſe. *Redbugh*, Durham, on the Tyne, near Newcaſtle. *Reding*, Kent, near Appledore. *Redings*, Cheſhire, N. of Altrincham. *Rediſh*, Lancaſ. N. of Stopford. *Redker*, Yorkſ. in Cleveland, S. of the Tees-Mouth. *Redland*, Glouceſterſhire, near Briſtol, in the pariſh of Weſtbury-upon-Trin. *Redlands*, or *Knacker's Hole*, Dorſetſhire, N. of Melcombegis. *Redlane*, Dorſetſhire, half a mile SW. of Todbere. *Redlinch*, Somerſetſhire, 2 miles from Bruton. *Redingfield*, Suffolk, near Eye. *Redlington*, Norfolk, between North-Walſham and the ſea.

Red-Lion, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Redmain, Cumberland, 2 miles NE. of Cockermouth, on the oppoſite ſide of the Derwent, *Redman*, Hants NW. of Weyhill. *Redmarſhall*, Durham, W. of Stockton. *Redmile*, Leiceſterſ. N. of Belvoir-Caſtle. *Redmore Plain*, Leiceſ. 8 miles from Market-Boſworth, the ſcene of the deciſive battle between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, where Richard III. was killed. *Rednall*, Shropſhire, E. of Oſweſtry. *Rednell*, Norfolk, E. of Harlaſton. *Redneſs*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding in Marſhland, on the S. ſide of the river Ouſe.

REDON, a ſmall town in the dept. of Iſle and Vilaine. It ſerves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is ſeated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 W. by S. of Paris.

REDONDE LA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a noted fiſhery for anchovies. It is ſituated on the W. coaſt, 15 miles N. of Tuy.

REDONDO(O), a town of Alentejo.

REDONDOS, a town of Beira.

RED-RUSSIA, or LITTLE RUSSIA, a late province of Poland, E. of Little-Poland: it was formerly governed by its own dukes, but on the deceaſe of the laſt duke, in 1340, king Caſimir laid claim to it by right of conſanguinity, and rendered it, from thence forward, a province of Poland. It included the palatinates of Chelm, Belcz, and Lemburg, and was named Red Ruſſia, from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. See GALICIA.

REDRUTH, a town of Cornwall, ſituated among extenſive tin-works, 12 miles N. by E. of Helſtone, and 262 W. by S. of London. Market diſuſed.

RED-SEA, a ſea celebrated in ancient hiſtory, which extends in a direction from N. to S. dividing Aſia from Arabia. It is ſeparated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the Iſthmus of Suez, and communicates by the Straits of Babelmandel, on the S. with the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean.

Redſham, Great and *Little*, Suffolk, between Halesworth and Beccles. *Redſtone Paſſage*, Worceſterſ. over the Severn, near Hartlebury-Caſtle. *Redſtreet*, Staff. near Talk-on-the-Hill. *Redway*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Redwick*, Glouceſterſ. on the Severn, a hamlet to Henbury, *Redworth*, Durham, between Biſhop-Auckland and Darlington. *Reed*, Suffolk, S. of Bury.

REES, a conſiderable town of Cleves.

Reeth, Yorkſ. near Barnard-Caſtle.

REGEN, a town in the circle of Bavaria, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which riſes on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube near Ratiſbon. It is 40 miles E. of the laſt mentioned city.

REGENSPERG, a handſome town of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on a rock, which is part of Mount Jura, 10 miles NW. of Zurich.

Regill, Weſtmoreland, NE. of Shap.

REGGIO, a large and populous ſea-port

town of Calabria Ultra, with ſome manufactures of ſtockings, gloves, waiſtcoats of ſilk or thread, &c. It contains two colleges and 7 convents, and is ſituated in a country which produces dates, oranges, citrons, with ſome ſugar-canes, on the Strait of Meſſina, 12 miles SSE. of Meſſina, and 190 S. by E. of Naples.

REGGIO, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, included in that of Modena. It was deſtroyed by Alarick, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. In the cathedral are many capital paintings and ſculptures; and the town contains 16 convents. The inhabitants, who are about 18,000, carry on a great trade in ſilk. It is 15 miles WNW. of Modena.

REGINA, a town of Calabria Citra.

REGMALARD, a town in the dept. of the Orne.

REGNY, a town in the dept. of the Rhone, and Loire, 7 miles and a half of Roanne.

REICHENAU, an iſland in the circle of Suabia, in the Zeller Lake, (a branch of the Lake of Conſtance) about 3 miles long and 1 broad. It contains about 1600 inhabitants, all Romaniſts; 3 pariſhes, 1 village, and a celebrated abbey of Benedictines, and abounds with vines and other fruit trees. It is 4 miles W. of the city of Conſtance, and belongs to the biſhop of that place.

REICHENAU, a town in the country of the Griſons, ſeated upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. At this place is a curious wooden bridge of a ſingle arch, covered like that of Schaffhauſen, and conſtructed upon nearly the ſame plan. The ſpan of the arch is 220 feet in length. Reichenau is 7 miles SW. of Coire.

REICHENAU, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria, a town in the Vogtland, Upper Saxony, and a town of Chradim, in Bohemia.

REICHENBACH, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and falls into the river Aar, near Meyringen.

REICHENBACH, a town of Schweidnitz, in Sileſia, with manufactures of linen, canvas, and fuſtian; alſo a town of Veldentz, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

REICHENBACH, a town of Voigtland, in Upper Saxony, the inhabitants of which are moſtly clothiers and dealers in cloth, who dye a moſt beautiful ſcarlet.

REICHENBERG, a town of Boleſlaw, in Bohemia, with a conſiderable manufacture of cloth; alſo a town of Stiria, and a town and caſtle of Catzenelnbogen, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

REICHENFELLS, a town and caſtle of Reuſſen, in Upper Saxony, and a town of Carinthia.

REICHENHALL, a town of Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the Sala, 9 miles SW. of Saltzburg. It has a very rich ſalt ſpring, the water of which is partly boiled here, and partly conveyed by means of leaden pipes, to the diſtance of 12 miles, towards Traunſtein, and there boiled and exported.

REICHENSTEIN, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria; a town of Weſtphalia, belonging to a branch of the houſe of Salm; and a town of Prachalitz, in Bohemia.

REICHSHOFEN, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, 9 miles N. of Haguenau.

REIFFENBERG, a town of Heſſe-Caſſel.

REIFFERSCHEID, a town and county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

REIGNAC, a town in the dept of the Gironde, 9 miles NE. of Blaye.

REILLANNE, a town in the depart. of the Lower Alps.

REIN, a town of Stiria, 9 miles NW. of Gratz, and another town of Stiria, ſituated on the Save, 20 miles SE. of Cilley.

REINECK, a town or ballgraviate in the circle of the Lower Rhine, between Juliers and Cologna, 14 miles NNW. of Coblentz.

REINSBERG, or RHINSBERG, a town in Middle March of Brandenburg.

REITZBERG, a town and county of Weſtphalia, ſubject to Pruſſia.

Reiſt, in Waterford, Munſter.

Relly, near Durham. *Relubas*, Cornw. S. of St. Earth. *Remington*, Northumb. in the barony of Veley, near Craſter.

REMIREMONT, a town in the dept. of the Voſges, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 11 miles SSE. of Epinal.

Remirſton, Norfolk, N. of Hingham. *Remneham*, Berkſhire, near Henly-upon-Thames. *Remney*, or *Rumney*, a river of Wales, which riſes upon the borders of Brecknockſhire, and paſſing along the E. border of Glamorganſhire, which it ſeparates from Monmouthſhire, falls into the Severn a little below Cardiff. *Rempſton*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, E. of Corfe. *Rempſton*, or *Rempeſton*, S. of Nottingham.

REMY, ST. a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles NE. of Arles. A triumphal arch here, and a mauſoleum in the neighbourhood, diſplay the

taſte

tale of the Auguſtan age. The firſt is not entire; but the latter is in the beſt ſtate of preſervation. Alſo a town in the dept. of Puy de Dome; and a town in the dept. of the Marne, 6 miles S. of St. Vitry.

Rendcomb, Glouceſterſ. 6 miles N. of Cirencester. *Rendham*, Suffolk, near Saxmundham. *Rendleſham*, Suffolk, on the river Deven, oppoſite Ufford. *Renden-Dover*, Buckinghamſhire, near Ayleſbury.

RENDSBURG, a ſtrongly-fortified town of Holſtein, containing about 3600 inhabitants. It is ſituated on a canal which communicates with the Baltic, 15 miles W. of Kiel.

RENFREW, a town of Scotland, and the capital of ſhire of the ſame name, with ſome inconſiderable manufactures of thread. The magiſtracy of it is compoſed of a provoſt, 2 bailiffs, and 16 counſellors. It contains, about 260 families, and is ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Clyde, 7 miles W. of Glaſgow.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. and N. by the Frith of Clyde, on the E. by Lanerkſhire, and on the S. and SW. by Ayrſhire. The N. parts towards the Clyde are fertile, with ſome gentle uplands; thoſe to the S. and W. are more barren, mountainous, and mooriſh. This country was the paternal inheritance of the Stuarts, before they aſcended the throne, and ſtill gives title of baron to the Prince of Wales.

Renhold, 6 miles E. of Bedford.

RENNES, an ancient, large, and populous city in the dept. of Iſle and Vilaine, and ci-devant capital of Bretagne, containing 8 pariſh churches beſides the cathedral and ſeveral convents. The inhabitants are eſtimated at 55,000. Its ſtreets, in which are many good houſes, areas, &c. are as ſtraight as a line; but they are in general narrow and dark. The grand quare, in which are the Palace of Juſtice, and the Hotel-de-Ville, is very elegant. It is ſeated on the river Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes.

RENS, or REES, a town of Cologne, ſituated on the Rhine, 5 miles S. of Coblentz. Hard by it, in the Rhine, is to be ſeen the *Konigſtahl*, or *Thronus Regalis*, a very curious piece of antiquity, conſiſting of a round vault, built of free ſtone, and reſting upon 9 ſtone pillars, one of which ſtands in the middle. This vault, which is 60 feet in circumference, is furniſhed above with ſeven ſeats. The aſcent to it is by ſtairs of ſtone, conſiſting of 28 ſteps, and it has two ſtout doors. Here the electors formerly held their conſultations, concerning the election of a king and emperor, previous to the election day at Frankfort, and the election itſelf was ſometimes performed at this place. Henry VII. was elected here, in the year 1308, and in 1388, the Electoral league was eſtabliſhed here. Maximilian I. was the laſt emperor that was brought hither.

RENTI, a town in the dept. of the ſtraits of Calais, ſeated on the river Aa, 9 miles SSW. of St. Omer.

Renton, NE. of Durham. *Renteſcombe*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, a mile W. of Worth. *Renwick*, Cumberl. on the river Raven, near Croglin and Ouſby.

REOLLE, a town in the dept. of Gironde, ſeated on the river Garonne, 25 miles SE. of Bourdeaux.

REORTHE, LA, a town in the dept. of La Vendee.

REPEHAM, a town of Norfolk, trading largely in malt. It is ſeated on the river Eyne, over which it has a ford, 10 miles NW. of Norwich, and 109 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Repham, NE. of Lincoln. *Reppis*, Norfolk, near Ludham. *Reppis*, *N.* and *S.* Norfolk, SE. of Cromer. *Reprin*, Cornwall, NE. of Leſtwithiel. *Repton*, Derbyſhire, NE. of Burton, near the confluence of the Dove and Trent. It had a priory, and was anciently a large town where ſeveral of the Mercian kings were buried.

REQUENA, a town of New Caſtile.

Reſcoſe, Cornw. SE. of Tregony.

RESHD, a populous and commercial city of Perſia, capital of Ghilan, containing about 2000 houſes, but diſperſed without regularity. It is ſituated on a river on or near the SW. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, in lat. 37. 30. N. lon. 50. E.

Reſingham, Northumberland, near the confluence of the Read and the Tyne. It has many inſcriptions, and other remains of antiquity, copied by Sir Robert Cotton and Warburton, and to be ſeen in Camden's hiſtory, from ſome of which it appears that its pagan inhabitants worſhipped a god called MOGON. *Reſkymer*, Cornw. SE. of Helſton.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17. 24. S. lon. 141. 15. W.

Reſton, *N.* and *S.* Linc. SE. of Lowth.

*RETFORD, or REDFORD, EAST, a pretty, large, well-built town of Nottinghamſhire, on the great North-road, and on the E. ſide of the river Idle, over which there is a bridge to Weſt-Retford. The principal trade is in hops and malt.

The

The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield, passes near this place. It is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 144 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. *Redford, West*, communicates with E. Redford, by a stone bridge over the Idle.

RETHEL, a town in the depart. of the Ardennes, formerly capital of a small district, called the Rethelois. It is 20 miles NE. of Rheims, and 108 NNE. of Paris.

RETIMO, a town of the island of Candia, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a harbour, scarcely deep enough at present for small craft, though ships of war were once laid up here. All along the shore there is a rich and beautiful view of gardens, whose fruits are well tasted. The silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, produced here, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, 40 miles W. of Candia.

RETUSARI, a small island in the gulph of Finland, on which the town of Cronstadt stands.

RETZ, a town in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria.

REVEL, a town in the dept of Upper-Garonne, 21 miles NW. of Carcassone.

REVEL, an opulent and well-fortified city of Russia, capital of the government of Revelskoi, formerly one of the Hans Towns. The harbour is spacious and convenient, and a part of the Russian fleet is usually stationed in it. The houses are well built, mostly of brick, and the citizens have very pleasant gardens without the walls. There is a college here with four professors. It is a place of considerable trade, and there are two great fairs every year, in May and September, much frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the Gulf of Finland, partly on a mountain, 144 miles N. of Riga, and 164 WSW. of Peterſburg. Lat. 59. 20. N. lon. 23. 57. E.

REVELLO, a town of Saluzzo, in Piedmont, situated near the Po, on the top of a very high mountain, fortified both by art and nature.

Revely, Northumberland, SW. of Hebborn. *Revely, Great* and *Little*, Huntingdonshire, near Upwood. *Revel's Hall*, Herts, near Ware-Park. *Revelstoke*, Devonshire, near Plympton. *Revet*, Kent, 2 miles and a half NW. of Dover.

REVERO, a town of Mantua.

Reuswick, Cumberland, near Kirk-Oswald. *Reusam*, Northumberland, in the manor of Seaton Delaval.

REUSS, a river of Switzerland, which rises from a lake of Mount St. Gothard, and crossing the canton of Uri, flows through the lake of the cantons to Lucerne, and afterwards falls into the Rhine, 2 miles N. of Killingham, in the county of Baden.

REUSSEN, a princely county in the Vogtland, Upper Saxony, divided among several branches of the house of Reuss.

REUTLINGEN, a free, imperial town of Wirtemberg, in Suabia. It is adorned with one parochial church, an hospital, a grammar-school, and an orphan-house. Both the magistrates and burgesses are Lutherans. It is seated on a small river which runs into the Neckar, 32 miles NNW. of Ulm.

Rew, Dorsetshire, near Buckland-Abbas. *Rewe*, Devonsh. SW. of Bradninch. *Rewley*, in the suburbs of Oxford. *Rey*, a river in Wilts, which runs into the Thames, at Cricklade. *Rey*, Northumb. near Catchaside.

REY, a town of Irac-Agemi, in Persia, under the Macedonian kings called *Europus*, and afterwards *Arsacia*, about 129 miles E. of Amadan. It contained at one time, under the caliphs of Babylon, 100,000 houses, and a great number of mosques, colleges, and other magnificent buildings; but it is now mostly in ruins.

REYGNY, a town in the department of the Rhone and Loire, 7 miles E. of Roanne.

REYNA, a town of Andalusia.

REYNEL, a town in the dept. of the Upper Marne, 13 miles and a half NE. of Chaumont.

REZAN, or RIAZAN, a government of Russia, bounded on the N. by the government of Vladimirskoi; it was formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The country is populous and fertile in corn, and had formerly its own princes. Rezan is the capital.

RHAYADERGOWY, a town of Radnorshire, seated in a hilly country, on the river Wye, 18 miles NW. of Radnor and 177 WNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Rhaytylarfard, Carnarvonshire.

RHE, a very populous island on the W. coast of France, comprised in the dept. of La Vendée, from the coast of which, and that of Lower Charente, it is separated by the Straits of Breton about 7 miles wide. It is about 16 miles in length and three in breadth. Its products are very bitter wine, and abundance of salt. The inhabitants make excellent brandy, and the liquor called *anisette*. Their principal food is fish, and

and ſhell-fiſh are plentiful on the coaſt. The principal town is St. Martin de Rhe.

RHEIMS, a large, ancient, and celebrated city, in the dept. of the Marne, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, who was the firſt duke and peer of France, and always crowned the king. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very curious Gothic ſtructure. In the church of St. Remy, (under the altar of which the corpſe of St. Remiſius is preſerved in a magnificent ſhrine,) was lately kept, *La ſainte Ampoule*, a vial filled with a red, congealed liquor, always uſed in the coronation of the kings of France, who, ſince Clovis, have been ſucceſſively crowned at Rheims. The remains of an amphitheatre, a caſtle, a triumphal arch, and 3 gates of the city, which, to this day, bear the names of Pagan deities, viz. the Sun, Mars, and Ceres, are among the remarkable monuments of the Romans, ſtill preſerved here. Rheims is a long, narrow city, with low houſes, but the grand ſquare is very magnificent. There are conſiderable manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen and ſilk ſtuffs; and their wine and gingerbread are excellent. It is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded by hills, on the river Vele, 75 miles ENE. of Paris.

RHEIN, a town of Pruſſia, 60 miles SE. of Koningſberg.

RHEINTHAL, a valley in Swiſſerland, between the canton of Appenzel and the territory of St. Gall on the one ſide, and the Rhine on the other; about 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 8 in breadth. It is fertile, and produces excellent wine. The inhabitants, who are about 13,000, are partly Proteſtants and partly Romanſts, and are governed by a bailiff who is appointed, alternately, by the cantons of Zurich, Lucern, Schweitz, Glarus, Uri, Underwalden, Zug, and Berne.

RHEINWALD, a valley in the country of the Griſons, about 20 miles in length. It is ſo called from the Hynder Rhine, which riſes on Mount Vogelſberg, and runs through the valley.

RHENEN, a town of Utrecht, ſituated on the river Leck, 20 miles NNE. of Bois le Duc.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which riſes in three ſtreams, in the Griſon Alps, which unite into one. The principal branch deſcends from the mountain of St. Gothard, and paſſes through the lakes of Conſtance and Zell. After it has croſſed part of Germany and the Netherlands, watering Baſil, Huninguen, Straſburg, Worms, Mentz, Coblentz, Bonne, Cologne, Duſſeldorf, Rees, Emmerick, &c. it divides itſelf into two branches, one of which preſerves the name of the Rhine, and loſes itſelf in the ſands W. of Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, or Leck, and falls into the Merwe, 5 miles NW. of Dordrecht.

RHINE, LOWER, a circle of the empire of Germany, bounded by the circles of Weſtphalia, Upper Rhine, Franconia, Suabia, and by the duchy of Luxemburg, and France. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, and ſome ſmaller ſtates. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE, LOWER, a depart. of France, having the Rhine to the E. and forming the northern part of the ci-devant Alſace. Straſburg is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a dept. of France, S. of the dept. of the Lower Rhine. Colmer is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of the empire of Germany, divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. The lower part comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Heſſe-Caſſel, Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and Heſſe-Rhinfeldt; the counties of Naſſau, Solms, Hanau, Iſenburg, Seine, Wied, Wingeſtein, Aatzfield, and Waldeck, with the abbeys of Fulda and Hirſchfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlar. The upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine lies to the W. of that river, and comprehends the biſhoprics of Baſle, Straſburg, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux ponts; the counties of Sponheim, Sarbruck, Falkenſtein, and Linange, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. The ſummoning princes are the biſhop of Worms and the elector palatine.

RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE. See PALATINATE.

RHINEBERG, a town of Cologne, ſituated on the Rhine, 44 miles NNW. of Cologne. It was taken by the allies in 1703, and afterwards diſmantled.

RHINEBRUCK, a town of Treves, ſituated on the Rhine.

RHINECK, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the Rheinthal, ſeated on the Rhine, near its junction with the Lake of Conſtance.

RHINFELDT, or RHEINFELDEN, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Auſtrian Suabia, the beſt of the four foreſt towns. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the Rhine,

over which it has a handſome bridge, 9 miles SSE. of Baſle.

RHINFALS, a town, fortreſs, and county of Catzenelnbogen, in the circle of Upper Rhine, near St. Goar, and 15 miles S. of Coblentz. It is built on a craggy rock, and commands the whole breadth of the Rhine. Veſſels that paſs here are obliged to pay a conſiderable toll.

RHINLAND, a diſtrict of S. Holland, which lies on both ſides the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

RHINTHAL. See RHEINTHAL.

RHIN ZABERN, or SAVERNE, a town of Spire, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. and E. by Maſſachuſets, on the S. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by Connecticut. Theſe limits comprehend what has generally been called Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations. It is divided into 5 counties, which contain 29 townſhips. It is as healthful as any part of N. America, but is principally a country for paſture, and not for grain, the farmers here, raiſing great numbers of the fineſt and largeſt neat cattle in America. They alſo export large quantities of excellent butter and cheeſe. In the rivers and bays are plenty of cod, halibut, mackarel, and other fiſh, to the amount of more than 70 different kinds. Providence and Newport are the two chief towns. About 600 veſſels enter and clear annually, at the different ports of this ſtate.

RHODE ISLAND, an iſland of N. America, in the ſtate of the ſame name. It is about 13 miles long from N. to S. and 4 miles wide, and is divided into three townſhips, Newport, Portſmouth, and Middleton. The ſoil is of a ſuperior quality. This iſland is a noted reſort of invalids from the ſouthern climates. It is exceedingly pleaſant and healthful, and celebrated for its fine women, ſo that travellers have called it, with propriety, the Eden of America.

RHODES, an iſland of Aſia, on the S. ſide of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the ſoil is extremely fertile in excellent corn, from the numerous ſprings which water it, although it is, in itſelf, dry and ſandy, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the reſidence of the knights of Jeruſalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got poſſeſſion of it. The principal town is of the ſame name, and is an archbiſhop's ſee; it has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers. Here, in all probability, ſtood the famous Coloſſus, a ſtatue of bronze, 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the old world, for a ſhip, with all its ſails, might paſs between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake, 56 years after it was firſt erected; and when the Saracens became maſters of this iſland in the year 665, near 900 years after its fall, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jeruſalem took it from the Saracens in the year 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Greeks and other Chriſtians are obliged to live in the ſuburbs. The number of inhabitants, in the whole iſland, is eſtimated at about 36,500. Lat. 36. 24. N. lon. 28. 25. E.

Rhodes, Lancaſhire, NW. of Manchester. *Rhodley*, Northumberland, near Morpeth.

RHONE, a large river of France, which riſes in the Alps, at the eaſtern extremity of the Valais, flows through the lake and city of Geneva, and ſeparating the departments of Mont-Blanc and Iſere from that of Ain, it flows to Lyons, Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles, below which it empties itſelf into the Mediterranean by ſeveral mouths.

RHONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, bounded on the E. by the river Rhone, and on the W. by the departments of the Puy de Dome and the Allier. It is compoſed of the ci-devant Lyonnois, Forez, and Beaujolois. Lyons is the capital.

RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, a dept. of France, E. of the dept. of Gard, from which it is ſeparated by the river Rhone, and on the N. by the Venaiſſin. It is formed of the weſtern part of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhos Fair, Cardiganſhire.

RHYNDS, or RINNS, of GALLOWAY, the weſtern diviſion of Wigtonſhire, in Scotland, almoſt entirely cut off from the remainder of the county by Loch Ryan and Glenluce-Bay.

RHYNEY. See RUMNEY.

RIALEXA, or REALEJO, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua, ſeated on a bay of the South Sea, at the mouth of a ſmall river of the ſame name, 18 miles NW. of Leon. Here is a good harbour; but the air is very unwholeſome, on account of the moraſſes.

Riall, Northumb. SW. of Kirkheaton. *Riall*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Headon.

RIAZAN. See REZAN.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the beſt wine in Spain, 23 miles NE. of Tuy.

RIBADEO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a fine harbour, defended by two caſtles. It is ſituated near the mouth of the river Eo, 15 miles NE. of Mondonedo.

RIBAGNAC, a town in the dept. of the Dordonne.

RIBAUVILLER, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, 7 miles and a half N. of Colmar.

Ribbesford, Worceſterſ. a mile S. of Bewdley.

RIBBLE, a river which riſes in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, runs acroſs Lancaſhire, and falls into the Iriſh ſea, a few miles below Preſton.

Ribby Cumwray, Lancaſ. in Kirham pariſh, Amounderneſs. *Ribcheſter*, Lanc. on the Ribble, NE. of Preſton; it was once a very conſiderable town of the Danes and Saxons, as well as a ſtation of the Romans.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, or ST. JAGO, a town in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape-de-Verd Iſlands, with a good harbour: it is ſituated between 2 high mountains, on the only river in the iſland, which runs only about a league in its whole courſe. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor; and contains a cathedral, two convents, and between 4 and 500 houſes. The latter, except the governor's, are only of one ſtory, and are covered with branches and leaves of the cocoa-nut trees. Lat. 15. 0. N. lon. 23. 24. W.

RIBEMONT, a town in the department of Aiſne, ſeated upon an eminence, near the river Oiſe, ſeven miles SE. of St. Quentin.

Ribleton, Lancaſhire, near Preſton.

RIBNITZ, a town of Mecklenburg.

Riborough, Great and *Little*, Norfolk, on the river Winſder, SE. of Fakenham. *Ribſton-Hall*, Yorkſ. E. of Knareſborough. *Ribton*, Cumb. 4 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 4 E. of Workington, on the oppoſite bank of the Derwent. *Riby*, Lincolnſ. near the Limberghs. *Richal*, Yorkſ. near Selby. *Richborough*, Kent, near Sandwich.

Richardſtown, in Kildare, Leinſter.

RICHLAND, a county of S. Carolina.

RICHELIEU, a town in the depart. of Indre and Loire, founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1637. The ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line, and it contains a handſome ſquare, with an elegant palace and extenſive park. It is ſeated on the rivers Amable and Vide, 9 miles E. of Loudun, and 152 SW. of Paris.

Rich Hill, in Armagh, Ulſter.

Richell, Eſſex, NW. of Hatfield-Regis.

RICHENVFIR, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, 6 miles NNW. of Colmar.

Richmond, a populous village in Surry, anciently called *Sheen*, but Henry VII. gave it the name of Richmond, from that diſtrict in Yorkſhire, whereof he had been earl. Here was a palace the favourite reſidence of Queen Elizabeth, and in which ſhe cloſed her illuſtrious career; it is ſtill diſtinguiſhed by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in the ſummer ſeaſon, are open to the public; and in theſe is a noble obſervatory, built by the late Sir W. Chambers in 1769. In this, among other fine inſtruments, are particularly to be noticed a mural arch of 140 degrees and 8 feet radius; a zenith ſector of 12 feet; a tranſit inſtrument of 8 feet, and a 10 feet reflector by Herſchel. The preſent palace, which is finely ſituated, is a very plain edifice, built by the Duke of Ormond, who had obtained a grant of ſome lands about Richmond from King William III.; but, on that duke's attainder, it devolved to the crown. An elegant ſtone bridge, of 5 ſemicircular arches, was erected over the Thames here, in 1777. Near this village alſo is an extenſive royal park. It is 9 miles WSW. of London.

Richmond Hill, its ſummit is a moſt delightful ſpot, commanding a truly beautiful, luxuriant, and diverſified proſpect, (deſervedly celebrated by the ſweet poet, "who ſung the ſeaſons and their change," by Dr. Smollett, and by other writers of genius, "ſenſibly alive to the beauties of nature,") of the

"Enchanting vale of Thames,"

with the royal palaces, magnificent ſeats, glittering towns, charming pleaſure-grounds, hills, groves, ſwelling lawns, meadows, paſture grounds, corn-fields, &c. &c. on its banks. The landſcape from this favourite ſituation, exhibits a picture of the moſt elegant ſimplicity, nature decorated with the greateſt neatneſs, the moſt exquiſite embelliſhments of rural ſcenery; in ſhort, an elyſium, charming the eye with undeſcribable variety. It takes in a view, more or leſs diſtant of the city of London, of Windſor Caſtle, Hampton Court, Peterſham, Eſher, Ham, Harrow, Highgate, Hampſtead, with other parts of Middleſex and Surry.

RICHMOND, a large town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, containing many handſome houſes, built of free-ſtone, with a flouriſhing manufactory of yarn ſtockings, and of woollen knit caps for ſeamen. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Swale, over which it has a ſtone bridge, 40 miles NW. of York, and 230 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

RICHMOND, a town of N. America, capital of the ſtate of Virginia. It has an elegant ſtate-houſe, and ſtands on the N. ſide of James River, at the foot of ſome falls, which are ſeven miles in length; to obviate the inconvenience of which, a canal has been lately undertaken. It is 60 miles N. by W. of Williamſburg.

RICHMOND, a town of Rhode Iſland, and of Staten Iſland, New York; alſo a town of the iſland of St. Vincent, in the Weſt Indies; and a county in the reſpective States of S. Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia.

RICHMONDSHIRE, a diſtrict in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, included in the duchy of Lancaſter. It was formerly a county of itſelf, and contains many towns and villages. Alan, one of William the Conqueror's generals, was rewarded with this earldom, including all the NW. part of Yorkſhire, towards Lancaſhire. He built a large caſtle here, the tower whereof yet ſtands. It abounds in romantic ſituations, and is noted for the neatneſs and induſtry of the inhabitants, who manufacture knit ſtockings and other coarſe goods. Many lead mines are wrought in this diſtrict, of which Richmond is the capital town.

Richmondton, Linc. near Boſton. *Richa*, Monm. on the Ebwith, W. of Caerleon. *Rickardſcot*, Staff. W. of the Penk, by Coppinhall. *Rickerby*, Cumb. near Carliſle. *Rickinghall, Upper* and *Lower*, Suffolk, near Botteſdale. *Ricklemarſh*, Kent, by Blackheath. *Rickling*, Eſſex, N. of Quendon.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordſhire, ſituated in a low, black, moriſh ſoil, on a river from Cheſham that runs into the Coln here, together with the Gade, (altogether forming a rich pool of water, to which its name, Rickmearſworth, in old records ſeems to allude,) 9 miles SSW. of St. Alban's, and 18 NW. of London. A conſiderable market for wheat (which is brought hither from the ſeveral mills on its ſtreams) on Saturday.

Rickneſs, Hertfordſ. N. of Ware Park. *Rickton*, Shropſ. on the Rea, near N. Cleubury. *Ricot*, Oxf. 3 miles SW. of Tame. *Ridale*, or *Riſdale*, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Swale below Richmond. *Riddings*, Cheſhire, near Altringham. *Riddleſton, E.* and *W.* NE. and N. of Keighley. *Ride*, Iſle of Wight, oppoſite Portſmouth and Goſport. *Ride*, Kent, near Harty, in Sheppey Iſle. *Rideniſſe*, Glouc. in Nibley pariſh. *Ridſen*, Warw. N. of Kenilworth-Chaſe. *Ridge*, Cheſhire, near Macclesfield. *Ridge*, Herts, near S. Mims. *Ridge*, Staffordſhire, near Bloreheath. *Ridge-Hall*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Ridge-Hill*, Herts, near Barnet Common. *Ridge-Lane*, Warw. in the pariſhes of Oldbury and Merevale. *Ridgemond*, Bedfordſhire, E. of Woburn. *Riding*, Durham, between Kibbleſworth and Urpeth. *Ridlambope*, Durham, near Blanchland in Durham. *Ridley*, a river in Northumberland. *Ridley*, Cheſhire, near Bunbury and Ridley-Pool. *Ridley*, Kent, 3 miles and a half N. of Wrotham. *Ridley-Hall*, Northumb. by Beltingham. *Ridley-Hall*, Northumb. W. of Allanton. *Ridlington*, Rutl. NW. of Uppingham. *Ridmarley*, Worceſ. S. of Malvern-Hills. *Ridmer*, or *Redmire*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Midlam. *Ridware-Hampſtall*, Staff. on the Blythe, between Rugeley and Yoxal. *Ridgeware-Hall* and *Pipe*, and *Ridware-Maveſtin*, Staff. near the Trent. *Riecheſter*, Northumberl. an old ſtation, the capital of the Otadini, and the Bremanium of the Romans. *Rie-Hall*, Eſſex, near Clavering.

RIETBERG, a town and county, about 18 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Ems, 12 miles WNW. of Padeborn.

RIETI, a town of Spoletto, ſeated near the Lake Rieti, 37 miles NE. of Rome.

RIEUX, the name of a town in the reſpective departments of Upper Garonne, Morbihan, Ille and Vilaine, Aude, and Lower Alps.

RIEZ, a town in the department of the Lower Alps. It is a ſmall, populous place, but was formerly much larger than it is at preſent. It is 35 miles NE. of Aix.

RIGA, a large, populous, and opulent city of Ruſſia, capital of the government of Riga, or Livonia. Next to Peterſburgh, it is juſtly conſidered as the moſt commercial town in the whole empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are reſident in the town; but thoſe of the Engliſh factory enjoy the greateſt ſhare of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, maſts, leather, tallow, &c.; its principal imports are ſalt, cloth, ſilks, wine,

wine, grocery wares, and ſalted herrings. The maſts grow moſtly in the diſtricts which border on the Dnieper, and are ſent up that river to a landing-place, from which they are tranſported to the Duna; but they can only paſs the laſt-mentioned river in the ſpring, or about three weeks after the ſnow begins to melt, on account of the numerous ſhoals. They are then formed into floats of from 50 to 200 pieces, uſually from 70 to 80 feet in length, and deſcend the ſtream to Riga. The hemp, which is brought from the Ukraine and Poland, employs two years in its paſſage to Riga. It is conveyed in barks of from 2 to 300 tons burden. Within the fortifications are about 9000 inhabitants, and in the ſuburbs 15,000, excluſive of a garriſon of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge over the Dwina, or Duna, 40 feet in breadth, and 2600 in length. In the winter, when the ice ſets in, this bridge is taken to pieces and removed, and in the ſpring it is replaced. Riga was finally obliged to ſubmit to Peter the Great, in 1710. It is 5 miles from the mouth of the Duna, and 160 NE. of Konigſberg. Lat. 56. 58. N. lon. 24. 25. E.

RIGA, GOVERNMENT OF, now called Rizſkoi. See LIVONIA.

Rigby, Yorkſhire, SW. of Pontefract. *Righton*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Burlington.

RIGNAC, a town in the depart. of the Aveiron, 12 miles WNW. of Rhodez.

RIGNEY, a town in the reſpective departments of the Doubs, the Aube, and the Indre and Loire.

Rigſby, Lincolnſ. near Alford. *Rigton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Otley. *Rigton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Wetherby. *Riball*, Rutland, on the river Gwaſh, near Caſterton. *Rill*, Devonſhire, near Exmouth.

RILLY, a town in the depart. of the Marne, 6 miles S. of Rheims.

RILSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk, ſituated on the Sem, 52 miles WSW. of Kurſk.

Rillington, Yorkſ. E. of New Malton. *Rilſton*, Yorkſ. in Burnſal pariſh. *Rimington*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Coln.

RIMINI, anciently ARIMINIUM, a city of Italy, in Romagna, chiefly remarkable for many remains of antiquity, among which are a triumphal arch, erected to Auguſtus, part of an amphitheatre, and ſome ſtones with inſcriptions. It is ſeated on the river Marecchia, (the harbour of which is now ſo choked up with ſand, as ſcarcely to admit of ſmall barks) at ſome diſtance from the coaſt of the Adriatic, the ſea having receded from it, in lat. 44. 7. N.

RIMMEGEN, or REMISH, a town of Luxemberg, ſituated on the Moſelle, 24 miles NNE. of Thionville.

RIMONT, a town in the dept. of the Arriege.

Rimpton, Somerſ. SE. of the Camels. *Rimſcomb*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Rimſwell*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Roſs.

Rinabally, in Cork, Munſter, about 3 miles S. of Carrigaline.

Rinborough, Yorkſ. SE. of Hornſey.

RINCOPING, or RINGKIOBING, a conſiderable ſea-port town of Ripen, in North Jutland, ſituated on the W. coaſt, in lat. 56. 7. N.

RINDOMS, a town of Catalonia, 11 miles NW. of Tarragona.

Rinegonagh, in Waterford, Munſter. *Rinfad*, a promontory which forms the E. of Killough-Bay, in Down, Ulſter.

Ringay, a river in Cheſhire.

Ringdufferin, in Down, Ulſter.

Ringfield, Suffolk, S. of Beccles.

Ringhaddy, in Down, Ulſter, N. of Killeleagh, on the ſide of Strangford Lake, is noted for its oyſters.

Ringland, Norfolk, near Taverham. *Ringleſton*, Kent, near Doddington. *Ringleton*, Kent, in Woodneſborough pariſh. *Ringmer*, Suſſex, NE. of Lewes. *Ringmere-Pit*, Norfolk, near Thetford and Kilverſton, a remarkable pool of 6 or 7 acres in extent, in form of an amphitheatre. *Rings*, Kent, near Woldham.

Ringroan, in Cork, Munſter.

Ringſhall, Bucks, in Ivingo pariſh. *Ringſhall*, Suffolk, SW. of Needham.

RINGSTED, a ſmall town and bailiwick of Zealand, in Denmark, in the great church of which ſeveral kings, queens, &c. lie buried, as Waldemar I. Waldemar II. Erick the Saint, Duke Knute the Saint, and other perſons of diſtinction. It is 29 miles SW. of Copenhagen.

Ringſted, Northamp. on the Nen, N. of Higham Ferrers. *Ringſtead*, Dorſetſhire, on the coaſt, NE. of Weymouth. It is divided into Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle, and is 2 miles S. of Oſmington. *Ringſted, Great* and *Little, Sts. Andrews* and *Peter*, Norfolk, N. of Snetſham, and near Houghton. *Ringwold*, Kent, near the ſea, five miles NE. of Dover.

RINGWOOD, a town of New Jerſey.

RINGWOOD, a pretty large, thriving town of Hampſhire, full of good houſes. It trades chiefly in leather, worſted knit ſtockings, druggets, and narrow cloths, and is ſituated on or near the Avon, 30 miles SW. of Wincheſter, and 91 SW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Rinmore, Devonſh. near Bigbery and

Hope-Key. *Rinſell*, Eſſex, near Danbury.

*RINTELN, a town of Shawenburg, in Weſtphalia, with a univerſity, ſituated on the Weſer, 9 miles SSE. of Minden.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Terra Firma, which riſes almoſt under the equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, between Carthagena and St. Martha, in lon. 74. 40. W.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. and falls into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 11. 0. N.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Braſil, which runs into the ſea in lat. 5. 45. S.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Jamaica, on the N. coaſt, which runs into the ſea, in lat. 18. 13. N. lon. 76. 14. W. alſo a town of Fernambuco, in Braſil.

RIO JANEIRO, a river of S. America, which riſes in the mountains W. of Braſil, and running E. through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean at the city of Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, a captainſhip of Braſil, ſo called from the river Janeiro, which runs through the middle of it. The rivers in this juriſdiction are but few, and only two of them large, on the banks of which the natives have many villages. At the mouth of the Janeiro, is ſituated the city of Rio de Janeiro, or St. Sebaſtian, its capital.

RIO DE JANEIRO. See ST. SEBASTIAN.

RIOM, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, 8 miles N. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris.

RIO NEGRO, a conſiderable river of S. America, which runs from near the river Oronoko, or one of its branches, in New Grenada, to the river Amazon, which it enters at or near Fort Rio Negro, ſituated in the government of Peru, in lat. about 3. 15. S. and lon. 62. 14. W.

RIO SECO, a town of Beira, on the borders of Spain and a town of Leon.

RIOBAMBA, a juriſdiction of Quito, in S. America. Its productions and manufactures excel all the reſt of the provinces of Peru. The whole country, indeed, is full of gold and ſilver mines. Its capital, of the ſame name, is about 90 miles S. of Quito.

RIOLI, a town of Capitanata.

RIOM, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, 8 miles N. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris; and a town in the dept. of the Cantal.

RIONS, a town in the dept. of Gironde, 15 miles SE. of Bourdeaux.

RIPA TRANSONE, a town of Ancona.

RIPAILLE, a town in the dept. of Mount Blanc, ſituated on the S. ſide of the lake of Geneva.

Ripe, Suſſex, SE. of Laughton.

RIPEN, a town (formerly very flouriſhing) and dioceſe of N. Jutland, ſituated on the W. coaſt, containing two colleges, a public library, and ſome trade in grain, horned cattle, horſes, &c. The harbour, (which will only admit of ſmall veſſels) lies at the mouth of the river Nipſaa, in lat. 55. 19. N.

Ripingale, Linc. near Bourn. *Ripl*, Worceſterſ. N. of Tewkeſbury.

*RIPLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, noted for its plentiful production of liquorice. It is ſeated on the river Nyd, over which it has a bridge, 4 miles NW. of Knareſborough, and 211 N. by W. of London. Mark. on Friday.

Ripley, Derbyſhire, in Pentridge pariſh. *Ripley*, Hants. in Sopley pariſh. *Ripley*, Kent, 4 miles and a half S. of Sandwich. *Ripley*, Surry, in Send pariſh. *Ripley-Court*, Kent, in Weſtwell pariſh. *Riplington*, Hants, NW. of Maple-Durham. *Riplington*, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth. *Riponden*, Yorkſ. SW. of Halifax. *Ripple*, Eſſex, E. of Barking. *Ripplingham*, Yorkſ. NW. of Hull.

*RIPPON, a well-built, populous town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market-place, reckoned by ſome the fineſt ſquare of the kind in England, and adorned with a curious obeliſk. It had once a flouriſhing woollen manufactory, and is ſtill a ſtaple for wool, which is bought up here every week by the clothiers of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. but it is moſt noted for its manufacture of hardware, particularly ſpurs. Its magnificent church, adorned with 3 lofty ſpires, is both parochial and collegiate, (having a dean and chapter, and ſending a proctor to the convocation of the province of York) and is the only one that is ſo in England except that of Southwell, in Nottinghamſhire. Before the conqueſt, and ſome time after it, this place was governed by elders and a chief magiſtrate, called a wakeman or watchman. A conſiderable number of Saxon coins were found here in the year 1695, particularly the braſs coins called ſticcas, 8 whereof made a penny. A navigable canal comes up to the town. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Ure, or Aire, over which it has 2 ſtone bridges, 28 miles NW. of York, and 218 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday. Fairs on Thurſday after June 24, Thurſday after March 21, on May 12, the firſt Thurſday in June, on Holy

Holy Thurſday, and on the firſt Thurſday after Auguſt 22, and November 22.

Ripton, Abbot's, and *Ripton King's*, N. and NE. of Huntingdon. *Riſborough*, Yorkſ. SW. of Pickering.

RIQUIER, a town in the depart. of Somme, 5 miles NE. of Abbeville.

RISBOROUGH, MONKS, a town of Buckinghamſ. 7 miles S. of Ayleſbury and 37 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Riſborough, Prince's, Bucks, near Hamden-Magna. *Riſbury*, Heref. SE. of Leominſter. *Riſby*, Linc. near Burton-upon-Trent. *Riſby*, Suffolk, NW. of Bury. *Riſby*, Yorkſ. NW. of Hull. *Riſel*, Monmouthſ. NW. of Newport. *Riſbungles*, Suffolk, N. of Debenham. *Riſing* or *Riſingham*, Northumb. SE. of Hexham. *Riſingarth*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Riſington, Great, Little*, and *Wick*, S. of Stow-on-the-Would. *Riſkington*, Linc. N. of Sleaford. *Riſkins*, or *Piercy Lodge*, Bucks, near Colnbrook. *Riſley*, Bedfordſ. near Swineſhead. *Riſley*, Derbyſ. on the E. waſh, near Sandiacre, E. of Derby. *Riſley*, Lancaſh. N. of Warrington. *Riſlip*, Middl. between Uxbridge and Pinner. *Riſſingdale*, ſee *Ravingſtondale*. *Riſton*, Somerſetſ. near Taunton.

RITBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name.

Ritherſthorp, NW. of Northampton. *Riton*, Warwickſh. near Weſton. *Riton*, Yorkſ. near Old Malton. *Riton-upon-Dunſmore*, Warwickſ. has a bridge over the Avon, NE. of Stoneley-Abbey.

RIVA, a town and river of Tirol.

RIVADEO. See RIBADEO.

RIVALTA, a town of Milan; and a town of Piedmont.

Rivaulx, Yorkſ. by Helmeſley. *Rivenhall*, Eſſex, by Witham. *River*, and its *Park*, Suſſex, NW. of Petworth. *Riverhead*, Kent, by Sevenoaks. *Riverhill*, Kent, SE. of Sevenoaks. *Rivers*, Kent, NW. of Dover. *Riverſhall*, Eſſex, between Boxted and Dedham.

Riverſtown, in Galway, Connaught. *Riverſtown*, in Cork, Munſter, near Glanmire.

RIVESALTES, a town in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, 6 miles NNW. of Perpignan.

RIVOLI, a town of Piedmont; and a town in the Veroneſe.

Rixton, Lancaſ. near Ribcheſter.

ROA, a town in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the Duero.

Road, Somerſetſ. *Roadgate*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Helenſford. *Roadnook*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale. *Roake*, Oxfordſ. a hamlet, partly in Benſington pariſh.

ROANNE, a town in the department of Rhone and Loire, ſeated on the river Loire. It is a convenient ſtaple for merchandiſe ſent from Lyons, down the Loire, and by the canal of Briare, into the Seine, and thence to Paris, Orleans, &c. Roanne is 45 miles NW. of Lyons, and 210 SSE. of Paris.

ROANOAK, an iſland near the coaſt of N. Carolina, at the entrance into Albemarle Sound. Lat. 35. 50. N.

ROANOAK, a long, rapid river of N. America, (formed in the ſouthern part of Virginia) by 2 principal branches; namely, Staunton River, which riſes in Virginia, and Dan River, which riſes in N. Carolina. This river is ſubject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for ſhallops only, about 60 or 70 miles. It enters, by ſeveral mouths, into the W. end of Albemarle Sound.

Robarns, Surry, near E. and W. Horſley.

ROBBEN ISLAND, called ſometimes in Engliſh charts, Penguin Iſland, a barren ſandy iſland, about 6 miles in circumference, at the entrance into Falſe-Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33. 50. S. lon. 18. 22. E.

Robb's-Croſs, Northumb. in Readſdale. *Robert's-Caſtle*, Yorkſh. near Knareſborough. *Robert's-Hall*, Lanc. E. of Hornby-Caſtle.

Robert's-Town, in Kildare, Leinſter. It is the ſtage between Sallins and Rathangan, on the Grand Canal, 21 miles from Dublin.

ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY, a large populous village, ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, on the coaſt of the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, between Scarborough and Whitby. It is about one mile broad, and conſiſts chiefly of fiſhermen, who ſupply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all ſorts of fiſh in their ſeaſon; they have alſo well-boats, wherein are kept large quantities of crabs, lobſters, &c.

Robin-Hood's-Butts, Yorkſ. two hills SW. of Robin-Hood's Bay. *Robin-Hood's-Well*, Yorkſ. between Pontefract and Doncaſter.

ROBINSON, a county of N. Carolina.

Robley-Heath, Herts, N. of Welwin. *Robſſay*, Dorſetſ. in Marſhwood-Vale and Whitchurch pariſh. *Roborough*, Devonſ. E. of Torrington. *Robrindale*, Lancaſhire, SE. of Hornby-Caſtle. *Roby*, Lanc. SE. of Weſt Darby. *Rocadyne*, Shropſ. near Wellington.

ROCCA-D'ANFO, a town in the Breſciano.

ROCCA, a town of Lavora, in Naples; a town of Iſtria; and a ſmall iſland in the Weſt-Indies, about 9 leagues W. of Orchilla. Alſo a town of Venetian Iſtria, and a town of Tuſcany, Friuli, Genoa, and Urbino Monaco, and two of Parma; a town of Calabria Ultra, near which is a celebrated coral fiſhery; a town of Abruzzo Citra, 2 towns of Lavora, 2 of Principato Citra, 1 of Baſilicata, 1 of Moliſo, and 1 of Calabria Citra.

ROCCA-MONSENA, a town of Lavora.

ROCCA-VECCHIA, a town of Lavora.

Roch, Cornwall, NW. of Leſtwithiel.

Roch, Worceſ. S. of the Foreſt of Wire.

Roch Abbey, Yorkſ. W. Riding, SE. of Rotherham, was ſituated among woods and rocks; in one of which is a cave, ſaid to have had a ſubterraneous paſſage formerly to a monaſtery in Tickhill Caſtle, about two miles diſtant. One ſide of the building, with ſome pillars and arches yet remain. Here is a neighbouring quarry, the ſtone whereof (called Roch Abbey ſtone) is ſo white and ſo beautiful, that maſons prize it above all others.

Rechcounel, in W. Meath, Leinſter, E. of Mullingar. *Rochdale*, in Louth, Leinſter.

Roch Court, Hants, by Fareham.

* ROCHDALE, a large, populous town in Lancaſhire, ſituated in a vale on the river Roche, ſurrounded by hills which abound in coals; it has flouriſhing manufactures of hats, bays, ſerges, and other woollen and cotton goods. Its manufactures, which have been much improved of late years, extend 8 or 10 miles N. of the town, which is 55 miles WSW. of York, and 195 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

ROCHDOWN, a town of Kentucky.

Roche, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Irwell, at Pilkington Park, 3 miles SE. of Bolton.

ROCHE, a town of Savoy, with ſome trade in the tanning of leather and the making of ſhoes.

ROCHE, LA, an ancient town of Luxemburg, the capital of a county which comprehends 51 towns and villages. It is ſituated upon the Ourte, (with a caſtle on a rock, which commands the city, 28 miles S. of Liege. Alſo a town in the reſpective departments of the Correze, Seine and Oiſe, Nievre, Upper Loire, Puy de Dome, Higher Alps, Doubs, N. Coaſts, Upper Vienne, and 2 in the dept. of Dordogne.

ROCHE BERNARD, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, ſeated on the river Vilaine, 23 miles SSE. of Vannes.

ROCHE-CHOUART, a town in the department of Upper Vienne, 18 miles S. by W. of Limoges, and 183 S. by W. of Paris.

ROCHEFORT, a conſiderable ſea-port in the dept. of Lower Charente, with a deep commodious harbour, well ſheltered from all hurricanes. Here are alſo vaſt barracks, an armory, excellent docks, magazines, &c. for building, careening, and refitting ſhips of war, with a marine academy. The ſtreets are uniformly broad, and in ſtraight lines, and the houſes low, but regular. It is ſuppoſed to contain 10,000 inhabitants, but the air is unwholeſome, and the water of bad quality. It was founded by Louis XIV. in 1664, and is ſituated on the river Charente, about 6 leagues from its mouth, 21 miles S. by E. of Rochelle, and 127 SW. of Paris.

ROCHEFORT, a town of Luxemburg, capital of a conſiderable county, and of Neufchatel, in Switzerland; alſo a town in the reſpective departments of the Puy de Dome, Drome, Mayne and Loire, Morbihan, Seine, and Oiſe, and Jura.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, LA, a town in the dept. of Charente, 12 miles NE. of Angouleme.

ROCHELLE, a celebrated ſea-port town in the dept. of Lower Charente, before the revolution, the capital of Aunis, Its harbour is ſafe but not very deep, and the entrance to it is narrow. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants. It has 5 gates; the houſes are moſtly ſupported by piazzas, under which perſons may walk in all weathers; and the ſtreets, in general, are as ſtraight as a line. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade to the French colonies in Africa and America, eſpecially in the articles of wines, brandy, ſugar, ſalt, paper, linen, and ſerges. In 1628. Louis XIII. took this town from the Huguenots, after a ſiege of 13 months. To prevent the Engliſh throwing in ſuccours by ſea, Cardinal Richelieu conſtructed a prodigious mole acroſs the mouth of the haven, 4482 feet in extent. Rochelle is ſeated on the ocean, 67 miles N. by E. of Nantes, and 220 SW. of Paris.

ROCHE POSAY, a town in the dept. of the Vienne, ſeated on the river Creuſe; it is chiefly remarkable for its mineral waters.

* ROCHESTER, an ancient, but *little* city of Kent, believed to have been a Roman ſtation, from the bricks in the wall, and the Roman coins and other antiquities

tiquities that have been found here. It was formerly much larger than at preſent, having now only one pariſh church, beſides the cathedral; but it once had another, and of later times has been gradually increaſing by the addition of ſome new houſes and ſtreets on the high ſide of the town. It conſiſts chiefly of one principal ſtreet, which is paved. The houſes are generally inhabited by tradeſmen and inn-keepers; no ſort of manufactory being carried on here. It has two free-ſchools, the one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is here alſo an alms-houſe for ſix poor travellers, who are ſupplied with a ſupper, a bed, and breakfaſt, and with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to ſtay no longer than one night; and it is remarkable, that an inſcription over the door intimates, that "rogues and proctors are excepted." The narrow ſtone bridge over the Medway, conſiſting of 21 arches, was built in the reign of Edward III. partly at the expence of Sir John Cobham and Sir Robert Knolles, out of the ſpoils they had taken in France. The corporation has juriſdiction over the great oyſteriſhery in the ſeveral creeks of the Medway, which is now in a flouriſhing ſtate. Rocheſter is parted from Stroud on the W. by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the E. It is 27 miles NW. by W. of Canterbury, and 30 SE. by E. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Friday, and a market for cattle the laſt Tueſday in every month.

ROCHESTER, a town of New York.

Rocheſter, Northumb. NW. of Otterburn, and near the ſource of the river READ. It has ſome Roman antiquities, as altars, inſcriptions, &c. *Rocheſter-Caſtle*, Monm. W. of Newport.

Rocheſtown, in Dublin, Leinſter.

ROCHE-SUR-YON, a town in the dept. of Vendee, ſeated on the river Yon, 20 miles NW. by W. of Luçon, and 202 SW. of Paris.

Rochſen, Wilts, N. of Ameſbury.

ROCHFORD, a town of Eſſex, which gives name to its hundred. It is ſituated near a ſtream, which opens into the Crowch, 16 miles SE. of Chelmsford, and 40 E. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Rochford, Worceſ. NE. of Tenbury.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Leipſic, in Upper Saxony, with manufactures of cloth, ſtuffs, and linen, and copper mines in its vicinity. It is ſituated on the Mulda, 24 miles SE. of Leipſic.

Rock, Northumb. SW. of Dunſtaburgh Caſtle. *Rockbear*, Devonſhire in Fremington pariſh. *Rock, Black*, Cheſhire, on the coaſt SW. of Liverpool. *Rock, Black*, Cornw. in Falmouth-Haven.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county of Virginia, between the Allegany Mountains and the Blue Ridge. See CEDAR CREEK.

Rockborn, Hants, by Fordingbridge. *Rockborn-Cheney*, Wilts, SE. of Cricklade. *Rocke*, Worceſ. *Rockells*, Eſſex, SW. of Walden.

Rock, Corry, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Rockfield*, in Roſcommon, Connaught. *Rockhill*, in Cork, Munſter.

Rockhampton, Glouceſ. 2 miles N. of Thornbury.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonſhire, giving name to a foreſt, formerly one of the largeſt and richeſt of the kingdom; it extended near 14 miles in length, and 5 miles in breadth (as appears from a ſurvey made in 1641) but is now diſmembered into various parcels, by the interpoſition of fields and towns. Rockingham is ſeated on the river Welland, which falls into the Nen, 12 miles S. of Oakham, and 84 N. by W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Vermont, and a county of Virginia.

ROCKINGHAUSEN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, near Falkenſtein.

Rockins-Stairs, Kent, W. of the North Foreland.

Rockland, SE. of Norwich. *Rockland, All Saints*, or *Minor*, *St. Andrew's*, or *Majors*, *St. Peter's*, and *Toſts*, Norfolk, near Attleborough. *Rockley*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Rockeley*, Yorkſ. S. of Barneſley. *Rockly-Hill*, Dorſetſ. near Portiſham.

ROCQUIGNY, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes.

Rock-Savage, Cheſhire, on the Weever, near Halton. *Rocliff*, Yorkſhire, on the Ure, near Boroughbridge. *Rocliff*, Cumb. N. of the Eden, near Carliſle. *Rocot Bridge*, Oxfordſhire, over the Iſis, N. of Farringdon.

ROCOUX. See RAUCOUX.

ROCROY, a town in the department of the Ardennes, celebrated for the victory which the Prince of Condé, then Duke of Enghien, and only 22 years of age, gained here over the Spaniards in 1643. Nine thouſand Spaniards and Walloons are ſaid to have fallen in the battle, moſt of whom refuſed to take quarter. It is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded by foreſts, 6 miles from the Maeſe, and 12 NW. of Mezieres.

RODANSEE,

RODANSEE, a lake in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, a little to the S. of Templin.

Rodborough, Glouc. near Stroud. *Rodborn*, Warw. between Southam and Daventry. *Rodborn*, Wilts, S. of Malmesbury. *Roddam*, or *Rodham*, Northumb. N. of Ingram. *Rodden*, Dorset. a mile and a half from Portisham. *Roddeston*, Northumberl. a forest in South Tindal. *Roddington*, Shropf. NE. of Chirbury. *Roddington*, Shropf. on the river Roddon, NW. of Wellington. *Rode*, Northamp. near Sacy Foreft. *Rode*, Somerfetf. near Frome. *Rode-Hall*, Cheshire, by Sandbach. *Rode, North*, Cheshire, SW. of Macclesfield. *Rodeley*, Leicef. 2 miles S. of Mount-Sorrel.

RODEMACHEREN, a town in the dept. of the Moselle, 11 miles S. of Luxemburg.

Rodenbury-Hills, Somerfetfhire, SE. of Frome. *Rodefhall*, Yorkf. S. of Bradford.

RODEZ, a town in the dept. of Aveiron, with manufactures of grey cloth and ferges, but chiefly noted for its four great annual fairs, where great numbers of mules are fold for Spain. It is fituated on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid river Aveiron, 30 miles NNE. of Alby.

Roding, the name of eight parifhes in the weftern part of Eſſex, diſtinguiſhed by the additional appellation of *Abbots*, *Berners*, *Beauchamp*, *Eytherp*, (once called *Roding Grumbald's*) *High*, *Leaden*, *Margarets*, and *White*. This part of the country is called the Rodings, and takes its name from the river Roding, which riſes near Canfield, and falls into the Thames below Barking. They are celebrated for excellent arable land. High Roding is the principal, and the higheſt up the river of all the Rodings, and the neareſt to Dunmow. *Rodmarton*, Glouceſterſhire, E. of Minching-Hampton. A great many Roman coins, urns, and pavements, have been found here. *Rodmerſham*, Kent, SE. of Sittingbourn. *Roden*, NE. of Shrewſbury.

RODOSTO, a trading town of Romania, with a harbour, and a Greek biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the Sea of Marmora, 62 miles S. by W. of Conſtantinople.

Rodſley, Derbyſhire, E. of Caſtleton. *Rodwey*, Somerſetſhire, near Ilminſter.

Roe, a river in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Foyle, 2 miles NW. of Limavaddy.

Roeburn, a river in Lancaſhire. *Roe-hampton*, a hamlet of Putney, finely ſituated between the Heath (at its weſtern extremity) and Eaſt Sheene. It has ſeveral elegant villas.

ROER, or RUER, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the duchy of Juliers, paſſes by the town of that name, as alſo Ruremond, in Gueldерland, and a little after falls into the Maeſe. Alſo a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes near Winterberg, and falls into the Rhine, between Roeroot and Duyſberg.

ROEROOT, a town of Cleves, ſituated on the Rhine, 15 miles N. of Duſſeldorf.

Roeſborough, in Cork, Munſter. *Roe-Green*, in Tipperary, Munſter.

ROEUX, a town in the Straits of Calais, 20 miles E. of Arras.

ROEULX, a town of Hainault, 8 miles NE. of Mons.

Roe-Water, in Derry, Ulſter.

Regate, Suſſex, NW. of Midhurſt. *Rogiate*, Monmouthſ. near Caldicot.

ROHACZOW, a town of Minſk, in Lithuania, ſituated on the Dnieper.

ROHAN, a town in the department of Morbihan, 9 miles NNE. of Vannes.

ROHILCUND, or ROHILLA, a circar or territory of Hindooſtan, on the E. ſide of the Ganges, and NW. of the ſoubah of Oude. In 1773, this country was invaded by the Mahrattas, but the Britiſh troops, as allies of the Nabob of Oude, being called in by the Rohilla chiefs to their aſſiſtance, the enemy were driven back. For this ſervice, the prince of Rohilcund had agreed to pay the nabob 40 lacks of rupees; but the payment being evaded, the next year the Rohilla country was invaded by the Britiſh troops, conquered, and added to the ſoubah of Oude. Bercilly is the capital.

Rokely, Wilts, NW. of Marlborough.

ROKENHAUSEN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 28 miles SW. of Worms.

Rokeſbridge, Somerſ. over the cut from the Axe to the Brent. *Rokeſby*, Yorkſ. between Barnard-Caſtle and Greatabridge. *Rokeſby-Hall*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Hatfield-Woodhouſe. *Rokkeſton*, near Bedford. *Rokolt*, Eſſex, near Stratford and Layton.

ROLDUC, called in the language of the country HERTOGENRODE, a town of Limburg, capital of a country, which includes ſeveral villages. It is 10 miles SW. of Juliers.

Rolleſby, Norfolk, SW. of Winterton-Neſs. *Rollingſton*, Dorſetſhire, NE. of Corfe. *Rollrich-Stones*, Oxfordſ. an ancient monument, conſiſting of a circle of

ſtones

lones, ſtanding upright in the pariſh of Chipping-Norton, near Long Compton. t is the remains of a Britiſh temple, according to Mr. Toland, but Mr. Camden and Dr. Plot are of different opinions; in ſhort, antiquarians are not greed as to its particular deſignation. *Falls*, Eſſex, near Chigwell. *Rolſton*, Staffordſ. near Tutbury, and the confluence of the Dove and Trent. *Rolvenden*, Kent, two miles SW. of Tenterden.

ROM, or ROEM, an iſland on the W. oaſt of S. Jutland, between thoſe of Fanoe and Sylt. It is about 8 miles in ength, and 2 or 3 in breadth, and contains a few villages. Lat. 55. 9 N.

ROM, a town in the dept. of the Tenne.

ROMA, one of the Molucca iſlands, bout 30 miles in circumference, and 60 iles NE. from the iſland of Timor.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, ounded on the N. by the Ferrareſe, on the by the Adriatic, on the S. by Urbino nd Tuſcany, and on the W. by Bologna. t is about 45 miles in length and 30 in readth, and fertile in corn, wine, oil, uits, and paſtures; it has alſo mines, ineral waters, and ſalt-works, which ſt makes its principal revenue. In the ſth century, it fell under the dominion f the Oſtrogoths, whoſe king. Theoorick, in the year 493, made Ravenna is place of reſidence. In the following entury, the Goths being driven out by elisarius and Narſes, generals of the mperors of the eaſt, Ravenna became he reſidence of the emperor's exarch, till he Lombards made themſelves maſters f it, and diſpoſſeſſed the laſt exarchs. At length, in the year 755, Pepin, king f the Franks, having compelled Iſtulphus, king of the Lombards, to give up he whole exarchate, conferred it on the ee of Rome. Ravenna is the capital.

ROMAGNA, a town of Italy, in the lovareſe, ſituated on the Seſia.

ROMAGNE, a town in the reſpective epts. of the Mayne and Loire, and of he Meuſe.

ROMAIN MOTIER, a town and bailiick of Bern, in Switzerland.

Romanby, Yorkſhire, by Northallerton. *Roman's-Leigh*, Devonſhire, S. of South Moulton.

ROMANIA, anciently THRACE, called y the Turks Rumili and Icella, a proince of Turkey in Europe, bounded on he N. by Bulgaria, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by the Archipelago, and the Sea of Marmora, and on the W. y Macedonia; being 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is fruitful in all kinds of grain, and remarkably good rice, as alſo in paſtures; and there are mines of ſilver, lead, and alum. Hæmus, which divides this country from Bulgaria, and Rhodope, are the principal mountains, extending, in long ridges, from the frontiers of Macedonia to the Black Sea. It is divided into three great governments, or ſangiacates.

ROMANO, a town of Italy in the Bergamaſco.

ROMANS, a town in the dept. of Drome, compared by Roſſio and other travellers, who have viſited Paleſtine, to Jeruſalem, for its ſituation and ſurrounding ſcenery. It is ſituated on the Iſere, 22 miles SW. of Grenoble.

Rombrook, or *Romerick*, Herts, near Ickleton. *Rombrough*, Suffolk, NW. of Haleſworth. *Romden*, Kent, near Smarden.

ROME, a famous city of Europe, founded 748 years before the Chriſtian æra. It was formerly three times as large as it is at preſent; and is now one of the largeſt and handſomeſt cities of Europe. It is divided into 14 quarters, or wards, called Riones, which contain 81 pariſhes, about 200,000 inhabitants, including ſtrangers, 2827 prieſts, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns, 1665 ſtudents, and 1470 paupers. The number of inhabitants has gradually increaſed during the whole of this preſent century. Some of the principal ſtreets are of conſiderable length, and perfectly ſtraight. That called the Corſo is the moſt frequented. Here the nobility diſplay their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The Strada-Felice, and the Strada-di-Porta-Pia, are alſo very long and noble ſtreets. There are no lamps lighted in the ſtreets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkneſs, were it not for the candles which the devotees ſometimes place before the Madonas, or ſtatues of St. Mary; theſe appear glimmering, at vaſt intervals, like ſtars in a cloudy night. The footmen carry dark lanterns behind the carriages of people of diſtinction. Rome, at preſent, exhibits a ſtrange mixture of magnificent and intereſting, and of common and beggarly objects. The former conſiſt of palaces, churches, fountains, and, above all, the intereſting remains of antiquity. The latter comprehend all the reſt of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, ſurpaſſes, in ſize and magnificence, the fineſt monuments of ancient architecture. Its length is exactly

exactly 730 feet; the breadth 520; and the height, from the pavement to the top of the croſs, which crowns the cupola, 450. The Pantheon is the moſt perfect of the Roman temples which now remain. "In ſpite," ſays Moore, "of the depredations which it has ſuſtained from Goths, Vandals, and Popes, it ſtill remains a beautiful monument of Roman taſte. The pavilion of the great altar, which ſtands under the cupola of St. Peter's, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian braſs, which ſupport it, were formed out of the ſpoils of the Pantheon, which, after all, and with the weight of 1800 years upon its head, has ſtill a probability of outliving its proud, capacious rival." From the circular form of this temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the ſame. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a ſufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture immediately drills through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the centre of the pavement. Being converted into a Chriſtian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now dedicated to Mary, and to all the martyrs and ſaints. As the Pantheon is the moſt entire, the Amphitheatre of Veſpaſian is the moſt ſtupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit ſtill remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original ſtructure. According to a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 ſpectators. The Campidoglio is an elegant ſtructure, raiſed on part of the ruins of the ancient Capitol. The ancient Forum is now a *cow-market*; and on the top of the beautiful column of Trajan, 120 feet high, is the ſtatue of St. Peter, inſtead of that of Trajan, &c. The Romans ſay, that the church of St. John Lateran is the moſt ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Chriſtendom. To this temple every new pope conſtantly goes firſt, in a magnificent proceſſion, to take poſſeſſion of his ſee. The church of the Holy Croſs of Jeruſalem, celebrated for its magnificent columns of granite, &c. was built by Conſtantine. The pope has three ſuperb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church, ſaid to contain upwards of 4400 apartments. The library of this palace is the largeſt and moſt complete in the world; rich, eſpecially in manuſcripts in all languages, and of all ages, of which there are ſaid to be about 4000. In Rome, the connoiſſeur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greateſt maſters, and with the chef-d'œuvres of ſculpture, &c. The caſtle of St. Angelo is ſaid to ſerve more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome is ſeated on the river Tiber, which runs through part of it, in lat. 41. 54. N. lon. 12. 55. E.

ROMHILD, a town of Henneburg, in Franconia.

*ROMNEY, NEW, a town in Kent, once a very large place, containing five churches, a priory, and an hoſpital, with a good harbour; but ſince the ſea retired from it, in the reign of Edward I. it is much reduced. The two great meetings for all the Cinque Ports are held here on the Tueſday after St. Margaret's Day. It is ſeated on a hill, in the middle of the marſh of the ſame name, 2 miles and a half NNE. of Lydd, and 71 SE. of London. Market on Saturday.

ROMNEY-MARSH, a tract of land, 10 miles long and 8 broad, which occupies the moſt ſouthern part of Kent, between Dungeneſs and Rye Haven. It contains, in this compaſs, between 40 and 50,000 acres of firm, fruitful land, ſuppoſed to be the richeſt paſture in England. Cattle are fattened here to an extraordinary ſize, and many bullocks are ſent hence to the London market, but it is deemed a very unhealthy tract. It has two towns and 19 pariſhes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurors, and the commonalty of Romney-Marſh.

Romney, Old, a mile and a half W. of New Romney.

ROMONT, or RODMONT, a town and bailiwick of Friburg, in Switzerland, ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles SW. of Friburg.

ROMORANTIN, a town in the depart. of Loir and Cher, containing about 7000 inhabitants. Here are ſome manufactures of fine ſerges and cloths. It is ſeated on the brook Morantin, (which loſes itſelf in the Sandre), 11 miles S. of Orleans.

Rompney, Monmouthſ. NE. of Cardiff.

Rompney, a river of Glamorganſhire.

ROMSEY. See RUMSEY.

Romſley, Shropſhire, NE. of Cleburv.

RONALDSHA, SOUTH and NORTH, the one the moſt ſoutherly, and the other the moſt northerly of the Orkney Iſlands.

RONCIGLIONE, a town and county in the Patrimonio.

RONDA, a town of Granada, ſituated n a craggy rock, near the Rio Verde, 5 miles W. of Malaga.

Rondbay, Yorkſ. NE. of Leeds.

RONNEBURG, a town of Altenburg, n Upper Saxony.

Rook's-Hill, Suſſex, N. of Chicheſter. *ookſley*, Kent, near Foot's Cray. *Rook's-leſt*, Surry, near Godſtone. *Rookwood-hall*, Eſſex, near the Rodings. *Rope*, heſhire, near Hamptwich. *Ropeſley*, incolnſhire, W. of Fokingham. *Rope-y*, Hampſ. NE. of Alresford. *Ropſton*, orkſ. near Hornſey-Beck.

ROQUEBUNE, a town in the dept. f the Var, 4 miles W. of Frejus; and town of Monaco.

ROQUECOURBE, a town in the dept. f the Tarn.

ROQUEFEUIL, a town in the dept. f the Aude.

ROQUEFORT, a town in the dept. of e Aude.

ROQUEFORT-DE-MARSAN, a town n the dept. of Landes, ſeated on the iver Douze, 12 miles NE. of Mont-de-arſan.

ROQUELAURE, a town in the dept. f Gers.

ROQUEMAURE, a town in the dept. f Gard, ſeated on the W. ſide of the hone, 6 miles N. of Avignon.

Roridge, Devonſ. W. of Yarnſcomb.

ROSANA, a river in the Tyroleſe, hich runs into the Inn, near Landeck.

ROSAS, a town in Catalonia, with a ood harbour, defended by a fort. It is ated near the Mediterranean, on the ay of the ſame name, 22 miles NE. of irionne.

ROSBACH, a town of Saxne, in Weſt-halia; alſo a village in Thuringia, here, on the 5th of November, 1757, bout 25,000 Pruſſians, led by the king n perſon, gained a complete victory ver 50,000 French and Auſtrians, com-anded by the prince of Saxe Hilburg-auſen and the prince of Soubize. About 000 of the allies were killed and 6000 aken priſoners.

Roſberkin, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

ROSCHILD, an inconſiderable town of Denmark, in the Iſle of Zealand, with a ſmall univerſity. It was once the re-idence of the king of Denmark, and n the great church are ſeveral tombs of he kings. In 1658, a famous treaty of peace was concluded here. It is ſeated at the bottom of a ſmall bay, among plantations of tobacco, 16 miles W. of Copenhagen.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, about 47 miles in length, and from 9 to 29 in breadth; it is bounded on the E. by the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Meath; on the N. by Sligo and Leitrim; on the S. by Galway; and on the W. by part of Galway and Mayo. It is a fruitful country, and, by the help of good huſbandry, yields excellent corn. It contains 50 pariſhes, about 17,140 houſes, and 86,000 inhabitants. Here are ſome extenſive bogs, and but few hills. The principal town is Athlone, but the aſſize-town is Roſcommon.

*ROSCOMMON, the ſhire-town of the county of Roſcommon, in Connaught 69 miles WNW. of Dublin.

*ROSCREA, a thriving town of Tipperary, in Munſter, 59 miles from Dublin.

Roſcrow. See *Ruſhcrow*. *Roſe-Aker*, Lancaſhire, N. of Kirkham. *Rose-Aſh*, Devonſ. SE. of S. Moulton.

ROSEAU, a town in the W. coaſt of the iſland of Dominica.

Roſeburn, Northumberl. S. of Whitchester, and W. of Rutcheſter. *Roſe-Caſtle*, Cumberl. near Dalſton, on the Calder, a magnificent ſeat of the biſhops of Carliſle.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of Flanders county.

Roſeden, Northumberland, near Ilderton and Rotham. *Roſegill*, Weſtmorl. in the pariſh of Shap. *Roſe-Hall*, Herts, SW. of King's Langley. *Roſeland*, Cornwall, a fruitful vale between a creek of Falmouth Haven and Tregony.

Roſenellis, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

ROSENFELD, a town of Wurtemburg.

ROSES. See ROSAS.

ROSETTA, a town in Egypt, called by the natives, RASCHID, founded in the 8th century. It is near two miles in length, has no ſtreets perfectly ſtraight, nor any remarkable ſquares, but the houſes, built with terraces, and ſtanding aſunder, have an air of neatneſs and elegance. They have a great manufactory of ſtriped and other coarſe linens; but its chief buſineſs is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandiſe is brought hither from Alexandria by ſea, and carried by boats to Cairo; as all the productions of Egypt are brought to the port of Alexandria. The Europeans have their vice-conſuls and factors here. The country to the N. has pleaſant gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron trees, and almoſt all ſorts of fruits, with a variety of enchanting groves

of

of palm-trees with flowers ſcattered among them; and when the fields are green with rice, it adds greatly to the beauty of the country. The rice ſown round it, is, by very rigorous laws, appropriated to the uſe and conſumption of Conſtantinople only. It is ſeated on the weſtern branch of the river Nile, 25 miles NE. of Alexandria, and 90 NNW. of Cairo. Lat. 31. 22. N. lon. 3. 45. E.

ROSHACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the territory of the abbot of St. Gall, ſituated near the Lake of Conſtance, 7 miles ENE. of St. Gall.

ROSHAAN, a country of the Farther India, between Meckley and Aracan, about 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.

ROSINNE, a town of Samogitia, where the provincial diet and court of judicature are held.

ROSIERE, LA, a ſmall iſland near the SW. coaſt of Jerſey.

ROSIERS-AUX-SALINES, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, formerly celebrated for its ſalt-works. The works that king Staniſlaus conſtructed here are much admired. It is ſeated on the river Meurthe, 9 miles SE. of Nancy.

Roſineton, Yorkſ. between Doncaſter and Bautre. *Roſteſtall*, Cornw. near the Land's End.

Roſlee, in Sligo, Connaught.

Roſleſton, Derbyſ. in the pariſh of Walton-upon-Trent. *Roſley*, or *Roſely*, Glouc. in Withington pariſh. *Roſley-Hill*, Cumb. noted for its annual fair on Whit-Monday.

Roſmanaher, in Clare, Munſter.

Roſmaund, NE. of Hereford. *Roſmoran*, Cornw. NE. of Penzance.

ROSOY, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, 15 miles S. of Meaux.

Roſs, Eſſex, in Debden and Walden pariſhes.

*ROSS, a fine, populous, and trading town of Herefordſhire, noted in Camden's time for a manufacture of iron ware, but now chiefly famous for its cyder. Here the celebrated Mr. John Kyril (Pope's Man of Roſs) had his reſidence, and died in 1724, aged 90, with the bleſſings of all, rich and poor. He conſtructed a fine broad cauſeway, at the W. end of the town; he alſo raiſed the ſpire of the church upwards of 100 feet, and ſunk a reſervoir for the uſe of the inhabitants of the town. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Wye, 12 miles SE. of Hereford, and 115 W. by N. of London. Its market, which is on Thurſday as well as its fairs, on July 20th, Thurſday after October 10th, and Dec. 11th, are well ſtored with cattle, and other proviſions. There is alſo a great additional market on the firſt Thurſ. after the 10th of March.

ROSS, or ROSS CARBERRY, a ſmall town of Cork, in Munſter, ſeated on a bay of the ocean, 20 miles SW. of Kinſale, and 152 from Dublin.

*ROSS, or NEW ROSS, a trading town of Wexford, in Leinſter, ſeated on the river Barrow, which is navigable for large veſſels up to the quays, and forms a fine harbour. Its principal exports are butter and beef. It has a ferry acroſs the river to Roſs-Ibracan, a ſmall hamlet of Kilkenny, and is about 8 miles N. by E. of Waterford, and 67 S. by W. of Dublin.

Roſſal, Yorkſ. on the Derwent, NW. of Wilton. *Roſſal, Up* and *Down*, NW. of Shrewſbury, on the Severn.

ROSSANO, a town of Calabria Citra, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 3 miles from the Gulf of Venice, and 27 N. by E. of Coſenza.

ROSSANO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Roſſe, Northumberl. S. of Holy-Iſland. *Roſſe*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near the ſea. *Roſſe-Hall*, Lancaſ. by the ſea, W. of Garſtang. *Roſſendale*, Lancaſ. on the Irwell E. of Blackbourne. *Roſſey*, Suſſex between Horſham and Iſield.

Roſs-Iſland, in Killarney Lake, Munſter, contains about 100 acres.

ROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland bounded on the N. by Sutherlandſhire; on the W. by ſea; on the S. by Invernesſhire; and on the E. by the Frith of Murray and Dornock, and the county of Cromarty. From N. to S. it extends near 60 miles, and upwards of 70 from E. to W. The NW. part of this county is deſolate and dreary, preſenting nothing to the eye but vaſt piles of rocky mountains, with ſummits broken, and aſpiring into every form. The E. ſide feeds great numbers of black cattle, horſes, goats, and deer, has woods of fir of great extent, and is fruitful in corn and herbs. It has alſo abundance of land and ſea fowl, and is well ſupplied with fiſh, particularly herrings, in the extenſive locks and bays found on the coaſts. In the woods is the beautiful bird called Capercailzie, or Cock of the Wood; it is of a bright azure colour, and almoſt as large as a common turkey. On the tops of the mountains is found the ptarmigan, a ſimple bird, not quite the ſize of a partridge. It is often indebted for its ſafety to its grey colour, which reſembles the ſtones among which it lodges. In winter its colour changes to a pure white like the ſnow, in which it often buries itſelf. The inhabitants of the

he W. and S. parts ſpeak the Erſe lan-guage, which is alſo underſtood on the E. coaſt, where, however, Engliſh is gene-rally ſpoken. The principal towns are Cain, Dingwall, and Fortroſe. The iſland of Lewis is included in this county.

Roſtellan, in Cork, Munſter.

ROSTOCK, a trading town of Meck-lenburg, formerly one of the Hanſeatic towns, with a good harbour. It is the beſt town in this country, containing 8 Gothiſh churches, with a univerſity and ſe-veral handſome public buildings. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. Both the civil and criminal juriſdiction are veſted in its own magiſtracy, yet they annually pay 55 rix-dollars as an urbor, or origi-nal tribute to the dukes, as alſo the ſum of 600 florins, in conſideration of the grant of an exciſe. It is ſeated on a lake near the river Varne, which carries large boats, about 3 miles, from the Baltic, 12 N. of Guſtrow, and 34 SW. of Stral-ſund.

ROSTOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-vernment of Yaroſlaff.

*ROSTREVOR, a village of Down, in Ulſter, ſeated on Carlingford-Bay, and well defended from the ſeverity of the weather and open ſea. At the lower end of it is a ſmall quay for ſhips, which ride at anchor a few yards from the ſhore. Here is alſo a ſalt-work, and a pottery for white earthen-ware.

ROTA, a town of Andaluſia, ſeated at the N. entrance of the Bay of Cadiz.

ROTENBERG, a town of Lucerne, in Switzerland; alſo a town and lordſhip of Bavaria; a town of Auſtrian Suabia; a town of Verden, in Weſtphalia; two towns of Spire and Heſſe, in the circle of Upper Rhine; a town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony; a town of Croſſen, in Upper Saxony; and a town in the archduchy of Auſtria.

ROTH, a town of Anſpach, in Fran-conia, with manufactures of ſtockings, Spaniſh lace, and ſtuffs; and a river of Sua-bia, which runs into the Danube, SW. of Leipheim.

Rothal Chapel, Shropſhire, NW. of Church-Stretton. *Rothamſtead*, Hert-fordſ. W. of Wheathamſtead.

ROTHBURY, a town of Northumberl. ſeated on the river Coquet, 9 miles SW. of Alnwick, and 302 N. by W. of Lon-don. Market diſcontinued.

Rothby, Lincolnſ. NW. of Spilſby.

ROTHENBURG, a town of Luſatia, ſituated on the Neiſſe; a town and terri-tory of Franconia, near the Tauber; and a town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony.

ROTHENFELS, a town of Wurzburg, in Franconia, ſituated on the Maine; and a caſtle and county in Suabia.

Rother, a river which riſes in Suſſex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent, for a ſhort ſpace, and then en-ters the Engliſh Channel at Rye. *Rother*, a river of Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire, which runs into the Don at Rotherham.

ROTHERHAM, a neat town in the W. Riding of Yorkſ. with a large iron manu-facture, for which it was famous, even in Leland's time. It is ſeated on the ri-ver Don, at its conflux with the Rother, 6 miles NE. of Sheffield, and 160 N. by W. of London. Market on Mon-day. Fairs on Whitmonday and Dec. 1ſt.

Rotheras, near Hereford. *Rother-bridge*, Suſſex, N. of Battel. *Rotherby*, Leiceſ. W. of Melton-Mowbray. *Ro-therfield*, Suſſex, at the ſource of the Ro-ther, NW. of Burwaſh-Downs. *Rother-field, Greys*, and *Peppard*, Oxfordſ. near Henley-upon-Thames. *Rotherſton*, Cheſ. NW. of Knottesford. *Rotherwick*, Hants, W. of Hartley-Row.

ROTHSAY, a town of Scotland, capital of the Iſle of Bute, ſituated on the NE. coaſt of the iſland, with an excellent har-bour and pier. Here is an ancient caſtle, once a royal reſidence, which gives the title of duke to the Prince of Wales, as it long did, before the union, to the heirs apparent of the crown of Scotland. It is 70 miles W. of Edinburgh.

ROTHWELL, or ROWELL, a town of Northamptonſhire, chiefly noted for its fine market-houſe. It is ſeated on the ſide of a rocky hill, plentifully ſupplied with ſprings of pure water, 15 miles NNE. of Northampton, and 79 NW. of London. Market on Monday, and a noted horſe-fair on Trinity Monday.

Rothwell, Lincolnſ. SW. of Thongcaſ-ter. *Rothwell*, Yorkſ. between Wakefield and Leeds. *Rotington*, Cumb. N. of St. Bees, near the Bluff promontory, or great cliff, called St. Bees Head. It abounds with ſeveral ſorts of ſea fowl; plenty of excellent ſamphire grows here.

ROTTERDAM, a city and celebrated ſea-port of Holland, next to Amſterdam the moſt conſiderable place in the United Provinces, for ſize, the beauty of its buildings, trade, and opulence. There are ſo many fine deep canals here, that the largeſt ſhips may conveniently unload at the very doors of the warehouſes. The town is governed by a regency, conſiſting of 24 counſellors, out of which are elect-ed 4 burgomaſters, a grand bailly, and 7 echevins. It is more frequented by the

British merchants than Amſterdam, becauſe the ice goes away ſooner, and a ſingle tide, in two or three hours, will carry a veſſel out into the open ſea. The principal public buildings are, the town-houſe, the bank, the Eaſt and Weſt-India Houſes, the arſenal, and the College of Admiralty. On the eaſt ſide of the city is a large baſon and dock, for building and launching veſſels employed in the ſervice of the Admiralty, and the Eaſt-India Company. Here is an Engliſh Preſbyterian church, which being of the eſtabliſhed religion, the miniſter is paid by the States; and which is not the caſe with the Preſbyterians in England and Scotland, they make uſe of an organ. Here is alſo an Engliſh epiſcopal church, whoſe miniſters is paid partly by a ſalary from the Engliſh government, and partly by a ſubſcription of the congregation. Some of the houſes are built in the old Spaniſh ſtyle, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a conſiderable number of modern brick houſes, which are very lofty and ſpacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb-Tees. On this quay is a handſome Jewiſh ſynagogue. The ſtatue of Eraſmus, in bronze, ſtands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a narrow ſtreet, leading from the ſtatue to the great church, is ſtill ſhown the houſe in which he was born, with an inſcription in front, to his honour. Rotterdam is ſeated on the river Rotter, at its confluence with the Maeſe, 13 miles S. of the Hague, and 30 SSW. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51. 55. N. lon. 4. 26. E.

ROTTERDAM, or ANAMOOKA, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman in 1643. Lat. 20. 15. S. lon. 174. 35. W.

Rotterſtridge, Suſſ. near Petworth. *Rottingdean*, Suſſex, pleaſantly ſituated on the coaſt, 4 miles from Brighton, and much reſorted to of late, from its increaſing accommodations for ſea-bathing.

ROTWEIL, an imperial city in Suabia, ſituated on the Neckar, 44 miles SSW. of Stuttgard. The inhabitants are moſtly Roman Catholics.

Roubirie, Northumberland, in Warkworth manor: had formerly a market. *Rouceby*, *N.* and *S.* Lincolnſhire, W. of Sleaford. *Rouely*, or *Rotheley*, Northumberland, NW. of Morpeth.

ROUEN, a city, the capital of the dept. of Lower Seine, before the revolution, the capital of Normandy, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It contains upwards of 7000 houſes, and 36 pariſh churches. The ſtreets, however, are narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houſes are moſtly of wood. Notwithſtanding this diſagreeable appearance, it is one of the moſt opulent, commercial, and important places in France. It is 2 leagues and a half in circuit; and (its ſix ſuburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. The principal public buildings are, the Great Hall of the Palace, in which the late Parliament of Rouen met; the Old Caſtle; and the principal church, near which is a public library. In the market place is a ſtatue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the Engliſh, for a witch. The linens of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siameiſe*, are much eſteemed. There are alſo manufactures of cloth, and a manufactory of oil of vitriol, the only one in France. The ſuburb of St. Sever, ſituated on the other ſide of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats which riſes and falls with the tide, and is made to open ſo as to admit the paſſage of ſhips. This bridge is paved, and is 270 paces long. Rouen is ſeated on the river Seine, 50 miles SW. of Amiens, and 70 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 27. N. lon. 1. 10. E.

ROVERE, a town in the Treviſan.

ROVEREDO, a town in the Tyroleſe, with a conſiderable trade in fine ſilk.

ROUERGUE, a ci-devant province of France, 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; not very fertile, but producing much wood, feeding a number of cattle; and having mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and ſulphur. It now forms the department of Aveiron.

Rougham, Lancaſhire, near Cartmel.

Rougham, Norf. NE. of Caſtle-Acre.

Rougham, Suffolk, 4 miles E. of Bury.

Roughbarrow, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Rough-Hedge*, Eſſex, S. of Colcheſter. *Roughton*, Lincolnſ. S. of Horncaſtle. *Roughton*, Norfolk, S. of Cromer.

Roughty Bridge and *River*, in Kerry, Munſter; the latter runs into the Kenmare.

ROVIGNO, a town of Iſtria, with good harbours, and quarries of fine ſtone. It is ſeated in a territory which produces excellent wine, 32 miles S. of Capo d'Iſtria.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, the capital of Poleſine-de-Rovigo, ſeated on the river Adigetto, 37 miles SW. of Venice; alſo a town in the Vicentin, ſituated on the Adige.

Roulſton, Nottingh. by the Trent, SW. of Newark. *Rounam-Paſſage*, Somerſetſ. over the Avon, to the Briſtol Hot-Wells. *Roundatton*, Shropſ. NW. of Bridgenorth.

ridgenorth. *Roundway*, or *Roundaway*, Wilts, E. of Devizes. Adjoining this village, are Roundway Downs, remarkable for a battle fought between the Parliamentarians and Charles I. They are also noted for the variety and extensiveness of their views. *Rouly*, Yorkshire, N. Riding, W. of Mulgrave Caſtle. *Rouſeſh*, Worceſterſhire, between Perſhore and Alcheſter.

ROUSSELAER, a town in the late Auſtrian County, 10 miles NE. of Ypres.

ROUSSILLON, a ci-devant province of France, having Languedoc on the N. Catalonia on the S. and the Mediterranean on the E. It is about 50 miles in length, and 36 in breadth, and now forms the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees.

Router, Derbyſhire, in the High-Peak.

ROWAN, a town of N. Caroiina.

Rowbarrow, Somerſetſ. N. of Axbridge. *Rowcester*, Staffordſ. NE. of Stoxeter, near the conflux of the Dove and Churnet. *Rowcliff*, Cumberland, at the mouth of the Eden. *Rowcliff*, Weſtmorland, near Kendal. *Rowd*, or *Rowde*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Rowdant*, Suſſex, W. of East Grinſtead. *Rowdel*, Suſſex, near Waſhington. *Rowdham*, Norfolk, NE. of Thetford. *Row, Eaſt*, Yorkſ. near Whitby. *Rowel*, or *Roell*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Hawling.

ROWEN, a town of Chrudim, in Bohemia.

ROWENSKO, a town of Boleſlaw, in Bohemia.

Rowſley, Derbyſ. in the High Peak, E. of Bakewell. *Rowinton*, Warwickſ. SW. of Wroxhall Park. *Rowland*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak, SE. of Tiddeſwell. *Rowland-Caſtle*, Hants. *Rowley*, Durham, W. of Lanchester. *Rowley*, Staffordſ. SE. of Hales-Owen. *Rowley*, Yorkſ. SW. of Beverley. *Rowley-Green*, Herts, between Elſtree and Barnet. *Rowley-Park*, Staffordſhire. S. of Paget's Bromley. *Rowley-Regis*, Staffordſhire, near Dudley-Caſtle. *Roulſton*, near Hereford. *Rowlton*, NW. of Hillaton. *Rowlſton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Rowlright, Great* and *Little*, Oxfordſhire, N. and NW. of Chipping-Norton. *Rownal*, Staffordſ. S. of Cheadle. *Rownd-Alne*, Warwickſ. NE. of Alceſter. *Rowner*, Hants, between Titchfield and Goſport. *Rowney*, Somerſ. near Taunton. *Rowſham*, Bucks, NE. of Ayleſbury. *Rowſham*, Dorſetſ. E. of Beminſter. *Rowſham*, Oxfordſ. on the Cherwell, by Steeple-Aſton. *Rowſton*, SE. of Lincoln. *Rowſton*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs. *Rowth*, Yorkſ. in the N. Riding of Holderneſs. *Rowthorp*, Derbyſ. NW. of Mansfield. *Rowton*, near Cheſter. *Rowton*, Shropſ. S. of Shefnal. *Rowton*, Shropſ. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Rowton-Caſtle*, SW. of Shrewſbury, near the Severn. *Rowtore*, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford. *Row Urcot*, Glouc. near Alverſton. *Roxal*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Roxall*, NW. of Warwick.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, ſometimes called Teviotdale, and containing the diſtricts of Teviotdale, Liddeſdale, Euſdale, and Eſkdale. It is bounded on the N. by Berwickſhire, on the E. and S. by the Engliſh counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, and on the W. by the ſhires of Dumfries and Selkirk. From N. to S. it extends near 30 miles, and about 18 from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel: the principal mountains are thoſe called the Cockraw, whence a range of high hills run weſtward, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impaſſable. The face of the country exhibits a rough, irregular appearance of moſſes, hills, and mountains, interſperſed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn and oats. The hills, however, feed great numbers of ſheep and cattle. On its borders were the famous *Battle*, *Battable*, or *Debateable Lands*, claimed by the borderers of both nations. The principal towns are Jedburgh, Kelſo, Hawick, Melroſs, and Roxburgh, which laſt town, with its caſtle, is ſituated near the Teviot, 19 miles SW. of Berwick, and 32 SE. of Edinburgh.

Roxby, Lincolnſh. E. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Roxby*, Lincolnſhire, near Pickering.

ROXCESTER. See WROXETER.

ROXENT, or ROCA, CAPE, called by the Engliſh ſeamen the ROCK OF LISBON, a mountainous promontory in Portugal, at the entrance of the river Tajo, 22 miles W. of Liſbon. Lat. 38. 35. N. lon. 9. 35. W.

Roxey, Middleſex, near Harrow. *Roxford*, near Hertford. *Roxham*, Lincolnſhire, near Sleaford. *Roxton*, E. of Bedford. *Roxwell*, Eſſex, near Writtle.

Royal-Oak, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Royalton, Cornw. near Columb Parva.

ROYAN, a town in the department of Lower Charente, formerly very large, but now almoſt in ruins. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Garounne, 18 miles SW. of Saintes.

Roycroſs, Cumberland, in Stainmore.

Roydon, Eſſex, SW. of Harlow, on the river Stort. *Roydon*, Eſſex, near Harwich. *Roydon*, Eſſex, between Radwinter and

Stifted. *Roydon*, Norfolk, near Diſs. *Roydon*, Norfolk, in the Marſh Land. *Roydon*, Suffolk, near Southwold. *Roydon* Suffolk, SE. of Hadley. *Roydon-Hall* Kent, S. of Malling.

ROYES, a town in the department of Somme, where ſome mineral waters were diſcovered a few years ago. It is 24 miles SE. of Amiens, and 60 N. by E. of Paris.

Royes Hall, Eſſex, N. of Halſted.

*ROYSTON, a pretty conſiderable town of Hertfordſhire, part of which, however, is ſituated in Cambridgeſhire. It has very good inns, and is become more populous of late, on fixing the poſt road through it, which, before, ran through Barkway to Biggleſwade. In a cavern under the market-place is an ancient ſubterranean chapel, diſcovered a few years ago, and ſuppoſed to be of Saxon conſtruction. It had been dug out of the chalky rock, and the entrance was at the top. Royſton has given its name to a ſpecies of crow, called the *Hooded* or *Grey Crow*; a bird of paſſage, with ſome white on the breaſt and wings, that appears in this neighbourhood, and on the whole eaſtern coaſt. It is 22 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 37 N. of London. A conſiderable market for barley, malt, &c. on Wedneſday.

Royſton, Yorkſhire, NE. of Barnſley. *Royton*, Kent, near Lenham. *Royton*. Lincaſhire, on the Irk, SE. of Rochdale. *Ruabon*, Denbighſhire, in North Wales. *Ruan*, Cornw. SW. of Great Columb. *Ruan, Great* and *Little*, Cornw. near the Lizard-Point. *Ruan Lanithorn*, Cornw. 3 miles from Tregony, *Ruardine*, Glouc. in the Foreſt of Dean.

RUATAN, or RATTAN, an iſland in the Bay of Honduras, producing logwood; it is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and has a harbour capable of containing a large fleet of ſhips. It is ſurrounded, however, with rocks and ſhoals. Lat. 16. 20. N. lon. 90. W.

RUBIERA, a town of Modena.

Rucking, Kent, 5 miles NW. of New-Rumney. *Ruckland*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Horncaſtle. *Rudby*, Yorkſ. SW. of Stokeſley. *Ruddington*, S. of Nottingham, half a mile W. of Flawford. *Ruddle*, Glouceſ. in Newnham pariſh.

RUDEN, a ſmall iſland, with a caſtle, on the coaſt of Pomerania, near the Iſland of Die. It was formerly much larger, as in the year 1264, it had two church villages, called Ruden and Carven.

RUDESTET, a town of Erfurt, Upper Saxony.

RUDISHEIM, a town of Metz.

Rudſen, Warwickſhire, W. of Coventry, *Rudford*, 4 miles NW. of Gloucester. *Rudgway*, Cornwall, SE. of St. Ives. *Rudgwick*, Suſſex, W. of Horſham. *Rudhall*, Herefordſhire, near Roſs. *Rudham, E.* and *W.* Norfolk, near Houghton-Hall. *Rudheath*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Rudiard*, Staffordſ. NW. of Leek.

RUDKIOBING, a ſea port on the W. coaſt of the Iſland of Langeland, in Denmark.

Rullam, Flintſ. in N. Wales. *Rudland*, or *Ridland*, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet, below Horklugh.

RUDOLFWERD, a town of Carniola.

RUDOLSTADT, a town of Schwartzburgh Rudolſtadt, in Upper Saxony.

RUDOW, or RUDAW, a town of Samland, in Pruſſia. In the neighbourhood many ancient monuments of Pagan idolatry are ſtill to be ſeen. It is alſo remarkable for a victory gained here by the knights of the Teutonic order, in 1370, over Kingſtud, great duke of Lithuania; in memory of which a ſtone pillar was erected, in a field near Tranſan, which is ſtill remaining. It is 18 miles NNW. of Konigſberg. Alſo a town of Natangen in Pruſſia.

Rudſton, Yorkſhire, NE. of Kilham. *Rue*, a river in Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Severn near Berrue, about 3 miles S. of Welſhpool. *Ruedock*, a river in Merionethſhire, which runs into the Dee, near a ſmall village called alſo Ruedock, about a mile E. of Bala. *Rue-Hill*, Kent, near Wilmington. *Ruerdean*, Glouceſterſhire, 2 miles SW. of Mitchel Dean.

RUFFACH, a town in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 7 miles S. of Colmar.

RUFFEC, a town in the department of Charente, 24 miles N. of Angouleme.

Ruffins-Hall, Kent, near Aldington. *Rufford*, Nottinghamſ. NE. of Mansfield, on the river Maun. *Rufford*, Yorkſ. between Wetherby and York; where formerly was an abbey, but late the ſeat of Sir George Saville. *Rufford-Chapel*, Lancaſ. between Martot-Mere and the river Dowles.

RUFISCO, (by corruption from RIO FRESCO, a name given by the Portugueſe,) a town of Kayor, in Africa, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt. It carries on a conſiderable trade with the Europeans, in ſlaves, ſkins, gum, ivory, cotton, indigo, oſtrich feathers, &c.

Rugantyn

Rugantyn, Shropſ. SW. of Biſhop's Caſtle.

*RUGBY, a large town of Warwickhire, chiefly noted for its free-ſchool, nd for the great number of butchers in t. It is ſituated on the S. ſide of the Avon, near a navigable canal, by which t communicates with all the various amifications of the Grand Canal, 10 miles ESE. of Coventry, and 85 NNW. f London. Market on Saturday.

RUGELEY, a handſome, well-built, own of Staffordſhire, being a conſiderble thoroughfare on the road from Lonon to Lancaſhire and Cheſhire. It is ituated on a navigable canal, near the iver Trent, by which it communicates ith all the late inland navigations. 6 niles NW. of Litchfield, and 126 NW. f London. Market on Tueſday.

RUGEN, an iſland on the coaſt of Poerania, oppoſite Stralſund, about 23 niles in length, and 15 in breadth. It ontains 27 pariſhes, and abounds in corn nd cattle. The chief town is Bergen, he ancient name of which was GORA, ituated in the centre of the iſland, where he tribunals of Swediſh Pomerania are eld, in lat. 54. 23. N. and lon. 13. 0. E.

RUGENWALD, a town of Further Poerania, the chief place of the duchy of Venden. It is ſeated on the river Wiper, 8 miles from the Baltic, and 35 NNE. f Colberg.

Ruggeley, Northumb. near Alnwick.

Ruggeway, or *Riggeway*, Glouceſterſ. n Mingotsfield.

Ruggſborough, in Cork, Munſter.

Ruiſhton, Somerſetſh. *Ruiton*, Hants.

Ruleball, and *Ruleball, Upper* and *Lower*, ttaffordſ. near Gnoſtall. *Rumbaldkirk*, Yorkſ. on the Tees, NW. of Barnard-Caſtle, near a moor or common of the ame name.

RUMELIA, the name given by the Turks to Romania, and ſometimes to all heir European dominions.

*RUMFORD, a great thoroughfare own in Eſſex, in the road to Bury and Colcheſter. It is a hamlet to the pariſh f Hornchurch, and is 17 miles WSW. f Chelmsford, and 12 ENE. of London. Markets on Monday for hogs, on Tueſday for ſheep and lambs, and on Wedneſday for corn and proviſions.

Rumforth, Dorſetſ. SE. of Cranborn.

RUMILLY, a town in the department f Mont Blanc, 7 miles WSW. of Annecy.

RUMPHEY, or RHYNEY, See REMPHEY.

*RUMSEY, a pretty large old town in Hampſhire, with a manufactory of ſhalloons and ſacking, ſome trade in beer, and ſeveral paper and corn mills in its vicinity. The Saxon king Edward and his ſon Alfred were buried in the old church here. It is ſituated on the river Tees, or Teſt, in the road from Saliſbury to Southampton; 8 miles NNW. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Rumwell, Eſſex, NW. of Rayleigh.

Rumwood, Nottinghamſhire, in Sherwood-Foreſt. *Runcton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. S. of Yarum. *Runfold*, Surry, NE. of Farnham. *Rungton, North*, Norfolk, N. of Sechey. *Rungton South*, Norfolk, N. of Downham. *Runhall*, Norfolk, NE. of Hingham. *Runham*, Norfolk, NW. of Yarmouth.

RUNKEL, a town of Wied Runkel, in Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Lahn.

Runington, Northumb. SW. of Dunſtanburgh-Caſtle. *Runkhorn*, Cheſhire, near the mouth of the Merſey.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Egham, in Surry, where king John, affrighted by the great army of the barons, who met him here, was compelled to ſign Magna Charta and *Charta de Foreſta*. It is now divided into ſeveral incloſures. See *Wrayſbury*.

Runſwick, Yorkſhire, a fiſhing town, 5 miles NW. of Whitby. *Runthwaite*, Weſtmorland, NW. of Howgill. *Runton*, Norfolk, near Cromer. *Runton*, Somerſ. W. of Wellington. *Runton, E.* and *W.* near Durham. *Runton, N.* Norfolk, near Lynn. *Runwell*, Somerſetſ. between Taunton and Wellington. *Runwich*, Glouceſterſ. NW. of Stroud. *Runwich*, alias *Dipnell*, Surry, NW. of Farnham.

RUPEL, a river of Brabant, formed by the union of the Senne, the Demer, and the Dyle. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheld at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Flanders, in the county of Waes, ſeated on the river Scheld, oppoſite the mouth of the river Rupel, 8 miles SSW. of Antwerp.

RUPERT, a town of Vermont.

RUPERT, FORT, an Engliſh ſettlement on the E. ſide of the bottom of Hudſon's Bay. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 78. 55. W.

RUPPIN, or RAPIN, a town, capital of a duchy in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is divided into the Old and the New. The Old was nothing but an ancient caſtle, well furniſhed; the late king of Pruſſia, before

his father's death, residing there. New Rupin has gradually become a place of considerable trade; it has a manufactory of cloth, and is also noted for brewers. It is seated on a lake, 30 miles NNW. of Berlin.

RUREMONDE, or ROERMONDE, a town of Upper Guelderland, seated near the confluence of the rivers Maese and Roer, 13 miles S of Venloe. It was taken by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough, in 1702, and given up by the Dutch to the emperor, in 1716.

Rusale, Norfolk, NW. of Harleston. *Ruscomb*, *Ruscomb Norbury*, and *Ruscomb Southbury*, Berks. near Billingbear, and SE. of Sunning. *Rusland*, Lancashire, near the river Fosse, and Fourneis-Fells.

RUSH, a pretty large fishing town, in Dublin, Leinster, 13 miles from the metropolis. The ling cured here, and which is exported to foreign parts, has long been celebrated for it's superior flavour.

Rushall, Staffordshire, N. of Walsal. *Rushal*, Wilts, 4 miles from Netherhaven. *Rusham*, Norfolk, N. of Cattle-Acre. *Rushbrook*, Suffolk, SE. of Bury. *Rushbury*, Shropsh. near Bridgenorth. *Rushcarack*, Cornwall, E. of Padstow-Haven. *Rushcrow*, or *Roscrow*, Corn. NW. of Penryn. *Rushden*, Hertfordsh. NW. of Buntingford. *Rushden*, Northamptonsh. a mile from High-Ferrers.

Rusheen, in Kerry, Munster.

Rushford, or *Rushworth*, Norfolk, SW. of East Harling. *Rushforth*, or *Rushworth*, Yorksh. NW. of Bradford.

RUSHIN, a town in the Isle of Man, called also Castletown, and anciently Sodor.

Rushmere, Suffolk, NE. of Ipswich. *Rushmere*, Suffolk, SE of Beccles. *Rushock*, Worcest. SE. of Kidderminster. *Rushpark*, Yorksh. W. Riding, NE. of Sherborn. *Rushpit-Wood*, Rutland, E. of the Vale of Catmoss. *Rushton*, Chesh. near Torperley. *Rushton*, Cheshire, NE. of Congleton. *Rushton*, Dorsets. near Holmbridge, a hamlet to Worgret, near Warcham. *Rushton*, Dorsets. E. of Blandford. *Rushton*, Lancas. NE. of Blackburn. *Rushton*. Northamptonsh. by Pipwell. *Rushton, James* and *Spencer*, Staffordsh. NW. of Marbrook. *Rushworth*, Yorksh. SW. of Whitby. *Ruskins*, Buckinghamsh. by Colebrook.

Rusky Bridge, in Leitrim, Connaught.

Russper, Sussex, near Darking and Horsham. *Russel*, *Rustnal*, or *Rustisal*, Wiltshire, near Uphaven. *Russel-Farm*, Hertfordshire, near Watford.

Russel-wood, in Kildare, Leinster.

Rusthall, Kent, near Tunbridge Wells.

RUSSIA, a large empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E. by the N. Pacific Ocean; and on the W. by Sweden, Poland, and Lapland. There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely, Red Russia; White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Russia, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland, may be likened to an oblong square, whose longest sides are about 2000 miles each. The seas of Russia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers, namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dana, or Dwiner, and Oby. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; insomuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn; the N. part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and over-run with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Beside domestic animals, there are wild beeves, rein-deer, martens, white and black foxes, weasels, ermines, and sables, whose skins make the best furs in the world. They had very few vines before Peter the Great caused them to be planted in different places. In Russia are large quantities of cotton and silk, with which they make the various sorts of stuffs; skins, furs, Russia leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Russia cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandises of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This vast empire has been divided by the late empress into 42 governments: namely, Petersburgh, Olonetz, Wiburgh, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yaroslaf, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Nisnei Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kursk, Novogorod-Severskoi, Tchernigof, Kiof, Kharkof, Catharinenslaf, Caucasus, Saratof, Ufa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Kolyvan, Irkutsk, and the country of the Cossacks. The inhabitants, in general, are robust, great eaters, and fond of brandy. They use bathing

bathing, but ſmoke no tobacco, leſt the ſmoke ſhould diſhonour the images of the ſaints, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of ſnuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly accounted the rudeſt, and moſt ignorant people in the world, and many of them are now little better. Formerly no Ruſſians were ſeen in other countries, and they ſeldom or never ſent ambaſſadors to foreign courts; but now they are more polite, and ſtudy the intereſt of different nations. They had no ſhips of war, or merchandiſe, before the reign of Peter I. but in the preſent reign, powerful Ruſſian quadrons have appeared, not only in the Baltic, but in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterranean. They have images in their churches; and the prieſts give a paſſport to thoſe that are dying, addreſſed to St. Nicholas, who is deſired to entreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good Chriſtian. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbiſhops and biſhops. Every prieſt is called a *papa*, or pope, of whom there were 4000 in Moſcow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter undertook to introduce arts and ſciences, and, in 1724, the firſt univerſity was founded that ever was in Ruſſia; and there is alſo an academy of ſciences at Peterſburgh, ſupplied with eminent profeſſors. With reſpect to dreſs, a long beard is in high eſtimation with the people of Ruſſia, notwithſtanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out; and it is only thoſe depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the cuſtom and the wiſh of the court. Thoſe who retain their beards, retain likewiſe the ancient dreſs; the long ſwaddling coat, either of ſkins, or of coarſe cloth lined with ſkins; in winter, and in ſummer, of cloth only. About their middle they have a ſaſh of any colour; but what they moſt affect, is green or yellow. They wear trowſers inſtead of breeches and ſtockings; their limbs are, beſides wrapped in many folds of woollen ſtuffs to keep them warm, and above all they wear boots. Their ſhirts are faſhioned as women's, and their necks, expoſed to the cold, have become very hard and impenetrable, from this practice. Government continue to exert every nerve to compel their ſubjects to adopt the German dreſs. The clergy alone excepted, none can procure any place, or muſt expect any favour from court, upon other condition than baniſhing the Aſiatic ſheep-ſkin robes. The dreſs of the women is the reverſe of the men, both in faſhion and colour; every part of it being as ſhort and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is exactly the ſame with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the ſhort jacket, the ſtriped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head. The Ruſſian women are, however, far more rich in their attire; nor is gold lace wanting, any more than the art of painting, to complete the Ruſſian belle. The young generation are modernizing theſe antique veſtments; the ſtiff embroidered napkin is ſupplanted by one of flowing ſilk; the jacket and petticoat are of muſlin, or other fine ſtuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a ſilk or ſatin cloak, in the cold ſeaſon, lined with fur. The richer claſs of females wear velvet boots. The dreſs of the higher ranks is after the French and Engliſh faſhion; and all muſt have a covering of fur ſix months of the year. Thus equipped, the prince and the peaſant are hurled in their chaiſes and ſledges through the dreary Scythian winter. The ſovereigns of Ruſſia are abſolute. They were formerly called Grand Dukes, which is ſtill the title of the apparent. They afterward aſſumed the title of *czar*, and, in the ſequel, that of emperor. The natives pronounce the word *czar*, like *tzar*, or *zaar*, and this, probably, by corruption, from Cæſar, or emperor; from ſome fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they alſo bear the eagle as a ſymbol of their empire. The firſt who aſſumed the title of *czar*, was Baſil, ſon of Baſilides, who freed his country from its ſubjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470.

RUSSIA, RED, or LITTLE. See RED RUSSIA.

RUSSIA WHITE. See WHITE RUSSIA.

Ruſlington, Suſſex, near Brighthelmſtone. *Ruſton*, Norfolk, W. of Weſt Dereham. *Ruſton*, York. by Pickering-Foreſt. *Ruſton, Eaſt*, Norfolk, between Walpole and the ſea. *Ruſton, Parva*, Yorkſhire, near Kilham. *Rutcheſter*, Northumb. NW. of Chollerton, the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus' wall runs on the middle of the E. rampart, and Adrian's vallum paſſes the diſtance of a chain to the S. of it. This fort was once very conſiderable, and the ruins are ſtill remarkable.

RUTHERGLEN, a town of Lanerkſhire, 2 miles SE. of Glaſgow.

* RUTHIN, a well inhabited town of Denbighſhire, noted for a large hoſpital, a free-ſchool, the ruins of a large caſtle, and the beſt market in the vale. It is ſeated on the river Cluyd, 15 miles SW. of Holywell, and 206 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Bari, Naples.

RUTLAM, a town of Malwa, in Hindooſtan.

Rutland, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

Rutland, in Donegal, Ulſter.

RUTLAND, the ſmalleſt county of England, about 26 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is ſuppoſed to have received its name from the red colour of the ſoil, which, in ſome parts, is a ſort of ruddle, ſtaining the fleeces of the ſheep. It is bounded on the W. by Leiceſterſhire; on the N. by Lincolnſhire, and part of Leiceſterſhire, and on the E. and SE. by Lincolnſhire and Northamptonſhire. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 2 market-towns, 53 pariſhes, about 3260 houſes, and 20,000 inhabitants. The air is very good, and the ſoil, in general, fertile, yet very various; producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and ſheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guaſh, or Waſh, beſides which, it is extremely well watered by a number of ſmall rivers and brooks, which fall into them, and which afford plenty of excellent fiſh. Oakham is the county town.

RUTLAND, a town of Maſſachuſetts, a town and county of Vermont, and a ſmall iſland, with a village, near the W. coaſt of Donegal, in Ulſter. Lat. 54. 58. N.

RUTTUNPOUR, a city, capital of a territory of Hindooſtan, in Oriſſa, the reſidence of one of the Weſtern Mahratta chiefs. Lat. 22. 16. N. lon. 82. 36. E.

RUVO, a town of Bari, in Naples.

RUZA, a town of Moſcow, in Ruſſia, 48 miles WNW. of Moſcow.

Ryader, a river in Montgomeryſhire, which riſes, however, in Denbighſhire, but runs into the Tanot, near Llanyader, on the borders of Montgomeryſhire. *Ryal*, or *Ryehall*. Rutland, NW. of Stamford. *Rydal*, Yorkſ. N. R'ding, a fruiful vale, with above 20 churches, and between Hovingham, Hemſley, and Kirby-Moreſide. It is ſo called from the river Rye, Rhy, Ri'ale, or Ridale, which paſſes through it, and which runs into the Swale, near Richmond.

RYAN, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, at the NW. angle of Wigtonſhire. The ſea flows into it through a narrow paſs; and it was formerly crowded, in the ſeaſon, with ſhoals of herrings, that have for the preſent deſerted it.

RYDALE, a river of Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Channel, near Aberyſtwith.

RYDAL-WATER, a lake of Weſtmorland, a little to the W. of Ambleſide. It is about one mile in length, ſpotted with little iſlands, and communicates by a narrow channel, with Grafmere-Water to the W. and by the river Rothay, with Windermere-Water to the S.

RYE, a town of New-York.

RYE, a reduced town of N. Jutland.

* RYE, a handſome, well built, and populous town in Suſſex, an appendage to the Cinque Port of Haſtings. Its port, however, had been long ſo choked up with ſand, that it could only admit ſmall veſſels. This inconvenience was remedied by an act of parliament, in 1761, and the harbour reſtored, by letting the ſea and tides through a canal up to Winchelſea Wall, ſo that veſſels of 300 tons burden may now ride here with ſafety and eaſe. It exports corn, malt, hops, timber, and wool, as alſo kettles, cannon, chimney-backs, &c. from the iron-works at Bakely, 4 miles to the NW. and at Breed; and its fiſhermen ſend conſiderable ſupplies of ſoles, turbot, plaice, &c. to the London markets. It is ſituated on the edge of a cliff (where a modern battery has been planted to annoy privateers) at the mouth of the Rother, with a delightful proſpect of the ſea, 34 miles SE. by S. of Tunbridge, and 63 SE. by S. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Rye, or *Ree*, Herts, near Hodſdon.

* RYEGATE a town in Surry, with a market houſe, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to Thomas a Becket. It had alſo formerly a caſtle, called Holm-Caſtle, built in the time of the Saxons, ſome ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end large enough to hold 500 perſons, where (according to tradition) the barons, who took up arms againſt King John, held their private meetings. The neighbourhood abounds with fullers-earth and medicinal plants. It is charmingly ſituated in the vale of Holmſdale, 16 miles E. of Guilford, and 51 S. of London. Market on Tueſday, and a monthly one on Wedneſday.

Ryeland, Glouceſ. in Dimmock pariſh.

Ryelth, Shropſhire, W. of Biſhop's-Caſtle.

Ryerſh,

Ryerſh, Kent, by the Medway, a mile N. of Weſt Malling.

Ryewater, a river of Kildare, in Leinſter, which runs into the Liffy at Leixlip.

Ryefield, Middleſex, E. of Uxbridge.

Ryfield-Lodge, Hants, in the New Foreſt.

Rygbton, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, SE. of Hunanby. *Rygbton*, Yorkſ. N. of New Malton. *Ryle*, Dorſetſhire, a hamlet to Whitchurch. *Ryle*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, SE. of Headon. *Ryle, Great* and *Little*, Northumb. near Ainham. *Ryme intrinſica*, Dorſetſ. half a mile W. of Yateminſter. *Ryſe*, Eſſex, part of the manor of Hatfield Regis. *Ryſe*, Yorkſ. W. of Hornſey.

RYSWICK, a large village in Holland, between the Hague and Delft, where the Prince of Orange lately had a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between the allies, conſiſting of Great Britain, Germany, Spain, and Holland, on the one ſide, and France, on the other.

Rythcr, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Cawood. *Ryton*, Durham, near Newcaſtle. *Ryton* Nottinghamſhire, in the manor of Mansfield. *Ryton* Shropſhire, SW. of Tong-Caſtle. *Ryton, Great* and *Little*, Shropſhire, W. of Acton-Burnel-Caſtle. *Ryton of the Eleven To*, Shropſhire, ſo called from 11 pariſh churches in its view, ſtands between Shrewſbury and Oſweſtry.

RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the ſame name.

RZEVA, a territory of Ruſſia, ſeated on the Volga, near its ſource.

RZEVA THE DESERT, a town of Ruſſia, in the territory of Rzeva.

SAABA, a town and diſtrict of Negroland, W. of Tombuctoo, ſituated on the river Senegal.

SAADA, a populous town of Yemen, in Arabia, capital of a diſtrict called SABAM, and the reſidence of a ſhiek. It has a manufacture of Turkey leather, and is 400 miles SSE. of Mecca.

SAAL, a river in the biſhopricks of Fulda and Wurzburg, which runs into the Maine near Gemunden; a river which riſes in the principality of Bayreuth, and runs into the Elbe; and a river which riſes in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg and runs into the Salzach.

SAAMI, a town of Negroland, ſituated about 12 miles from the mouth of the river Saami, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Gambia.

SAATZ, or ZATEC, a town and circle of Bohemia, (which laſt is alſo called Lucſko, and is very fertile) eſpecially in hops, the beſt in all Bohemia, ſituated on the Eger.

SABA, a pleaſant and fertile iſland of the Weſt Indies, about 12 miles in circumference, but being deſtitute of a port, its commerce is inconſiderable. It is inhabited by a few Dutch families from the Iſland of St. Euſtatia. The acceſs to it is by a road cut out of the rock, which one man only can mount at a time; and this road is plentifully ſtored with magazines of ſtones; with which arms alone the inhabitants repulſed the French buccaneers, in 1688. This iſland was taken by the Engliſh in 1781. The inhabitants raiſe ſome indigo and cotton, but their chief manufacture is ſhoes. It lies a little to the W. of St. Chriſtopher's. Lat. 17. 39. N. lon. 62. 12. W.

Sabbington, Bucks, W. of Tame.

SABEA, a town of Yemen, in Arabia.

SABI, a large, populous and commercial town, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Whidah, in Africa, ſituated on or near the river Euphrates, about 8 miles from the ſea. The Engliſh, French, and Portuguele, have factories here, and it is a ſort of an emporium, where every thing of European, Aſiatic, and African production, or manufacture, may be had at a reaſonable price.

SABIA, a country of Africa, near the Indian Sea of Sofala.

SABINA, a province in the Pope's Territory, bounded on the N. by Umbria, on the E. by Abruzzo Ultra, on the S. by the Campagni di Roma, and on the W. by the Patrimonio. It is about 30 miles in length, and from 15 to 22 in breadth, is watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers and abounds in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

SABIONCELLO, a town and peninſula, of Raguſa, in Dalmatia.

SABIONNETTA, a town and ſmall principality on the confines of Mantua and Cremona.

SABLE, a town in the dept. of Sarte, ſeated on the river Sarte, 25 miles NE. of Angers, and 135 SW. of Paris. In its neighbourhood are ſome quarries of black marble.

SABLE, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern point of Nova Scotia, in Acadia. Lat. 43. 24. N. lon. 65. 34. W.

SABLES, D'OLONNE, a town in the dept. of Vendee, with a port capable of containing veſſels of 150 tons. It is 21 miles nearly W. of Luçon.

SABLESTAN, a province of Perſia, on the frontiers of Hindooſtan; bounded on the N. and W. by Choraſan, on the E. by Candahar, and on the S. by Segeſtan. It is a mountainous country, and well watered. Boſt is the capital.

Sabrets, Eſſex, near Great Baddow. *Sabridgeworth* or *Sawbridgeworth*, Hertfordſhire, S. of Biſhop's Stortford.

SABU, or SABO, a diſtrict on the Gold Coaſt, extending about 5 miles on the coaſt, and 10 miles inland. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Naſſau. The principal town is of the ſame name. Lat. 5. 6. N.

SACAI, a conſiderable ſea-port in the iſland of Niphon, in Japan, containing ſeveral handſome temples and palaces, as well without as within the city. It is 70 miles SW. of Meaco.

Saccam, or *Sawcomb*, Hertfordſhire, NW. of Wadeſmill.

SACHETTO, a town of Mantua.

SACILE, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, ſituated on the Livenza. It is called the garden of Venice.

Sacy, or *Sawſey Foreſt*, 4 miles S. of Northampton, which, though only about a mile and a half long, and a mile over, affords a fine harbour for game. *Sadbergh*, Durham, on a rivulet that runs into the Tees near Stockton. *Saddington*, Leiceſ. NW. of Harborough. *Saddle Back*, Cumberl. a mountain on the E. ſide of Lorton Vale. *Saddle-Tor*, Devonſhire, near the hills, between Chegford and Aſhburton. *Saddleworth*, Yorkſhire, on the borders of Lancaſhire and Cheſhire. *Saffron Garden*, Eſſex, by Horndon.

SAFFI, AKSI, or AFFI, a trading town of Abda, in Morocco, long in the centre of the European commerce, but Mogadore is now the principal port. Here is a very fine road for ſhips in winter, except when the winds blow from the S. or SW. for veſſels are then ſure to be driven out to ſea. The environs are a dry and parched deſart. It is 16 miles S. of Cape Cantin.

SAGADAHOC, a diſtrict of New England, in the province of Main, ſuppoſed to extend from the river St. Croix, eaſtward, to that of Quenebec, weſtward; and to have the river St. Lawrence for its northern, and the Atlantic for it's ſouthern boundary.

SAGADAHOC, a river which runs into the Kennebec, in the country of Main, about 30 miles from its mouth.

SAGAN, a town and principality of Sileſia, ſubject to the Prince of Lobkowitz.

Sages, Glouceſterſhire, in Slimbridge parith.

SAGRES, a ſea-port of Algarve.

SAGUENAY, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. It is navigable for the largeſt veſſels (according to Charlevoix), above 25 leagues from its mouth. It has (he adds), an excellent, deep, and ſpacious harbour, of a circular figure, well ſheltered, being ſurrounded at a diſtance with very high rocks, in lat. 48. 4. N. lon. 69. 40. W.

SAGUENAY, a diſtrict of Canada, bounded on the W. and SW. by the river of the ſame name, and on the SE. by the river St. Lawrence. It yields the greateſt plenty of marble of ſeveral kinds, ſo that even the houſes of private perſons are generally built with it.

SAHAGUN, a town of Leon, with a rich abbey, ſeated on the river Sea, 25 miles SE of Leon.

Saham, Norfolk, NW. of Watton.

SAHARA. See ZAHARA.

SAID, the ſouthern diviſion of Egypt, anciently called Thebais.

SAIDA. See SIDON.

SAILLY, a town in the dept. of the Moſelle, and a town in the department of the Somme.

SAINTES, the name of three ſmall iſlands in the W. Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. Lat. 15. 57. N. lon. 61. 52. W.

SAINTES, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente; before the revolution the capital of Saintonge, and the ſea of a biſhop. Here are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, of which the moſt famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over its river. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the Charente, 26 miles SE. of Rochefort, and 262 SSW. of Paris.

Scintfield, in Down, Ulſter; the linen manufacture is carried on here. *St John's*, in Roſcommon, Connaught. *St. John's Town*, in Longford, Leinſter. *St. Kennis*, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. *St. Mullins*, in Carlow, Leinſter.

SAINTONGE, a ci-devant province of France, S. of Poitou and Aunis, extending about

about 70 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the moſt fertile tracts in France; and they make the beſt ſalt here in Europe. It now forms the dept. of Lower Charente.

SAL, or SALT, an iſland of Africa, one of the Cape de Verds, about 40 miles in circumference. It is ſo called from the great quantity of beautiful ſalt made here, which is the chief production of the iſland, and is procured from the ſalt ponds, by the cryſtallization of the ſea-water, which overflows part of it from time to time. Notwithſtanding its apparent barrenneſs, bearing no trees nor verdure, except ſhrubs, it breeds an incredible number of goats, ſome aſſes, a few ſmall horſes, and a great variety of ſea fowls. A prodigious number of tortoiſes alſo lay their eggs here, which alone, would be ſufficient to maintain a number of inhabitants; yet all authors agree, that the iſland is deſolate and deſert. It is 300 miles W. of the coaſt of Africa. Lat. 16. 49. N. lon. 21. 59. W.

SALA, or SALBERG, a town of Weſtmanland, 28 miles W. of Upſal.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, rich, and populous city of Leon, in Spain, with a famous univerſity, conſiſting of 24 handſome colleges. The ſtructure, called the ſchools, where all ſorts of ſciences are taught, is very large and curious, and is built of freeſtone. The univerſity has 61 profeſſorſhips, without reckoning the anatomical theatre, and the college of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. There were formerly 7000 ſtudents, ſent from all parts of Europe; and there are now upward of 4000. The ſcholars are all clothed like prieſts, having their heads ſhaved, and caps thereon. Salamanca has a large public ſquare, and ſome fine fountains, but the ſtreets are narrow and dirty. The cathedral is one of the handſomeſt in Spain, and has a fine ſteeple. There are alſo 25 pariſh churches, 39 convents, 6 hoſpitals, and about 7000 houſes. It is ſeated partly in a plain, and partly on three hills, being ſurrounded by walls, without which is a fine Roman cauſeway, on the river Tormes, over which it has a bridge of 25 arches, and 300 paces long, built by the Romans. It is 37 miles SE. of Miranda, and 88 NW. of Madrid.

SALAMANCA, a town of Yucatan, in Mexico, 150 miles S. of Merida.

SALANCHE, a commercial town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, in the Upper Fauciguy, ſeated on a brook, which ſoon after falls into the Arve, 25 miles E. of Annecy.

SALANKEMEN, a town of Sclavonia.

SALBACH, a village in the margravate of Baden, where Marſhal de Turenne was killed, in 1675, as he was viewing the poſition of the enemy, and giving directions for erecting a battery. It is 2 miles NE. of Baden.

Salbridge, or *Sawbridge*, Warw. SW. of Willoughby. *Salcomb*, Devonſ. near the Channel, between Branſcomb and Sidmouth. *Salcomb-Haven*, Devonſhire, SW. of Dartmouth. *Salcot*, *Verley*, and *Wigborough*, Eſſex, near Toleſhunt and Weſt Merſey.

SALDANHA BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the S. coaſt of Africa, NW. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33. 9. S. lon. 17. 60. E.

Sale, Cheſhire, NE. of Altringham. *Saleby*, Lincolnſhire, N. of Alford.

SALECTO, a town of Tunis, ſituated on the E. coaſt, near the Mediterranean, in lon. 11. 3. E.

Salehurſt, Suſſex, W. of Ewhurſt.

SALEM, a ſea-port of N. America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and capital of the county of Eſſex. It is the oldeſt town in the ſtate, except Plymouth, which was ſettled 8 years before, in 1620. It is noted for the building of ſhips and fiſhing ketches, and carries on a large foreign trade. It is 15 miles NE. of Boſton.

SALERNO, a town of Naples, capital of the Principato Citra, with a harbour, and a univerſity, much celebrated formerly for medicine. It is ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name, 27 miles ESE. of Naples.

SALERS, a town in the dept of the Cantal, 27 miles W. of St. Flour.

Salers-Hope, Heref. N. of Roſs. *Saleſbury*, Herts, NE. of Shenley. *Saleſbury*, Lancaſ. N. of Blackborn. *Salford*, Bedfordſhire, N. of Aſpley Guiſe. *Salford*, Lanc. near Manchester. *Salford*, Oxfordſ. NW. of Chipping-Norton. *Salford*, Somerſetſhire, on the Avon, between Bath and Briſtol. *Salford-Abbot's*, or *Little*, Warwickſhire, SW. of Bitford.

SAHLBERG. See SALA.

SALIES, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, 15 miles SW. of Rieux.

SALINAS, a town of Guipuſcoa.

SALINI, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in the Mediterranean, fertile in wine and fruits. It lies NW. of the Iſland of Lipari.

SALINS, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Jura, remarkable for its ſalt works, the largeſt of which is in the middle of the town, and for quarries of jaſper.

jaſper. It is 20 miles SSW. of Beſançon, and 200 SE. of Paris.

* SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, a large and ancient city of Wilts, of which it is the capital. It is ſituated in a chalky ſoil, almoſt ſurrounded by the Avon and its contributary rivers, and is rendered particularly clean by a ſmall running ſtream flowing through every ſtreet. It has a fine cathedral, crowned by a ſpire, the moſt regular and elegant Gothic ſtructure in the kingdom, built in the form of a lanthorn. Its windows are ſaid to be as many in number as there are days in a year. The town-hall is a handſome building, and ſtands in a ſpacious market-place. Here are manufactures of flannels, linſeys, druggets, Saliſbury whites, parchment, hardware, bone-lace, and cutlery. The navigation from Chriſt-church comes within 2 miles of this city. It is 21 miles NE. of Southampton, and 83 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday. Fairs on January 6th, Tueſday after Epiphany, Lady Day, and the Monday before it, Whit Tueſday, Thurſday after Michaelmas, October 2d, and December 29th.

SALISBURY, a town in the reſpective ſtates of Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, Maryland, N. Carolina, and the Delaware, in N. America.

SALISBURY CRAIG, a hill on the S. ſide of the city of Edinburgh, chiefly remarkable for a great precipice of ſolid rock, about a mile in length, and, in ſome parts, 100 feet high, which paſſes with ſome regularity along its brow.

Saliſbury-Hall, Eſſex, near Walthamſtow.

SALISBURY PLAIN, in Wiltſhire, extends 25 miles E. of Wincheſter, and 28 W. to Weymouth, and in ſome places it is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are ſo many croſs roads in it, and ſo few houſes to take direction from, that Thomas, the eighth earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at the end of each mile ſtone from hence to Shaftſbury, as a guide to travellers. That part of it, which lies about the city, is a chalky down, like Eaſt Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of ſheep, ſome of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each, and the farmers hereabouts have frequently two or three ſuch flocks. By folding the ſheep upon the lands, after they are turned up with the plough, they become very fruitful, and bear very good wheat and other grain. In this plain beſide the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Romiſh and Britiſh camps, ſepulchres, &c.

Salkelds, Great and *Little*, Cumberl. N. of Penrith, are waſhed by the Eden. At the latter there is a circle of ſtones, 77 in number, each of them 10 feet high, and before them, at the entrance, ſtands a ſingle one, which is 15 feet high. They are thought to have been a Druidical work, and are called, by the country people, Long Meg and her Daughters. Within the circles are two heaps of ſtones, under which dead bodies are ſuppoſed to be buried. Mr. Camden thinks this tradition very probable, but his commentator is of opinion that the heaps of ſtones in the middle of the monument are no original part of it, but that having been gathered off the plowed lands adjoining, they have been thrown together here, as in a waſte corner of the field; and as to the great ſtones, he ſays they ſeem to be monuments, erected at the ſolemn inveſtiture of ſome Daniſh king, like Rollrich ſtones, in Oxfordſhire, and thoſe of Kongſtoten, in Denmark, and of Mooreſteen, in Sweden.

SALLENS, a neat and new-built town of Kildare, in Leinſter, ſeated on the banks of the Grand Canal, 14 miles from Dublin.

SALLEE, an ancient and conſiderable town of Benihaſſen, in the kingdom of Fez. Its harbour was formerly one of the beſt in the country, but now, on account of a bar that lies acroſs it, ſhips of 200 tons burden are forced to unload their guns and ballaſt before they can enter it. There are docks to build ſhips, but they are ſeldom uſed, for want of ſkill and materials; and as the land inſenſibly continues to accumulate, it is probable that, very ſoon, only veſſels with oars will be able to enter the river. The road can only be frequented in the fine ſeaſon, from the beginning of April to the end of September, for when the wind blows from the SSW. (which ſeldom, however, happens but in winter,) it is no longer ſafe; and, beſides, the ſhifting of the ſands of the bar renders the paſſage extremely difficult. Here is a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, which commands the road, and a redoubt which defends the entrance of the river. It is a large place, divided into the Old and New Towns, by the river Guiro. It has long been infamous for its pirates, which make prizes of all the Chriſtians' ſhips that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is ſeated on the river Sallee, formed by the

union

mion of two ſmaller ſtreams (the Guero and the Satta) 42 miles W. of Mequinez. Lat. 34. 0. N. lon. 6. 31. W.

SALLY, a town of Virginia, ſituated on the James River, 92 miles W. of Richmond.

SALLYCOE, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

Salley, Yorkſ. in Craven. *Sallows*, near Norwich.

SALM, a town and county of Germany, circle of Upper Rhine, inſulated in France, 24 miles WSW. of Straſburg.

SALM, a town and county of Germany, inſulated in Luxemburg, 38 miles N. of the city of Luxemburg.

SALMAISE, a town in the dept. of the Côte d'Or.

Salmeſton, Kent, near Margate. *Salmondby*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Horncaſtle. *Salmons*, Kent, near Penſhurſt.

SALO, a town in the Breſciano, ſeated near the Lake Garda.

SALOBREANA, a ſea-port of Grenada, in Spain, with a ſtrong caſtle, in which the Mooriſh kings formerly kept their treaſure. It carries on a great trade in ſugar and fiſh, and is ſeated on a rock, 12 miles SE. of Almunecar, and 36 S. of Grenada.

Salomon's Bridge, Suſſex, NW. of Petworth. *Salom Wood*, Huntingdonſ. near Old Weſton.

SALON, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, ſeated on the canal of Craponne, 20 miles NW. of Aix.

SALONA, anciently called AMPHISSA, a reduced ſea-port town of the late Venetian Dalmatia, celebrated as the retreat of the emperor Domitian. It was anciently a very conſiderable place, its ruins ſhowing that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 6 miles N. of Spalatro.

SALONA, a town of Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are partly Greeks and partly Turks; but the Jews are not ſuffered to live here. It is ſeated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, nearly 22 miles NW. of Livadia.

SALONICHI, formerly called THESSALONICA, a ſea-port of Turkey, in Europe, and the principal town in Macedonia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of conſiderable trade, which is carried on principally by the Greek Chriſtians and the Jews, the former of whom form 30 churches, and the latter as many ſynagogues. Here is a triumphal arch, almoſt entire, erected in honour of the Emperor Antoninus, with ſeveral churches of extraordinary beauty, now converted into Turkiſh moſques. That of St. Demetrius has in it above a thouſand pillars of jaſper, porphyry, &c. The principal merchandiſe is ſilk. It is ſeated at the bottom of a gulf of the ſame name, partly on the top; and partly on the ſide of a hill, near the river Varda, 50 miles NNE. of Lariſſa, and 270 W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 40 41. N. lon. 22. 58. E.

SALOP. See SHROPSHIRE.

Salperton, or *Cold-Salperton*, Glouceſt. between Winchcomb and Northleach.

SALSES, a town, caſtle, and lake in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, 10 miles N. of Perpignan.

SALSETTE, an iſland of Hindooſtan, lying off the coaſt of Concan, about 10 miles N. of Bombay. It is about 120 miles in circumference, and is fertile in rice, fruits, and ſugar-canes, beſides which, they have a trade in dried fiſh. It has ſubterraneous temples, cut out of the live rock, in the manner of thoſe of Elephanta. It is only ſeparated from Bombay by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1750, the Mahrattas took it from the Portugueſe; and, in 1774, the Engliſh took it by aſſault from the Mahrattas, and have kept it ever ſince, agreeably to treaty. It is a moſt deſirable acquiſition to the Eaſt India Company, as the ſettlement of Bombay poſſeſſed no territory beyond the ſmall iſland on which it is ſituated, and depended on foreign ſupplies for ſubſiſtence.

SALSONA, a town of Catalonia.

Salſton, Camb. in a vale near Gogmagog-Hills. *Salt*, Staff. near Ingeſtre.

SALTA, a town of Tucuman, in S. America, which ſends large quantities of corn, wine, meat, hides, and other commodities to moſt parts of Peru. It contains about 400 houſes, 2 churches, and 4 monaſteries. The inhabitants have frequent wars with the Indians. They have about 500 men that bear arms, with thrice that number of ſlaves. It is 50 miles S. of St. Salvador. Lat. 25. 20. S. lon. 66. 30. W.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, trading principally in malt and beer. It conſiſts of 3 ſtreets, which are waſhed clean by every ſhower of rain. The harbour is capable of receiving veſſels of any burden. Here is a ferry over the Tamar to Plymouth Dock, the inhabitants of which generally come to this market by water, rather than go to Plymouth by land, as proviſions are much cheaper here;

here; and the town boat, in which they go, brings home what they buy. It is ſeated on the deſcent of a ſteep hill, at the mouth of the Hamoaze, four miles and a half NW. of Plymouth, and 220 WSW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Saltbox, Suſſex, near Chicheſter. *Saltburn*, Yorkſ. in Cleveland, near Rochiff. *Saltby*, Leiceſ. near Belvoir.

SALTCOATS, a ſea-port of Ayrſhire, containing about 2325 inhabitants. It is one of the principal watering places in the county, (furniſhing accommodations in the ſeaſon for 3 or 400 ſtrangers,) has (and has long had) a manufacture of ſalt, of which about 2562 bolls are annually made here; a trade in coals, of which, to the average amount of 23,000 tons are dug yearly near the town, a manufacture of ſail-cloth, a rope-yard, and docks for building ſhips, not only for this port, but for other towns. It is ſituated on the Clyde, 10 miles NNW. of Ayr.

Saltcote, Cumberland, between Newton Marſh and Rabycote.

SALTEES, two ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Wexford, in Leinſter, about 3 leagues and a half WSW. of Carnſore Point.

SALTEN, a town of Drontheim.

Salterford, Nottingh. in the foreſt, near Granby. *Saltergate*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Blackenmoor. *Saltern*, Devonſ. S. of Budley.

SALTFLEET, a ſea port of Lincolnſhire, 33 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Saltfleetby, Eaſt, Middle, Weſt, or *All Saints, Clement*, and *Peter*, Linc. SE. of Saltfleet. *Salt-Hill*, a village of Berks, 22 miles from London, on the road to Bath. It is finely ſituated, and has ſome elegant inns. *Salt Hill*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Kirton. *Saltborp*, Wilts, SE. of Wotton Baſſet. *Salt-Houſe*, Norfolk, between Holt and the ſea.

Saltibridge, in Waterford, Munſter.

Saltley, Warw. NE. of Birmingham. *Saltmarſh*, Yorkſ. SE. of Howden. *Salton*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Hovingham. *Saltorn-Load*, Norfolk, a channel in the Marſh Land. *Saltrey, Abbey, Breames, Grange, Judith, Mill*, and *Moins*, Huntingdonſhire, S. and SE. of Conington. *Saltrey, Common*, and *Drain*, are E. of Conington. *Saltrum*, Devonſhire, in Plymſtock pariſh. *Saltwater*. Suſſex, SW. of Chicheſter. *Saltwater Haugh*, near Durham, is a remarkable ſalt-ſpring in the middle of the river Wear; to be ſeen chiefly in the ſummer, when the water falls to the ſide of the channel. It tinges the ſtones near it with a red colour, and when boiled, has produced a great quantity of bay ſalt. *Saltwick*, Northumb. near Stannington. *Saltwood*, Kent, a mile NW. of Hythe.

SALTZBURG, a well-fortified city of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the ſame name, under the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, who is a ſovereign prince. It is populous and well built, although the ſtreets are narrow and ill-paved. The archbiſhop's palace is a ſuperb ſtructure, and has a magnificent garden, adorned with ſtatues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his ſummer houſe; but that for winter contains 163 apartments, all richly furniſhed, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The univerſity partly depends on the Benedictine monks, who have a fine library in their monaſtery. In 1737, a ſeparate college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is built of freeſtone and marble, and contains five organs. New Saltzburg are ſome conſiderable ſalt-works. It is ſeated on the river Saltz, 45 miles S. by W. of Paſſaw, and 130 WSW. of Vienna.

SALTZBURG, THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF, a county of Germany, W. of Auſtria, S. of Upper Bavaria, and N. of Carinthia. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, ſilver, and iron. No manner of grain is ſown here, but hay of a peculiar goodneſs is produced in every part. Here are conſiderable manufactures of ſteel and braſs, as appears from the aſtoniſhing number of ſwords, ſabres, muſkets, cannon, &c. which are to be ſeen in the armories all over the country. In the archbiſhopric are 6 cities, and 25 market towns. It extends 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The principal town is of the ſame name. In 1732, above 30,000 Lutheran Saltzburghers withdrew, with their effects, from the archbiſhopric, diſperſing themſelves in the other Proteſtant countries, and even in the Britiſh colonies in America.

SALVADOR, a town of Congo, capital of the country of Pemba, with a large palace, where the king reſides, and a Portugueſe biſhop. It contains ſeveral churches, and about 40,000 inhabitants, of whom 4000 are white. The Portugueſe live in a quarter by themſelves. It is ſeated on a craggy mountain, in lat. 5. 50. S. and lon. 15. 30. E.

SALVADOR, ST. a large, populous, and handſome city of Braſil, formerly the reſidence

ſidence of the governor, and containg ſeveral religious houſes. The inhaitants, who are deſcribed as voluptuous, roud, ignorant, and ſuperſtitious, carry n a conſiderable trade. The houſes are wo or three ſtories high, and the walls hick and ſtrong, being built of ſtone. The ſtreets are generally large and traight; yet moſt of them have ſo ſteep n aſcent, that they are impracticable to heel carriages. Here are alſo many ardens, full of a great variety of fruitrees, herbs, and flowers. The chief ommodities for exportation, are ſugar, bacco, woad for dyers, raw hides, talw, train oil, Braſil wood, balſam of apivi, ipecacuanha, and other drugs. t is ſeated on an eminence, 100 fathoms height, formed by the E. ſide of the ay of All-Saints, and the harbour is ift below it. Lat. 12. 45. S. lon. 40. 0. W.

SALVAGES, ſmall uninhabited iſlands, ing to the N. of the Canary Iſlands. at. 30. 11. N. lon. 17. 54. W.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in ſtramadura, 15 miles S. of Santarem.

SALVATERRA, a town of Beira.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Arragon.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Leon.

Salvington, Suſſex, in Terring pariſh.

Salutation, Yorkſ. N. Riding, between edal and Danby-Wiſk.

SALUZZO, a town of Piedmont, capiil of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with magnificent and rich cathedral. It is ated on an eminence, near the Po, 20 iles SSW. of Turin.

Salwarp, Worceſ. near Droitwich, by he river Salwarp, which runs into the evern, near Worceſter.

SALZA, GREAT, a town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony, noted for its alt-works.

SALZA, a town of Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony.

SAMAR, or TANDAY, one of the Philippine Iſlands, near the SE. extremity of Luzon, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait. It is about 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which, however, are many valleys, extremely fertile in rice, yams, cocoa, gaby (a root ſo called), pepper, honey, wax, ſugar-canes, cabbages, Chineſe oranges, lemons, figs, and other kinds of fruit, little known in Europe. The woods ſwarm with birds of almoſt every deſcription, particularly the common fowl, with ſhorter legs than ours; among which is alſo a very ſmall bird, of the diminutive ſize of the waſp, with colours peculiarly vivid and beautiful, conſiſting of yellow, mixed with red and blue. Many kinds of monkeys, one of which is remarkably large, roebucks, wild buffaloes, and other quadrupeds, abound in the woods. The iron tree, ebony, and dying wood, grow in every part of the iſland, and gold duſt is found in its more interior regions. The natives, at leaſt, on the ſea coaſt, were formerly Mahometans, but the miſſionary Jeſuits have converted them to the religion and allegiance of Spain. Lat. 12. 15. N.

SAMARANG, a town on the NE. coaſt of the iſland of Java.

SAMARCAND, or SARMACAND, (called alſo MAWARALNAHR,) ſuppoſed to be the MARAKANDUS of the ancients, a very large and well-peopled city of Aſia, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the country of the Uſbeck Tartars, with a famous academy of ſciences, to which the Mahometans reſort to ſtudy, from all the neighbouring countries. Many of the houſes are built of ſtone, and it is fortified with ſtrong bulwarks of earth. It was formerly the ſeat of Tamerlane the Great, as it now is of a Tartar prince, and carries on a great trade with Perſia, Hindooſtan, Chineſe Tartary, &c. The ſilk paper made here is in great requeſt throughout the Eaſt. The ſoil produces pears, apples, raiſins, and melons of an exquiſite taſte. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Sogde, 150 miles E. by N. of Bokhara. Lat. 39. 50. N. lon. 63. 20. E.

SAMBALLAS, ſeveral iſlands of America, on the N. coaſt of the iſthmus of Darien. None of them are inhabited, but they are all claimed by the Spaniards. In the long channel between the Samballas and the iſthmus, extending from Point Samballas to the Gulf of Darien, the ſea is navigable from one end to the other, affording good anchorage and ſhelter, let the wind blow from what quarter it will.

Samborn, Warwickſhire, near Great Coughton.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which riſes in the department of Aiſne, and paſſing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Charleroy, &c. falls into the Maeſe at Namur.

Samford, Dorſetſ. NE. of Everſhot. *Samford*, Somerſ. SW. of Bridgewater. *Samford Arundel*, Somerſ. SW. of Wellington. *Samford-Bret*, Somerſ. SW. of Quantock-Hills. *Samford Courtenay*, Devonſ. N. of Okehampton. *Samford*

Dorcas,

common ſort, and there are other birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European ſeeds, were left by Captain Cook; but the poſſeſſion of the goats ſoon gave riſe to a conteſt between two diſtricts, in which the breed was entirely deſtroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the ſame race that poſſeſſes the iſlands ſouth of the equator; and in their perſons, language, cuſtoms, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their leſs diſtant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Iſlands. They are, in general, above the middle ſize, and ſtrong; they walk gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue. Many of both ſexes are ſaid to have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with a ſweetneſs and ſenſibility of look, that render them very engaging. There is one peculiarity, characteriſtic of every part of this nation, that even in the handſomeſt faces there is a fulneſs of the noſtril, without any flatneſs or ſpreading of the noſe. They ſuffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various faſhions. The dreſs of both men and women nearly reſembles thoſe of New Zealand, and both ſexes wear necklaces of ſmall variegated ſhells. Tattowing the body is practiſed by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are alſo very neatly marked, and they have the ſingular cuſtom of tattowing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they have adopted the method of living together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houſes, built pretty cloſely together, without much order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, toward the ſea, with detached walls, which are meant both for ſhelter and defence. Theſe walls conſiſt of looſe ſtones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in ſhifting them ſuddenly to ſuch places as the direction of the attack may require. In the ſides of the hills, they have little caves or retreats, the entrance to which is ſecured by a fence of the ſame kind. Some of their houſes are large and commodious, from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; while others are mere hovels. Their food conſiſts principally of fiſh and vegetables, to which they add the fleſh of dogs and hogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupation of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the ſervants are principally engaged in the plantations and fiſhing. They have various amuſements, ſuch as dancing, boxing, wreſtling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great reſemblance to thoſe of the South Sea iſlands. Their plantations, which are ſpread over the whole ſea-coaſt, conſiſt of the taro, or eddy root, and ſweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth-tree ſet in rows. The bottoms of their canoes are of a ſingle piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickneſs of an inch, and brought to a point at each end. The ſides conſiſt of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and laſhed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes meaſure 70 feet in length, 3 and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. They make ſalt in great abundance, and of a good quality. As the iſlands are not united under one government, wars are frequent among them. The ſame ſyſtem of ſubordination prevails here as at the other iſlands, the ſame abſolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and the ſame unreſiſting ſubmiſſion on the part of the people. The government is monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee is a regular ſociety of prieſts living by themſelves, and diſtinct, in all reſpects, from the reſt of the people. Human ſacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or ſignal enterpriſe, but the death of every conſiderable chief calls for a repetition of theſe horrid rites. Yet, apart from theſe obſervances, they are acknowledged to be of the moſt mild and affectionate diſpoſition. They live in the utmoſt harmony and friendſhip with each other; and in hoſpitality to ſtrangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands, when their reſentment is not kindled by injury. Their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumſtances of their ſituation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

Sandwich, and its *Bay*, Dorſetſ. S. of Purbeck Iſland; ſee *Swanwich*. *Sandy*, Somerſetſ. near Yeovil. *Sandy Acre*, E. of Derby. *Sandy-Capel*, Surry, by Esher. *Sandy-Hill*, Dorſetſ. near Curſe Caſtle. *Sandy-End*, Middleſex, between Chelſea and Fulham.

SANDY HOOK, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of New Jerſey, about 7 miles S. of Long Iſland. It was formerly a peninſula, but the ſea broke through the iſthmus, and formed it into an iſland, in

in the winter between the years 1777 and 1778.

Sandy-Lane, Oxfordſhire, between Iſlip and Wheatly. *Sandy-Lane*, Wilts, between Marlborough and Corſham. *Sandy-Way*, Cheſhire, SW. of Northwich. *Sandy-Well*, Glouc. in Dowdeſwell pariſh. *Saneton*, Lincolnſh. near Sawcliff. *Sanford*, Devonſ. N. of Crediton. *Sanford Heath*, Oxfordſ. N. of Chipping-Norton. *Sangball, Great*, near Cheſter. *Sangball Maſſey* and *Parva*, Cheſhire, between Mcoles and Overchurch. *Sangbton*, Cheſhire, between Tattenhall and Cheſter.

SANGUELOUK, a town of Siam.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſeated on the river Arragon.

Sankey, Great and *Little*, Lanc. near Warrington.

SAN MATHEO, a town of Valencia.

SANORE-BANCAPOUR, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the N. of Myſore, and S. of Viſiapour. The town and fortreſs of Sanore is ſituated on the river Toom, 110 miles SSE. of Viſiapour, in lat. 15. 39. N. and lon. 75. 44. E.

SANPOO. See BURRAMPOOTER.

SANQUHAR, a town or royal borough of Nithſdale, in the county of Dumfries, containing about 2600 inhabitants. It is chiefly remarkable for its coal trade, (the coals in this and the adjacent pariſh, ſupplying a large tract of country,) and a manufactory of knit worſted mittens and ſtockings, both coarſe and fine. Here are alſo ſome beds of fuller's earth and lime-ſtone. It is ſeated on the river Nith, 24 miles NNW. of Dumfries.

SANTA-CLARA, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Peru, in the Bay of Guyaquil.

SANTA-CRUZ, a town on the SW. coaſt of the Iſland of Teneriff, defended by four ſmall forts and ſeveral batteries. The town is very irregularly laid out, and contains about 300 houſes, built of ſtone. The principal ſtreet is broad, and has more the appearance of a ſquare than a ſtreet, with the governor's houſe at the upper end. Here is a church, and ſeveral convents. The road before the town is the principal one in the iſland for ſhelter, capacity, and the goodneſs of its bottom. It lies, however, entirely open to the SE. and S. winds; but theſe never continue long, and there is not an inſtance of a ſhip's driving from her anchors on ſhore. Lat. 28. 31. N. lon. 16. 31. W.

SANTA CRUZ, a town of Sus, on the coaſt of Morocco, with a large and ſecure harbour. It is ſeated on the Cape Aguer, or Ger, in lat. 30. 38. N. and lon. 10. 7. W.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſea-port of Cuba, on the N. ſide of the iſland, 50 miles E. of the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W.

SANTA-CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of S. America, capital of a province of the ſame name in the vice-royalty of Buenos-Ayres. The environs produce great quantities of honey and wax. Lat. 17. 46. S. lon. 65. 14. W.

SANTA-FE, a town of N. America, capital of New Mexico, ſeated near the Rio-del-Norte, 920 miles NNW. of Mexico. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 106. 35. W.

SANTA-FE-DE-BOGOTA, a town of S. America, capital of New Granada, with a univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Magdalena, in a plentiful country, abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit, with mines of ſilver in the mountains, 363 miles S. of Carthagena. Lat. 4. 9. N. lon. 73. 5. W.

SANTANDER, a ſea-port of Aſturias.

SANTAREN, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, containing about 8000 inhabitants. It is ſituated in a country very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil, near the river Tajo, 45 miles NNE. of Liſbon.

SANTEE, a river of S. Carolina.

SANTEN, a town of Cleves, with fine walks, that run as far as Weſel, from which it is 5 miles diſtant to the W.

SANTILLANA, a ſea-port of Aſturias, capital of the eaſtern part of that province. It is 70 miles E. of Oviedo, and 200 nearly N. of Madrid.

Santon, Cumberland. near Penrith. *Santon*, Devonſ. in Branton pariſh. *Santon*, Lincolnſ. near Spittle-in-the-Street. *Santon*, Cumberland, in Irton pariſh. *Santon-Houſe*, Norfolk, near Brandon-Ferry.

SANTORIN, or ST. ERINI, (anciently called THERA and CALISTE, or the HANDSOME,) an iſland of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the SW. of Nanphio. It is about eight miles in length, nearly as much in breadth, and almoſt covered with pumice ſtone, whence the ſoil, in general, muſt be dry and barren; it is, however, greatly improved, by the labour and induſtry of the inhabitants, who have turned the moſt ungrateful ſpot of ground in the world into a perfect orchard. It affords little wheat, but a great deal of barley and cotton, and a potent ſpirituous wine, of the colour of rheniſh, in profuſion; in the exportation of which, to all parts of the Archipelago, and even as far as

Conſtantinople, as alſo in the manufactory of cotton, their trade principally conſiſts. Fruit is ſcarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their beeves but once a year, and then they put it in pickle. The inhabitants, alſo, who are all Greeks, are about 10,000 in number; though they are ſubject to the Turks, they chuſe their own magiſtrates. Pyrgos is the capital, beſides which there are four towns and five villages. They have but one ſpring in the iſland, for which reaſon they preſerve the rain-water in ciſterns. Lat. 36. 10. N. lon. 26. 1. E.

SANTOS, a fortified town in the government of St. Paul, in Brazil, ſituated on a river, about half a league in breadth and five fathoms deep, in a bay of the ſame name, about 51 leagues SE. of St. Paul.

SANTOS LOS, a town of Panama.

Santoſte-Ferry, Linc. from Yorkſhire to the Iſle of Axholm.

SANXAY, a town in the department of the Vienne, 6 miles NW. of Luſignan.

SAON, a town in the department of the Drome.

SAONA, an iſland near the S. coaſt of St. Domingo, in lon. 68. 58. W. It is about 18 miles long and 8 broad, and abounds with pleaſant woods and paſtures, though it is wholly uninhabited, or, at leaſt, only frequented by fiſhermen, at the time when the turtles come on ſhore to lay their eggs.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, S. of the dept. of Côte-d'Or, and W. of the dept. of the Jura. Maçon is the capital.

SAONE, UPPER, a dept. of France, ſo called from a conſiderable river which riſes near Darney in Mount Voſges, and paſſing by Gray, Auxonne, Chalons, Verdun, Maçon, &c. falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Veſoul.

SAORGIO, a fortified town of Nice, in Piedmont, ſituated on the ſummit of a rock, in the peninſula, almoſt ſurrounded by the rivers Roia and Bendola, 17 miles NE. of Nice.

Sapcote, Leiceſ. SE. of Hinckley. *Saperton*, Derbyſ. E. of Uttoxeter. *Saperton*, Glouceſterſhire.

SAPIENZA, three iſlands and a cape, with the circumjacent ſea, oppoſite Modon, near the S. coaſt of the Morea; they are very ſmall, and badly cultivated. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 21. 35. E.

Sapington, Kent, near Betham. *Sapiſton*, Suffolk, NW. of Ixworth. *Sapley*, and its *Park* and *Heath*, N. of Huntingdon.

SAP LE, a town in the department of the Orne.

Sapperton, Linc. W. of Fokingham. *Sapy, Upper*, Heref. N. of Bromyard. *Sapy, Lower*, or *Sapy-Pitchard*, Worceſ. N. of Bromyard.

SARACENS, the general name of a people, celebrated ſome centuries ago, who came originally from the deſerts of Arabia: *Sarra*, in their language, ſignifying a deſert. They were the firſt diſciples of Mahomet, and, within 60 years after his death, conquered a conſiderable part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe. They invaded France, and kept poſſeſſion of Spain till the year 1511, when they were finally expelled. They alſo maintained a war in Paleſtine a long time, againſt the Weſtern Chriſtians, and, at length, drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for the deſcendants of thoſe who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a large, handſome, well-built city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a univerſity, founded in 1474, and a court of inquiſition. It was originally built by the Phœnicians, who called it Salduba; and the Romans ſent a colony here in the reign of Auguſtus, whence it had the name of Cæſar Auguſtus, which, by corruption, has been changed into Saragoſſa. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon here 17 large churches, and 14 handſome monaſteries, not to mention others leſs conſiderable. The ſtreets are long and broad, but ill-paved and dirty; and the houſes are from three to ſix ſtories high. The river Ebro runs acroſs the place, dividing it into two; and on its banks is a handſome quay, which ſerves for a public walk. The Holy-ſtreet is ſo large and broad, that it may be taken for a ſquare; and here they have their bull-fights. In this ſtreet are the houſes of ſeveral noblemen's families, particularly that of the viceroy. The cathedral is a large, but irregular Gothic building; but the fineſt church here is the collegiate one of Nueſtra Signora del Pilar, both for its ſuppoſed miraculous image, and alſo for its valuable treaſures. This celebrated Madona, or image of St. Mary and the infant, ſtands on a marble pillar, and with its ornaments is immenſely rich; the crown being full of precious ſtones of an ineſtimable price; ſcarce any thing is to be ſeen but gold and jewels, which, with the ſilver lamps, wax lights, &c. dazzle the beholder's eye, and a vaſt number of devotees reſort in pilgrimage thither.

hither. The town-houſe is a ſumptuous ſtructure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it a St. George on horſeback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragoſſa is ſeated in a large plain, rendered extremely fertile in fruits, &c. by the winding of the Ebro, on which it ſtands, and over which it has two bridges, one of ſtone, the other of wood, (which latter has been thought the moſt beautiful of its kind in Europe,) 180 miles nearly W. of Barcelona, and 160 NE. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 53. N. lon. 0. 28. W.

SARAMON, a town in the department of the Gers.

SARATOF, or SARATOVSKI, a government of Ruſſia, divided into 12 diſtricts, of which that of the ſame name is the principal. It was formerly a province of Aſtracan.

SARATOF, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of the ſame name, ſeated on the Volga, 392 miles SE. of Moſcow. Lat. 51. 30. N.

SARATOGA, a town of New York, ſituated on the river Hudſon, where, in 1777, a Britiſh army, under Gen. Burgoyne, ſurrendered to the Americans, under General Gates, on a capitulation, whereby they were to have a free paſſage to Great Britain, on condition of not ſerving againſt America during the war. It is 28 miles N. of New York.

SARBRUCK, a town of Treves.

SARBRUCK, or SARBOURG, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, ſeated on the river Saare, 38 miles E. of Nanci.

SARDAM, or SAENREDAM, a ſea-port of N. Holland, where formerly were vaſt magazines of timber for building ſhips, and naval ſtores, with a prodigious number of ſhipwrights. Here is ſtill ſeen the hut in which Peter the Great, czar of Ruſſia, reſided, while he worked as a ſhipwright in this town. It has been ſaid, that the ſhip-builders of Sardam would undertake, on two month's notice, to build a ſhip of war every week during the year. Sardam is ſeated on the river Wye, 7 miles NW. of Amſterdam.

SARDINIA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 60 in its mean breadth from E. to W. It was originally peopled by the Phœnicians and Greeks, and called by the latter Ichnuſa, Sandialotis, and Sardo. The ſoil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coaſt is a fiſhery for anchovies and coral, of which they ſend large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and ſheep are numerous, as well as horſes, which are very good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little iſlands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Aſinaria are great numbers of turtles. The air is reckoned very unhealthy, from the marſhy land. The inhabitants were formerly accounted rude and barbarous, and the Romans baniſhed their ſtate priſoners to this iſland; but they are much more civilized ſince, and enjoyed great liberty, till an inquiſition was eſtabliſhed at Saſſari. As the inhabitants are not very induſtrious, the land is not ſufficiently cultivated; nor do they pay much attention to trade. It contains mines of ſilver, lead, ſulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of ſalt. In 1708, this iſland was taken by the Engliſh for Charles III. and allotted to the emperor by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but, in 1720, it was ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily. The royal revenue is inconſiderable, after the charges of the army and civil officers are deducted. The king of Sardinia keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmonteſe territories; but he has a viceroy at Cagliari, which is the capital of this iſland.

SARDO, or SART, a decayed town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was capital of Lydia, and the ſeat of the famous king Crœſus. It now contains only a few poor huts. However, here is a large caravanſary, where there are handſome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a moſque, which was formerly a Chriſtian church. The inhabitants are now almoſt all ſhepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are alſo a few Chriſtians, who employ themſelves in gardening. It is about 30 miles ENE. of Smyrna.

Sardon, Great and *Little*, Staffordſ. SW. of Cank. *Sareſden*, Oxfordſhire, in Churchill pariſh.

SARGANS, a town of Zurich, capital of a mountainous, but fertile county of the ſame name, about 15 miles in extent every way. It is governed by a bailiff ſent by the eight cantons alternately. The inhabitants are partly Calviniſts and partly papiſts. It is ſituated on the top of a hill, near ſome mineral ſprings, 46 miles ESE. of Zurich.

SARGEL, a ſea-port of Tremeſen, ſeated on the ſea coaſt, 25 miles from Algiers. Lat. 36. 30. N. lon. 2. 15. W.

SARGUEMINE, a town in the dept. of Moſelle, ſeated on the river Sare, 9 miles N. of Sarbruck.

SARK, or SERK, a little iſland, on, or near the coaſt of France, about two miles long, and nearly as much wide, and containing about 300 inhabitants. The air is ſerene and remarkably healthful, and the ſoil, though generally hot and ſandy, affords all neceſſaries for its inhabitants, particularly apples, of which they make excellent cyder, turnips, carrots, and other roots, with moſt kinds of grain. Their paſture, though ſhort, is exceedingly ſweet, and therefore they have very fine mutton; they have alſo milk and butter, but their cheeſe generally comes from England. Ducks, mallards, woodcocks, teal, &c. abound here, and, at ſome ſeaſons, the cliff-pigeons almoſt cover the iſland. Of rabbits they have great plenty, and alſo a variety of ſea-fiſh. The only manufacture of the iſland is knitting of ſtockings, gloves, waiſtcoats, with which they trade to Briſtol and ſome of the weſtern ports, and return with neceſſaries, having ſeveral ſmall veſſels for that purpoſe.

SARK, LITTLE, a very ſmall iſland, ſituated a little to the S. of Sark.

SARK, a river which riſes in the E. part of Dumfrieſſhire, and, for ſeveral miles, forms the boundary between England and Scotland. It is formed of two branches, the White and Black, and runs into the Eden, below Milner-Hill, or about 4 miles below Carliſle.

SARLAT, a town in the dept. of Dordogne, 27 miles SE. of Perigueux.

SARAT LOUIS, a fortified town in the dept. of Moſelle, ſeated in a peninſula formed by the river Sare, 32 miles ENE. of Mentz.

Sarneſfield, and *Sarneſfield-Coffen*, Heref. near Webley. *Sarney*, *N.* and *S.* Glouceſ. near Cirenceſter. *Sarnfolgrin*, Carnarvonſhire.

SARNO, a town of Principato Citra, 10 miles NW. of Salerno. The environs produce, annually, about 4000 pounds weight of the fineſt and beſt wound ſilk in the kingdom.

SARNO, or SAFATA, a ſmall river of Naples, which riſes near a town of the ſame name, and runs into the Mediterranean, about 10 miles SSE. of Naples.

SAROS, a town of Hungary, noted for a poiſonous ſpring in its neighbourhood. It is 6 miles NW. of Eperies.

SARPEN, a town of Chriſtianſand, in Norway, near which is a dreadful cataract or waterfall, the noiſe of which is plainly heard at the diſtance of 20 miles. It drives 17 mills, and is 10 miles WSW. of Frederickſtadt.

Sarre, or *Sarr-Street*, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. *Sarret*, Herts, N. of Watford.

SARRE, a river of France, which riſes in the dept. of the Voſges, and paſſing by Sarbruck, Sar Louis, Sarbruck in Treves, falls into the Moſelle, a little above Treves.

SARREAL, a town of Catalonia, ſeated on the river Francoli. In the neighbourhood are quarries of alabaſter, ſo tranſparent that they glaze their windows with it.

SARRI, a town of Corſica, 11 miles N. of Ajaccio.

SARSANA, a town of Genoa, ſituated on the river Magra, 45 miles ESE. of Genoa.

SARSINA, a town of Romagna.

SARTE, a dept. of France, S. of that of Orne, and E. of that of Mayenne. It takes its name from a river which riſes near Sees, in the dept. of Orne, and paſſing by Alençon, Frenay le Vicomte, Le Mans, &c. where it becomes navigable, joins the Mayenne near Angiers, 4 miles below which the united ſtreams fall into the Loire. The capital is Mans.

SARUM, NEW. See SALISBURY.

SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough of Wilts, which, though now reduced to a ſingle farm-houſe, ſtill ſends two members to parliament; theſe are choſen by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands. It once covered the ſummit of a high ſteep hill; but there is nothing now to be ſeen of it but ſome ſmall ruins of a caſtle, with a double intrenchment, and a deep ditch. The tracts of the ſtreets and cathedral may be pretty diſtinctly traced out by the different colour of the corn growing where once the city ſtood. It is about a mile N. of Saliſbury.

SARVERDEN, a town in the dept. of Moſelle, ſeated on the river Sare, 10 miles NNW. of Sarbruck.

SARWAR, a town and county of Hungary, 48 miles SE. of Vienne.

SASERAM, a large town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar, ſeated near a great lake, 55 miles SE. of Benares.

SASSARI, a city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari, and the occaſional reſidence of the viceroy. It contains near 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Roſſel, which is ſaid to be much more magnificent than

the

the beſt at Rome. The inhabitants, indeed, have the following proverb, *Chi none vidde Roſſel, non vidde mondo*: he that has not ſeen Roſſel, has not ſeen the world. It is ſeated in a plain, 6 miles NNE. of Algiers, in lat. 40. 46. N. and lon. 8. 39. E.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a town of Dutch Flanders, ſmall, but regularly fortified. It has five ſluices, and is ſeated on a canal, which communicates with the Scheld and with the Ghent, 8 miles N. of that city.

SASSUOLO, a town of Modena.

SATABAGO, a province of Aſiatic Turkey. S. of Imiretta.

SATALIA, or ANTALIA, a ſea-port of Caramania, large, ſtrong, and divided into three towns. Here is a ſuperb moſque, which was formerly a Chriſtian church. The country about it is fertile; and the citrons and oranges are excellent. The inhabitants trade in wool, cotton, goat's hair, agaric, gum tragacanth, opium, and bees' wax. It is 134 miles S. of Kiutaja, and 265 S. by E. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 37. 1. N. lon. 32. 21. E.

Saterleigh, Devonſ. on the Bray, SW. of South Moulton. *Saterthwaite*, Lanc. in the NW. angle of it, between the rivers Foſſe and Thuſton.

SATGONG, or SATAGONG, an inconſiderable village in the ſoubah of Bengal. In the 16th century, however, it was a large, trading city, in which the European traders had their factories. It is ſeated on a creek of the Hooghly River, about 4 miles NW. of Hooghly.

Satridge, Herts, NE. of Thundridge. *Satron*, Yorkſ. E. of Swaledale.

SATTARAH, a town of Viſiapour, in Hindooſtan, formerly capital of the Mahratta ſtate. It is ſituated near the ſource of the Kiſtnah, 50 miles S. of Poonah.

SAVA, a town of Arabian Irac, in Perſia, 60 miles S. of Caſbin.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, apparently overrun with woods and buſhes. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and was diſcovered and ſo named by Captain Cook, from the rude, inhoſpitable behaviour, of the inhabitants, in 1774. Lat. 19. 1. S. lon. 169. 37. W.

SAVANNAH, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Georgia, of which it was formerly the capital. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and is ſeated on a ſandy bluff, with banks at leaſt 60 feet high, on the S. ſide of the river Savannah, 17 miles from its mouth, and 117 SE. of Auguſta. Lat. 32. 0. N. lon. 81. 12. W.

SAVANNAH, a river of N. America, which forms a part of the diviſional line that ſeparates the ſtate of Georgia from that of S. Carolina. It is formed by the union of the Tougoloo and Keowee, and is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Auguſta to Savannah, and thence for veſſels of 300 tons burden, to its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean, at Tybee-Bar, in lat. 32. 2. N. and lon. 81. W. where it has 16 feet water at half tide.

SAVATOPOLI, or SEBASTOPOLIS, anciently DIOSCURIAS, a town of Mingrelia, ſituated on the Black Sea.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which riſes in Carniola, and runs into the Danube, at or near Belgrade.

SAVERNAY, a town in the department of the Lower Loire, 18 miles NW. of Nantes.

SAVENDROOG, a fortreſs of Myſore, in Hindooſtan, ſituated on the top of a vaſt rock, riſing half a mile in perpendicular height, from a baſe of above eight miles in circumference; and divided at the ſummit by a chaſm, which forms it into two hills. Theſe, having each their peculiar defences, form two citadels capable of being maintained independently of the lower works. Walls, croſs-walls, and barriers have alſo been erected at every acceſſible place. On Dec. 10th, 1791, Colonel Stuart encamped within three miles of the rock, and on the morning of the 21ſt, at 11 o'clock, the Britiſh ſoldiery made themſelves maſters of a fortreſs which had hitherto been conſidered as impregnable. It is 18 miles W. of Bangalore, and 47 NE. of Seringapatam.

SAVERDUN, a town in the dept. of Arriege, ſeated on the river Arriege, 15 miles NW. of Mirepoix.

Savernake Foreſt, Wilts, SE. of Marlborough, about 12 miles in compaſs, and the only privileged foreſt for hunting that is poſſeſſed by a ſubject. It is plentifully ſtocked with large deer, and adorned with many delightful walks and viſtas, (cut through the woods and coppices.) 8 of which meet in a point near the centre.

SAVERNE, or ZABERNE, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, 18 miles NW. of Straſburgh, and 120 E. of Paris.

SAVERNE DU RHINE, or RHEINZABERN, a town of Spire, 21 miles SSW. of Manheim.

Saveſton, Hampſhire, NE. of Quarley-Hill. *Saughe*, a river in Carnarvonſhire,

which runs into the Iriſh Channel, S. of Ticmor Point. *Saviors, St.* Cornw. near Foy. *Saviour's, St.* Cornw. near Padſtow-Haven.

SAVIGLIANO, a town and fertile diſtrict of Piedmont, about 8 miles ESE. of Saluzzo. Alſo a town of Bari.

Saul, Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles from Newnham, and 6 from Durſley. *Saul*, or *Sell*, Norfolk, between Aleſham and Foulſham. *Saulden*, Bucks, in Murſley pariſh, near Fenny Stratford. *Sauldon*, Devonſ. NE. of Stratton, and near the Tamar.

SAULGEN, a town and county in Auſtrian Suabia.

SAULIEU, a town in the department of Côte-d'Or, where anciently was a college of the Druids; a wood in which they performed their ſacrifices, and the ruins of a temple dedicated to the Sun, are yet viſible. It is 30 miles W. of Dijon, and 142 SE. of Paris.

SAMUR, a town in the department of Maine and Loire; before the revolution, capital of the Saumurois. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, built in 1768; it conſiſts of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. Saumur is 22 miles SE. of Angers, and 160 SW. of Paris.

Saunby, Nottinghamſ. SW. of Gainſborough, in Lincolnſhire.

SAUNDER'S ISLAND. See SIR CHARLES SAUNDER'S ISLAND.

Savock, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Ribble, near Lea, 3 miles below Preſton.

SAVOLAX, a diſtrict of Finland, bordering on Ruſſia, about 200 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is full of woods, lakes, and moraſſes, and is but thinly inhabited.

SAVONA, a conſiderable town of Genoa, and, next to Genoa, the beſt in the republic. It contains ſeveral fine churches, and other well-built ſtructures. The Genoeſe, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, or, at leaſt, rendered it unfit for large veſſels. The country about it is well cultivated, and abounds in ſilks, and all ſorts of fruits. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW. of Genoa.

SAVONIERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, ſituated on the Cher, 8 miles SW. of Tours. Near it are certain caverns, remarkable for their petrifactions.

SAVOY, a ci-devant duchy of Europe, anciently called Sabaudia, and now forming the department of Mont-Blanc. In 1792, this country was over-run by the French, the people receiving them as friends rather than as enemies; and, in the ſame year, it was decreed by the national convention, that it ſhould be an 84th department of France, by the name of Mont-Blanc. See BLANC, MONT.

SAVU, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, about 24 miles in length, dependent on the Dutch Eaſt-India Company. The Dutch, however, have not taken poſſeſſion of it, but they ſend ſloops to trade with the natives, for vegetables, fruits, fowls, fleſh, and other proviſions to ſupply the inhabitants of their Spice Iſlands. Lat. 10. 35. S. lon. 122. 30. E.

Sautby, a river in Carmarthenſhire, which runs into the Muthey, near Llangadock.

SAUVES, a town in the department of Gard, 12 miles SW. of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 17 miles NNW. of Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a town in the department of Aveiron, 14 miles SW. of Rhodez.

*SAWBRIDGEWORTH, a town of Hertfordſhire, 4 miles S. of Biſhop's-Stortford, and 26 N. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Sawcemeres, Eſſex, W. of Maunden. *Sawcliff*, Linc. SE. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Sawcot*, Kent, near Cranbrook. *Sawdon*, Yorkſhire, in Pickering-Foreſt. *Sawley*, Derbyſ. on the Trent, SE. of Derby. *Sawley*, Yorkſ. SW. of Rippon. *Sawley Abbey*, Yorkſ. SW. of Giſburn. *Sawſthorp*, Lincolnſhire, N. of Spilſby. *Sawſton*, Cambridgeſhire, at the foot of Gogmagog-Hills. *Sawtree*, *St. Andrew*, *Judith*, and *All-Saints*, Huntingdonſhire, E of the Giddings. *Saxay*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Stokeſley. *Saxby*, Leiceſterſh. S. of Waltham-in-the-Would. *Saxby*, Lincolnſh. SE. of Spittle-in-the-Street. *Saxby*, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Barton-upon-Humber. *Saxdale*, Nottinghamſ.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Schawenburg, in Weſtphalia, 50 miles NW. of Hanover.

Saxham, Cambridgeſh. near Newmarket-Heath. *Saxham*, *Great* and *Little*, Suffolk, W. of Bury. *Saxilby*, NW. of Lincoln, on the Foſs-Dyke. *Saxlingham*, Norfolk, W. of Holt. *Saxlingham*, *Nethergate* and *Thorp*, Norfolk, W. of Loddon.

*SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, containing about 400 pretty good houſes, but the ſtreets are narrow and not paved.

It

it has no particular manufacture, and is ſituated upon a hill, between Woodbridge and Yoxford, in the road to Haleſworth, 19 miles NE. of Ipſwich, and 89 NE. of London. Market on Thurſday.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the nine circles of the German empire. It is bounded on the E. by Pruſſia, and a part of Poland and Sileſia; on the S. by Bohemia and Franconia; on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony; and on the N. by the Baltic, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony was formerly the director, but as the whole circle now is moſtly Lutheran, eight aſſeſſors are deputed to the imperial chambers, of which the elector of Saxony names two, the elector of Brandenburgh two, and the other ſtates name the reſt. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgravate of Thuringia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania; and theſe are ſubdivided into many diſtricts.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the nine circles of the German empire, is bounded on the N. by the Baltic and the duchy of Sleſwick; on the W. by the German Ocean and the circle of Weſtphalia; and on the S. and E. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunſwick-Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg, the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, the archbiſhopric of Bremen, the biſhoprics of Halberſtadt, Schwerin, Ratzburg, Lubec, and Sleſwick; the duchies of Brunſwick Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg: the principality of Verden; the counties of Reinſtein and Blauburg; the free-cities of Hamburg, Lubec, Goſlan, Mulhauſen, and Northauſen,

SAXONY, PROPER, or THE ELECTORATE OF SAXONY, in the circle of Upper Saxony, compoſed of the duchy of Saxony, the greater part of the margraviate of Miſnia, a part of the Vogtland, and the N. part of Thuringia, Luſatia, and a part of the county of Henneburg. It is about 75 miles in length, and 63 in breadth, is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines.

Saxted, Suffolk, near Framlingham. *Saxthorp*, Norfolk, NW. of Aleſham. *Saxton*, Yorkſhire, near Aberforth. *Saxby*, Leiceſterſhire, NW. of Melton-Mowbray.

SAYBROOK, a town of Connecticut, in N. America, originally built by the agent of Lord Viſcount Say and Seal. It is ſituated on the W. ſide of the river Connecticut, near its mouth, 15 miles W. of New London.

SAYCOCK, one of the iſlands of Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reſide in the little iſland of Diſnia, which is on the W. ſide of it. Lat. 34. 0. N. lon. 132. 28. E.

SAYD. See SIDON.

SAYN, a town of Treves, 6 miles N. of Coblentz. It is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Rhine, about 5 miles below Coblentz.

SAYN, a county of Weſtphalia, divided into 2 principal branches, Sayn Altenkirchen, and Sayn Hachenbach.

SAYPAN, or ST. JOSEPH, one of the Marian Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, about twenty miles in circumference, with a ſafe and commodious harbour, well ſheltered with wood, at the bottom of a ſteep bay, on its W. coaſt. The ſoil is fertile, the climate ſerene, and the country, either examined near, or at a diſtance, looks green, pleaſant, and beautiful, diverſified with hills and plains, and affording all the neceſſaries of life in the utmoſt plenty. Lat. 14. 50. N.

Say's-Court, Kent, near Deptford. *Scadbury*, Kent, in Chiſelhurſt pariſh. *Scadbury*, Kent, 8. of Graveſend. *Scadham*, or *Stadham*, Oxfordſ. near Chiſelhampton.

SCAGEN, a town at the extremity of N. Jutland, near a cape of the ſame name, 18 miles N. of Fladſtrand. Lat. 57. 46. N. lon. 10. 30. E.

SCAGERAC, or CATEGAT, a gulf of the N. Sea, between N. Jutland, Norway, and the iſlands of Zealand and Funen.

Scaggleſthorp, Yorkſhire, E. of New Malton.

SCALA, a town of Principato Citra, and a town in the iſland of Cephalonia.

SCALANOVA, a town of Natolia, the NEAPOLIS of the Mileſians, with a harbour on the ſea coaſt, 49 miles SSE. of Smyrna.

Scalby, Lincolnſhire, near Glanford-Bridge. *Scalby*, Yorkſhire, W. of S. Cave. *Scalby*, Yorkſ. near Scarborough. *Scalby-Caſtle*, Cumberland, 5 miles N. of Carliſle. *Scaldwell*, Northamptonſ. W. of Walgrave. *Scale* or *Scalle*, Corn-

wall, near Senan and the Land's-End. *Scale*, near Hertford. *Scale*, Lancaſhire, in Amounderneſs. *Scale*, Lancaſ. S. of Ulverſton.

SCALEA, a town of Calabria Citra.

Scaleby, Cumberl. near Stanwix and Kirklinton. *Scalford*, Leiceſterſ. NW. of Waltham-on-the-Would.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Hungary, 32 miles WNW. of Topoltzan.

Scalmarlin-Rocks, in Down, Ulſter. They are ſituated in Donaghadee-Harbour, and, though ſo ſmooth and flat that veſſels ſeldom ſuffer on them, are rather dangerous, being overflowed by the tide.

Scalme-Park, Yorkſ. between Sherborn and Selby.

SCALP, a curious chaſm, or fiſſure, in a ridge of mountains, 5 miles from Dublin, on the road to the Dargle and Waterfall. It ſeems as if by an extraordinary convulſion in nature, the mountain had been cracked acroſs, and torn aſunder, prodigious heaps of ſtones, of enormous ſize, having tumbled down into the rocky chaſm. It forms one of the moſt ſtriking curioſities in Ireland. By breaking down and levelling the prominences of the prodigious piles of maſſive rocks in the bottom, an eaſy and good road has been inſinuated through the rugged fiſſure.

SCAMINA, a town of Livadia, 20 miles N. of Athens.

Scamelſby, Lincolnſ. N. of Horncaſtle. *Scampton*, 4 miles from Lincoln.

SCANDAROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANDINAVIA, an ancient general name for that traſt of Europe, which contains Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, with the ſeveral iſlands in the Baltic.

SCANIA. See SCHONEN.

Scar, in Wexford, Leinſter.

SCARA, a town of W. Gothland, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Gothland. It is ſeated S. of the lake Wenner, 66 miles NE. of Gottenburg.

SCARBOROUGH, an ancient, large, and well built town, in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſheltered from the N. and NE. winds by a high, ſteep rock, near which are huge, craggy cliffs, almoſt inacceſſible. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, of about 19 acres, with a little well of freſh water ſpringing out of the rock. A noble large caſtle was erected here by King Henry II. which is now moſtly in ruins. This place is greatly frequented on account of its ſpa well, the waters of which are a compound of vitriol, iron, alum, nitre, and ſalt, and are both purgative and diuretic, as alſo for ſea-bathing, on which account it is much improved of late years, in the number and beauty of its buildings. The ſpring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December 1737, and the water was loſt; but, in clearing away the ruins to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are aſſemblies and balls, in the ſame manner as at Tunbridge. Scarborough has a very convenient pier harbour, (reckoned the beſt, for veſſels in ſtreſs of weather to put into, between Newcaſtle and the Humber,) poſſeſſes a conſiderable ſhipping-trade, and ſupplies York, and other places, with cod, mackarel, turbot, pickled herrings, &c. It is romantically ſituated, in the form of a half moon partly ſurrounded by the ſea, 36 miles NE. by E. of York, and 237 N. of London. Markets on Thurſday and Saturday.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort of Tobago, taken from the French, by ſtorm, by the Engliſh general, Cuyler, April 15, 1793.

Scarcliff, Derbyſ. near Bolſover.

SCARDONA, a town of Dalmatia.

Scarefbrick, Lancaſhire, near Martos-Meer and the ſea. *Scarle, North*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Lincoln. *Scarle, South*, Nottinghamſ. in the pariſh of Newark-on-Trent.

SCARLINO, a town of Tuſcany.

Scarning, Norf. SW. of E. Dereham.

SCARO, a town of Santorin, in the Archipelago.

SCARPANTO, anciently CARPATHUS, an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying to the SW. of the Iſle of Rhodes. It is about 18 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, with ſeveral good harbours, and particularly one at its principal town on the W. coaſt. The inhabitants are moſtly Greeks.

SCARPE, a river of France, which riſes near Aubigny, in the dept. of Calais, waſhes Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and runs into the Scheld at Mortagne, 7 miles SSE. of Tournay.

Scarrington, Nottinghamſ. between Normanton and Nottingham. *Scarſdale*, a rich, fruitful tract, in the NE. part of Derbyſhire, ſurrounded by barren rocks and mountains. *Scarthingwell*, Yorkſ. near Sherborn. *Scartho*, Lincolnſ. S. of Grimſby. *Scaſcal*, Cumberland, NW. of Ravenglaſs.

Scarva, in Down, Ulſter, on the Newry

ſewry canal, 67 miles from Dublin. *Scarwagh Paſs*, in Down, Ulſter. *Scarawalſh*, in exford, Leinſter.

Scafworth, Nottinghamſ. by the Idle, . of Bawtree.

Scatrick, an iſland in Strangford Lake, D , Ulſter. *Scattery*, an iſland of Cerry, Munſter, in the Shannon.

Scauden, Northumberl. in the barony f Wark. *Scawpwick*, Lincolnſ. S. of Ieeton. *Scawſby*, Yorkſ. W. of Donſter. *Scechefley*, Leiceſ. by Hinckley. *Scarborough*, or *Scorborough*, Yorkſ. NE. Weighton.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a town of Swiſſerand, capital of a canton of the ſame ame, ſituated on the N. ſhore of the hine, near a celebrated cataract. It as formerly an imperial town, governed y an ariſtocracy, but was admitted a ember of the Helvetic confederacy in 01; its territory formed, or lately did, e twelfth canton in rank. The inhaitants of this town are computed at 00; but the number of citizens or urgeſſes (in whom the ſupreme power timately reſides) is about 1600. From eſe are elected 85 members, who form e great and little council; the ſenate, r little council of 25, being intruſted ith the executive power, and the great ouncil (including the ſenate) finally deiding all appeals, and regulating the ore important concerns of government. he town is tolerably well built, and is uch noted for its wooden bridge over he Rhine. The river being extremely apid here, had already deſtroyed ſeveral one bridges of the ſtrongeſt conſtruction, when, in 1754, Ulric Grubenman, carpenter of Tuffen, in Appenzel, undertook to throw a wooden bridge of a ngle arch, over the river, which is near 00 feet wide. The magiſtrates, however, required that it ſhould conſiſt of wo arches, and that he ſhould, for that urpoſe, employ the middle pier of the ld bridge. He has done ſo; but has ontrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge is ſupported by the niddle pier, or not. A man of the lighteſt weight feels it almoſt tremble nder him; yet waggons heavily laden aſs over it continually without danger. t is what the Germans call *hangewerk*, r hanging bridge; the ſides and top of t are covered; the road, which is almoſt evel, is not carried, as uſual, over the op of the arch, but (if the expreſſion may be uſed) is let into the middle of it, and there ſuſpended. The ingenious architect, however, was totally unacquainted with the theory of mechanics. Veſſels that go down the Rhine pay a toll here. The inhabitants are about 7000. Schaffhauſen is 22 miles N. by E. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 43. N. lon. 8. 41. E.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the ſmalleſt canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia; on the E. by part of Suabia, and the biſhopric of Conſtance; and on the S. by the Rhine. It is about 5 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains 17 pariſhes and 10 bailiwicks. The revenues of the ſtate are not very conſiderable, as will appear from the ſalary of the burgomaſter, or chief of the republic, which barely amounts to 150l. a year. The *reformation* was introduced here in 1529. The clergy are ſupported by the ſtate; but their income is barely ſufficient for their maintenance, the greateſt ſalary being only 100l. and the leaſt 40l. per annum. The profeſſors of literature alſo, who are taken from the clergy, are paid by government; and a ſchool is ſupported at the public expence. Sumptuary laws are in force here, as well as in moſt parts of Swiſſerland; and no dancing is allowed except upon particular occaſions. The paſtures are good, and they export wine; corn is moſtly procured from Suabia. The population of the canton, without including the town of Schaffhauſen, is eſtimated at 23,000.

SCHALHOLF, or SKAALHOLT, a town of Iceland, the ſee of a biſhop, (to which belong 163 churches) with a college, a cathedral, and a ſchool. Lat. 64. 40. N. lon. 22. 20. W.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Perſia, capital of Shirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houſes having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has, however, very large manufactories of ſilks and cottons, and is ſeated on the W. ſide of the Caſpian Sea, 250 miles NNE. of Tauris. Lat. 40. 50. N. lon. 50. 4. E.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortreſs in Carelia, ſeated on the river Neva, a little to the eaſtward of Peterſburgh.

SCHARDING, a town of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn, 7 miles S. of Paſſaw.

SCHARNITZ, a town in the Tyroleſe, ſituated on the confines of Bavaria, near a mountain paſs of conſiderable importance.

SCHAWENBURG, a territory of Weſtphalia, about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; ſubject partly to the Landgrave of Heſſe, partly to the Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, and partly to the Count of Lippe.

SCHELD,

SCHELD, one of the moſt conſiderable rivers of the Netherlands, which riſes about 8 miles N. of St. Quintin, in the department of Aiſne, and paſſing by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Condé, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermond, and Antwerp, divides itſelf into two branches below Fort Lillo. One of theſe, called the Eaſtern-Scheld, flows by Bergen-op-Zoom; the other, the Weſtern-Scheld proceeds to Fluſhing, and both forming ſeveral iſlands, empty themſelves into the German Ocean.

SCHELLA, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the river Waag, (near a volcano, that burns continually) 25 miles NE. of Preſburgh.

SCHELLENBURG, a town of Berſchtodſgaden, in Bavaria, famous for the defeat of the French and Bavarians, in 1704, by the Engliſh and Imperialiſts, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Lewis of Baden. The former were very ſtrongly intrenched. It is 22 miles SSW. of Ingoldſtadt; alſo a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony, and a town in the duchy of Weſtphalia.

SCHELLING, an iſland of W. Frieſland, at the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee, between Vly Iſland and Ameland.

Schelly, Suſſex, NE. of Horſham.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Hungary, one of the ſeven mountain towns, defended by three caſtles, and containing a college, and a royal mine office. In largeneſs, and number of mine-works, it ſurpaſſes all the other mine-towns in Hungary. The gold and ſilver mines here ſtill produce a conſiderable quantity of ore. The workmen are in number above 5000. The yearly charges to the crown, of the mine-works here, amount to above 500,000 guilders. It is 14 miles S. of Kremnitz, and 92 E. of Vienna.

SCHENING, a town in E. Gothland. The annual fair here, on the 29th of July, is reckoned one of the greateſt in the whole kingdom. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Skena, 8 miles SSE. of Vaſtena, and 17 SW. of Linkoping.

SCHENCK, or SCHENKENSHANS, a ſtrong fortreſs of Guelderland, ſituated in an angle of the Betuwe, (where the Rhine divides itſelf into two branches, called the Wahal and the Rhine, two miles and a half N. of Cleves. It completely commands the two ſtreams, and is conſidered as the centre of communication between Germany and Holland.

SCHENECTADY, a town of New York, ſituated in a fertile ſoil, on the Mohawk's river, 18 miles NW. of Albany.

SCHENINGEN, a town of Wolfenbottle, large and opulent, but now very much declined.

SCHER, a town of Suabia.

SCHERDING, a town of Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the Inn, 6 miles S. of Paſſaw.

SCHESBURG, a town of Tranſilvania, 47 miles ESE. of Coloſvar.

SCHEVE, a town of N. Jutland.

SCHEVELING, a village of Holland, agreeably ſituated, about one league NW. from the Hague.

SCHIEDAM, a town of S. Holland, ſeated on the canal called the Schie, which communicates with the Maeſe, a little below the town, 4 miles W. of Rotterdam.

Schilceſter, or *St. Oſwald's*, in the Pict's Wall, near Caſtle-Steeds, above the conflux of the N. and S. Tyne. *Schillington*, Northumberland, in the manor of Heppal.

SCHILTACH, a town of Wurtemburg.

SCHINZNACH, a town of Bern, celebrated for its tepid mineral waters.

SCHIRAS, a large and conſiderable city of Perſia, capital of Fariſiſtan, extending about three miles in length from E. to W. but not ſo much in breadth. The houſes are built of bricks dried in the ſun, and the roofs are flat and terraced. It contains 15 handſome moſques, tiled with ſtones of a bluiſh green colour, and lined within with black poliſhed marble. Here are alſo about 20 delightful public gardens, with trees, the largeſt of the kind, perhaps, in the world; and fruits almoſt of every kind, beſide various beautiful flowers; but there are not many grand bazars, nor fine baths. Moſt of the buildings, indeed, are in ruins, and the ſtreets are narrow and dirty. The country about Schiras is ſurpriſingly fertile, producing the fineſt horſes, the beſt paſtures, and ſheep, whoſe tails weigh 18 or 20 pounds each. The wines of Schiras are reckoned the beſt throughout the Eaſt. It is about 190 miles S. of Iſpahan.

SCHIRVAN, part of the ancient ALBANIA, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by Dageſtan, on the E. and SE. by the Caſpian Sea, on the SW. by Erivan, and on the W. by Georgia. It extends about 50 leagues in length, and 30 in breadth, and has a very fertile ſoil, producing great quantities of rice, wheat, and barley. Here are alſo vaſt quantities of pheaſants and other wild fowls, with abundance of hares and foxes that run in herds, in the night time, about the villages, making a doleful noiſe. The inhabitants

abitants uſe buffaloes (which they feed ith fenugreek) inſtead of horſes, and ake them draw in the ſame manner. amachie is the capital.

SCHLESTADT, a town in the dept. Lower Rhine, ſeated on the river Ill, 3 miles SSW. of Straſburg.

SCHLEUSSINGEN, a town of Henninn, in Franconia, ſeated on the river hleus.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of Jauer, in leſia; a town of Meiſſen, in Upper xony.

Scholeſmore, Yorkſ. SW. of Bradford.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Treves; a wn of Olmutz, in Moravia; and a town Schweidnitz, in Sileſia.

SCHONECK, a town of Vogtland, in per Saxony.

SCHONEN, SCANIA, or SKONE, a proce of Sweden, on the Sound, S. of land and Smaland, and W. of Blekin- and the Baltic. It is about 65 miles ength, and 48 in breadth, and is a very el, fertile, and pleaſant country, conaing more fine ſeats and well-built ns than any other province in the gdom; and, indeed, from its many adntages, it may be called the ſtorehouſe l granary of Sweden. Lunden is the ital.

SCHONGAW, a town of Upper Bava, ſeated on the Lech, 90 miles W. of tzburg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a town in S. Hold, with a very commodious haven, ated on the river Lech, in which there an excellent ſalmon-fiſhery, 10 miles . of Dort.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Wurtemrg, noted for its ſalt-ſprings. It is 16 les E. of Stutgard.

SCHOUTEN, an iſland in the Eaſtern dian Sea, about 120 miles in circumence, diſcovered by William Schouten, Dutchman, in 1616. Lat. 0. 50. S. n. 135. 25. E.

SCHOWEN, an iſland in Zealand, lyg between the Iſlands of Goree and Beland; it is about 15 miles in length, d 6 in breadth. Ziriczee is the capil.

SCHUT, a large iſland of Hungary, a ttle below Preſburg, in the river Danbe, about 80 miles in length, and 10 its mean breadth. There is another land of the ſame name, ſeparated from e above by a branch of the Danube, bout 20 miles in length, and 5 in readth.

SCHWABACH, a town of Anſpach, in ranconia.

SCHWARTZEMBURG, a lordſhip of Franconia; a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony; and a town and bailiwick of Berne, in Swiſſerland.

SCHWARTZ, a town in the Tyrol, famous for its mines of different metals; it is ſeated on the river Inn, 14 miles ENE. of Inſpruc.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town in Thuringia, giving name to a principality which is divided between the two principal branches of Schwartzburg Sonderſhauſen and Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt. It is ſeated on the river Schwart, 22 miles SE. of Erfurt.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town and bailiwick of Berne, and a town and lordſhip of Franconia.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a city of Sileſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, (S. of the principalities of Lignitz and Breſlaw) in which are 14 towns, with flouriſhing linen and woollen manufactures. It is the handſomeſt town of Sileſia, next to Breſlaw. The ſtreets are large, the church elegant, and the houſes well built. The royal palace here has been turned into a convent. All the magiſtrates are Romaniſts, but moſt of the inhabitants are Proteſtants, who have a church without the town, as alſo a public ſchool. It is ſituated on the river Weiſtritz, 22 miles SW. of Breſlaw.

SCHWEINFURT, or SUIRFORD, an imperial town of Franconia, with a palace, where the ſenators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs abound in cattle, corn, and excellent wine, and the inhabitants, who are Proteſtants, carry on a large trade in linen and woollen cloth, gooſe-quills, and feathers. It is ſeated on the river Maine, over which it has a ſtone bridge, 25 miles NNW. of Bamberg.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the N. by the canton of Zurich; on the E. by the bailiwick of Gaſter, and the canton of Glarus; on the S. by the canton of Uri; and on the W. by the cantons of Lucerne, Zug, and Zurich. This canton, with that of Uri and Underwalden, threw off the yoke of Auſtria, January 13, 1308. In 1315, having given the Auſtrians a total overthrow at Morgarten, they formed a perpetual alliance, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schwetzerland, Switzerland, or Swiſſerland, which originally comprehended only the three cantons mentioned above, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. The governments of Schweits and Uri contain, including

including their territories, purchaſed and acquired, about 50,000 inhabitants, hardy, warlike, and diſtinguiſhed for the purity of their morals. The ſame kind of ſoil, and the ſame productions, are common to the two cantons. The country in general is rugged and mountainous, yet interſected with fertile valleys; it conſiſts chiefly of paſture, raiſes little corn, and has no wine: but this ſoil, naturally barrén, has been improved by the natives to an aſtoniſhing degree of fertility. The government is democratic, every male 16 years old having a vote in the landesgemeine; but the ordinary regency conſiſts of 60 counſellors, with a landgamman as preſident, viz. ten from each of the ſix quarters into which this country is divided. Out of this council the principal officers are elected. The Romiſh religion is here excluſively eſtabliſhed.

SCHWEITZ, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the canton of the ſame name, containing one large magnificent church, and three convents. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the ſlope of a hill, near the Waldſtætter lake, 10 miles ESE. of Lucerne.

SCHWELM, a town of Mark, in Weſtphalia, ſituated on a rivulet of the ſame name, near ſome medicinal ſprings, 22 miles NE. of Cologne.

SCHWERIN, a city of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, the uſual reſidence of the dukes of the Schwerin line. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the Iſland of Schelf, and the Moor. The cathedral is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty ſpire. The ducal palace and gardens are pleaſantly ſituated on an iſland in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a draw bridge. It is ſituated on a pleaſant lake of the ſame name, abounding in fiſh, and which almoſt ſurrounds the town, 34 miles ESE. of Lubeck.

SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the SE. coaſt of Funen.

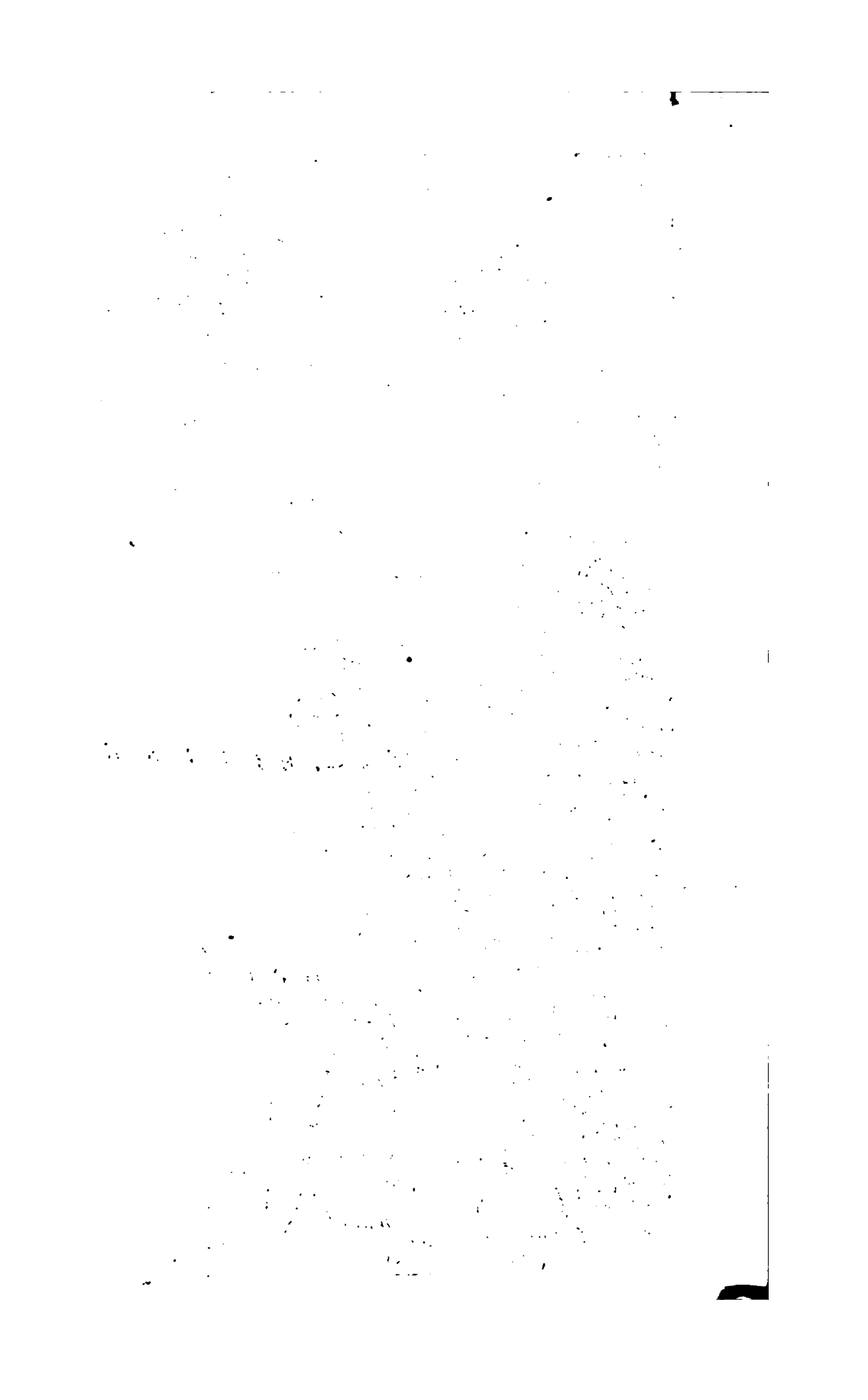
SCIATI, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, about 18 miles N. of Negropont.

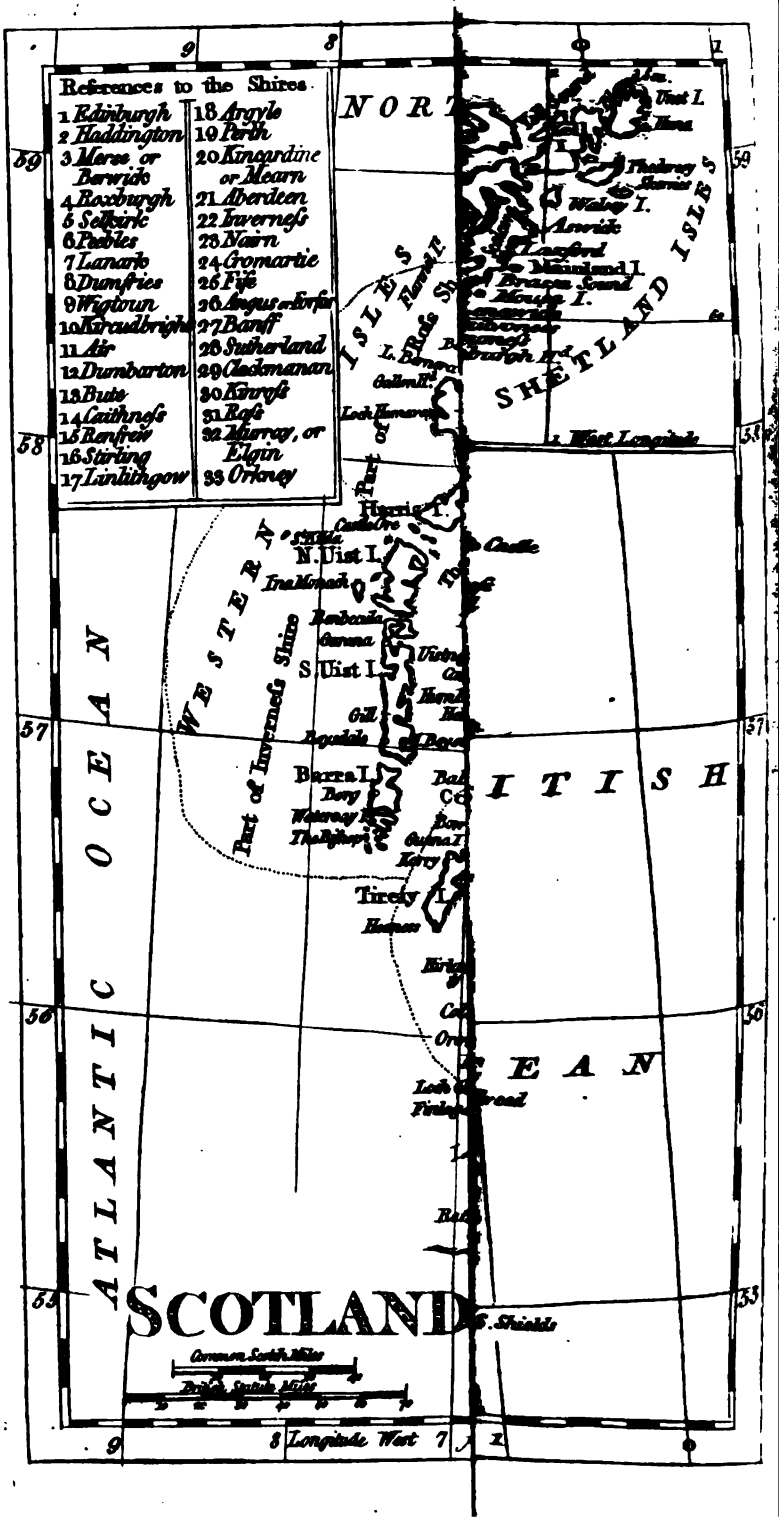
Scilly, in Cork, Munſter, near Kinſale. The inhabitants are the deſcendants of an Engliſh colony, who firſt ſettled here after the defeat of the Spaniards, in the reign of Elizabeth. They have ſeveral fiſhing-veſſels, and annually take great quantities of fiſh, which they cure for foreign markets and home conſumption. As they ſeldom marry out of the village, they are generally related to each other.

SCILLY, a cluſter of iſlands and rocks, which lie almoſt 10 leagues to the W. of the Land's-End, in Cornwall, and are eaſily diſcerned from it. Of theſe, only five or ſix are inhabited. They are ſuppoſed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a reſort of ſea-fowl, and a place of ſhelter for ſhips in bad weather. They are ſaid to be 145 in number. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by fiſhing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. They have wild-fowl of all ſorts, and tame fowl, puffins, and rabbits in great number. The chief of the iſlands is St. Mary's, which is near 10 miles in circumference, and has a good port. This iſland, which is the largeſt and beſt cultivated, contains more and richer inhabitants than all the reſt put together. It is defended by a caſtle built by Queen Elizabeth, and ſeveral ſtrong batteries, one of which towards the ſea, is mounted with 64 pieces of cannon, ſome of them 18 pounders. Here is alſo a guard-houſe, barracks, a ſtore-houſe, with a company of ſoldiers, a maſter-gunner, and ſix other gunners. In Sampſon Iſland, which is the ſmalleſt, only one family lives, which goes to the place of worſhip in the other iſlands, the only communication being by a boat. In St. Mary's, and in two or three other of the largeſt iſlands, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient ſepulchres; but the greateſt ornament of this iſland is the light houſe, 51 feet high, the gallery of which is four. The laſh-lights are 11 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It ſtands on high land, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been deſtructive to numbers of ſhips entering the Channel. One of the moſt diſaſtrous events of this kind happened October 22d, 1707, when three men of war, under Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, were loſt, with all their crews. Lat. 49. 56. N. lon. 6. 41. W.

SCILLY, a group of iſlands or iſlets in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767, and deſcribed as extremely dangerous. Lat. 16. 28. S. lon. 155. 30. W.

SCIO, or CHIOS, one of the moſt beautiful and pleaſant iſlands of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia, to the S. of Merelin, and to the NE. of Samos. It is about 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; a mountainous country, yet pleaſant, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields, ſuch as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates. Large quantities of pleaſant wines are produced here.




References to the Shires
1 Edinburgh
2 Haddington
3 Merse or Berwick
4 Roxburgh
5 Selkirk
6 Peebles
7 Lanark
8 Dumfries
9 Wigtoun
10 Kircudbright
11 Air
12 Dumbarton
13 Bute
14 Caithness
15 Renfrew
16 Stirling
17 Linlithgow
18 Argyle
19 Perth
20 Kincardine or Mearn
21 Aberdeen
22 Inverness
23 Nairn
24 Cromartie
25 Fife
26 Angus or Forfar
27 Banff
28 Sutherland
29 Clackmanan
30 Kinross
31 Ross
32 Murray, or Elgin
33 Orkney
NORT
ISLES
SHETLAND ISLES
Part of Ross Sh.
Part of Inverness Shire
WESTERN
Harris I.
N. Uist I.
S. Uist I.
Barra I.
Tiresy I.
ITISH
EAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SCOTLAND
Common Scotch Miles
British Statute Miles
Longitude West
West Longitude

re, which they export to the neighbour-
g iſlands; but their principal trade is in
k manufactured into velvet, damaſk,
d other ſtuffs, deſigned for Aſia, Egypt,
d Barbary. They have alſo ſome com-
erce in wool, cheeſe, figs, maſtick, tur-
ntine, honey, and wax. The women
e accounted more polite than in other
rts of the Levant; their dreſs is odd,
t very neat. The partridges are tame,
ing ſent every day into the fields, and
the evening they are called back with
whiſtle. The town of Scio is large,
aſant, and well built, the houſes being
autiful and commodious; ſome of
em are terraced, and others covered
th tiles. The ſtreets are paved with
rge ſtones. The Venetians, while they
d this iſland in their poſſeſſion, made a
eat many alterations for the better.
he caſtle is an old citadel, built by the
noeſe. The harbour of Scio is the
ndezvous of all ſhipping, that go to or
me from Conſtantinople, and will hold
leet of fourſcore veſſels. They reckon
ly 10,000 Turks, and 3000 Latins, but
0,000 Greeks, on this iſland. Scio is a
ſhop's ſee, and is ſeated on the ſea ſide,
miles SSW. of Smyrna.

Sciredun, Devonſhire, on the Dart, be-
ween Dartmore and Aſhburton.

SCIROS, an iſland of the Archipelago,
the W. of Metelin, about 15 miles in
ngth, and 8 in breadth. It is a moun-
inous country, but has no mines, and
ntains about 300 families. Their cheeſe,
hich is made of the milk of goats and
eep mixed together, and the wine, are
xcellent. They alſo collect large quan-
ities of wax, and ſome maſtic. There is
ut one town on the iſland, which is of the
me name, and is built on a rock, which
ns up like a ſugar-loaf, about 10 miles
om the harbour of St. George, in lat.
. 54. N. The inhabitants are Greeks,
e cadi being the only Turk among them.

SCITUATE, a town of Maſſachuſetts,
the S. coaſt, and a town of Connec-
cut.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, ſi-
ated S. of Hungary, and between the
vers Drave and Danube on the N. and
ve on the S. It is divided into ſix
unties, and is ſubject to the houſe of
uſtria. It was formerly a kingdom,
nd extends about 150 miles in length,
nd from 25 to 45 in breadth, from the
ontiers of Croatia to Belgrade. It is a
ne, level, fruitful country, where culti-
ated, and the natives, in general, are a
rave, hardy race, ſoldiers from their cra-
le. The eaſtern part, which is called
Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians,
form a particular nation, and are of the
Greek church. The language of Sclavo-
nia is the mother of four others, namely,
thoſe of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and
Ruſſia.

Scoggerbar, Cumberl. in Bootle pa-
riſh, near the ſea. *Scole*, Norfolk. *Scoles*,
Yorkſ. SW. of Halifax.

Scone, or *Scoone*, a village of Perthſhire,
ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Tay, N.
by W. of Perth. Here is the ancient
royal palace of Scone, in which the kings
of Scotland were crowned, in the cele-
brated ſtone chair, which is now in Weſt-
minſter Abbey.

SCOONIE, a town of Fifeſhire, 10 miles
SW. of St. Andrew's, and 17 NNE. of
Edinburgh.

SCOPIA, or USCUP, a town of Turk-
iſh Servia, ſituated on the river Vardar, on
the confines of Boſnia.

SCOPOLO, an iſland of the Archipela-
go, at the entrance of the Gulf of Salo-
nichi. It is about 10 miles in length and
5 in breadth, is very fertile, produces
plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000
inhabitants, who are almoſt all Greeks.

Scornſton, Norf. S. of Worſted. *Scor-
ton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Catterick. *Scoſton*,
Nottingh. on the Ryton, NE. of Worklop.
Scotby, Cumb. adjoining Kirkbride, near
Carliſle. *Scotfield*, Bedfordſ. NW. of
Baldock, *Scotfield*, Staffordſ. NE. of Tam-
worth. *Scotford*, S. of Lancaſter. *Scot-
grove*, Kent, by Aſh. *Scothorn*, NE. of
Lincoln. *Scotnorp*, Yorkſ. SE. of Settle.

SCOTLAND, or NORTH-BRITAIN, the
moſt northern of the two kingdoms into
which the iſland of Great Britain was for-
merly divided. It is bounded on all ſides
by the ſea, except towards the S. and
SE. where it is joined to England. The
iſlands, alſo, on its weſtern coaſt, called
the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſlands, and
thoſe to the NE. called the Orkney and
Shetland-Iſlands, appertain to Scotland.
From N. to S. Scotland extends about
270 miles, and from E. to W. in ſome
parts 150 miles, but in others only 30.
Excluſively of the iſlands, Scotland ſeems
to be naturally divided into three large
diſtricts. The North diviſion is formed
by a chain of lakes, which croſs the coun-
try from the Frith of Murray, to the iſland
of Mull. The Middle diviſion is bound-
ed on the S. by the Friths of Forth and
Clyde, and the great canal by which they
are united; and, on the S. ſide of this
boundary is the South diviſion. The
Northern diviſion is chiefly an aſſemblage
of vaſt dreary mountains; not, however,
without

without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed, in different directions, by many great ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found, especially on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, it may be observed, that the arable land bears but a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. However, the eastern coast of the Middle division, and the whole of the Southern, has a great resemblance to England, and with respect both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The rivers of Scotland, are, in general, remarkable for their rapidity, and yield abundance of salmon, trout, and other excellent fish; the principal are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, the Northern Dee, the Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee; and the lochs, or lakes, are numerous and extensive. The climate is very various, in different places. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold; but the frosts are far from being so intense here as in parts of the continent equally as far to the north. For this advantage, Scotland is indebted to an insular situation. Its west coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole South division, the climate is not inferior to the north part of England; and, in general, the air of Scotland is very healthy. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, free-stone, lime-stone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, kelp, &c. It feeds vast heards of cattle and flocks of sheep; they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is in the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive; for, in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race, are the capercailzie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black-game, and grouse, &c. The fisheries in the surrounding seas are of great national importance, and will become a real source of wealth to the nation, when increasing commerce shall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect villages, and open canals, in the remote parts of the country. The trade and population of most of the great towns have considerably increased of late years. The western shores, however, are annually drained of their inhabitants by the emigration of individuals. Scotland was an independent kingdom till James VI. was called to the throne of England; and in the reign of Queen Anne, one of his successors, both kingdoms were united under the name of Great Britain. Sixteen peers are elected to represent the nobility, and 45 commoners to represent the counties and boroughs in the same parliament with that of England. There are five universities in Scotland, viz. St. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh, New Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. Scotland is divided into 33 counties, namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverness, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. The established religion is the Presbyterian, and the capital is Edinburgh.

Scotland, Dorsets. a mile N. of Corfe Castle. *Scotland-Green*, Middlesex, E. of Ponder's End. *Scotney*, Kent, near Lyd. *Scotney*, Kent, near Lamberhurst. *Scots*, Suffolk, near Aldborough. *Scot's-Hall*, Kent, near Canterbury.

Scot's-House, in Cavan, Ulster.

Scotsland, Surry, near Godalmin.

Scotstown, in Monaghan, Ulster.

Scotswood, Northumberland, 2 miles from Newcastle. *Scotter*, Lincolnshire, 7 miles NNE. of Gainsborough. *Scotto*, Norfolk, SW. of Wursted. *Scotton*, Yorkshire, near Knaresborough. *Scowden*, Dorsets. in Purbeck Isle.

Scraba, a fruitful hill, in Down, Ulster, plowed nearly to its summit. *Scraby*, in Cavan, Ulster.

Scrafield, Lincolnshire, E. of Horncastle. *Scraptoft*, near Leicester. *Scrayton, West*, Yorks. W. of Midlam. *Scrateage*, Middlesex, by Osterley-House. *Scranton*, Yorks. NE. of Bedall.

Screen, in Meath, Leinster.

Screven, Yorks. near Knaresborough.

Screveton, Nottinghams. near Sibthorp.

Scrivelsby-Hall, Linc. by the river Witham, near Horncastle. This manor is held by grand serjeantry, viz. to attend on the coronation days, on a good war-

ar-horſe, in preſence of the ſovereign, challenge any one that diſputes the ght to the crown. *Scroby*, Nottingh. Bautree, in the road from London to ork. *Scropton*, SW. of Derby, by the love.

Scrotaglisy, in Kerry, Munſter.

Scrotby, Norfolk, S. of Winterton-eſs. *Sculcoates*, Yorkſhire, a ſuburb Hull. *Sculpius*, Eſſex, in Finching-ld.

SCUDENES, an iſland of Norway, about miles in circumference, 18 miles NW. Stavanger.

SCURGULO, a town of Capitanata.

SCURRIZANO, a town of Capitanata.

SCUTARI, a town of Turkey in Eu-pe, capital of Upper Albania, the re-ence of a beglerbeg, a Greek arch-ſhop, and a Latin biſhop, and an-ently the reſidence of the kings of Il-ricum. It is ſeated on a lake to which gives name, 54 miles SE. of Raguſa.

SCUTARI, a large and handſome town Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, with a ell-frequented harbour. It is ſeated on e E. ſide of Conſtantinople, of which is looked upon as a ſuburb, being di-ctly over againſt it. It contains the rand Signor's ſeraglio, and a very ndſome moſque, and is built on the le of a hill.

SCYLLA, a rock, near the Faro of eſſina, on the coaſt of Calabria, oppo-e the celebrated Charybdis; which, ough the terror of ancient mariners, d the theme of poets, on account of great whirlpool, is now, comparatively eaking, no longer formidable. This ck is about a mile from the entrance of e Faro, and forms a ſmall promontory, hich runs a little out to ſea, and meets e whole force of the waters as they me out of the narroweſt parts of the raits. The head of this promontory the famous Scylla. "It muſt be owned," ys Mr. Brydone, "that it does not together come up to the formidable de-ription that Homer gives of it; the ading of which (like that of Shake-eare's Cliff) almoſt makes one's head ddy. Neither is the paſſage ſo won-rous narrow and difficult as he makes it. deed, it is probable, that the breadth it is greatly increaſed ſince his time, the violent impetuoſity of the current; nd this violence too muſt always have iminiſhed, in proportion as the breadth the channel increaſed. Our pilot ſays, ere are many ſmall rocks that ſhow eir heads near the baſe of the large es. Theſe are probably the dogs that are deſcribed as howling round the mon-ſter Scylla. There are likewiſe many ca-verns that add greatly to the noiſe of the water, and tend ſtill to increaſe the hor-ror of the ſcene. The rock is near 200 feet high. There is a kind of caſtle, or fort on its ſummit; and the town of Scylla, or Sciglio, containing 3 or 400 inhabitants, ſtands on its S. ſide, and gives the title of prince to a Calabreſe family.

Seaborough, Somerſetſ. S. of Crew-kern. *Seabrabam*, or *Sebergham*, *Highbound* and *Lowbound*, Cumberland, near Wigton. *Seachurch*, Eſſex, near Canvey-Iſle. *Seacroft*, Yorkſ. NE. of Leeds.

SEAFORD, a ſmall ſea-port, or fiſhing town in Suſſex, built moſtly of Stone and ſlate. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and is 8 miles SSE. of Lewes, and 59 S. by E. of London. Market diſuſed.

Seaford, in Down, Ulſter.

Seal, Derbyſhire, near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Seal*, Devonſ. E. of Okehamp-ton. *Seal*, Kent, 2 miles N. of Seven-oaks. *Seal*, Surry, E. of Farnham. *Seal*, Suſſex, near Stening. *Seales*, Wiltſhire, near Mere. *Seamelly*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Hornaſtle. *Seamer*, a river in York-ſhire. *Seamer*, Yorkſ. NW. of Stokeſ-ley. *Seamer*, Yorkſ. SW. of Scarbo-rough. *Seamer-Hall*, and *Beacon*, Yorkſ. N. of Scarborough.

Seapatrick, in Down, Ulſter

Sea-Salter, Kent, near the ſea, 4 miles NE. of Feverſham. *Seaſcales*, Cumb. in Gosforth pariſh. *Seaſey*, Yorkſ. SE. of Thirſk. *Seaſun*, Staffordſ. W. of Wol-verhampton. *Seatborn*, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs. *Seatmorthow*, or *Seckmurthy*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Cockermouth.

SEATON, or PORT-SEATON, a ſea-port of Haddingtonſhire. Here is a ruinous palace in which Mary Queen of Scots reſided after her return from France. In the chapel are ſeveral curious marble monuments. It has a conſider-able trade in ſalt and coal, and is ſitu-ated on the Frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh.

Seaton, a river in Cornwall, which riſes about 4 miles NE. of Leſkeard, and after a courſe of near 12 miles, runs into the Engliſh Channel, 3 miles E. of Loo. The town of the ſame name, at its mouth, has, according to tradition, been ſwallowed up in the encroachments of the ſea. *Seaton*, Cumberland, near the ſea, S. of Ravenglaſs. *Seaton*, Cumb. in Bootle pariſh, *Seaton*, Cumb. near Workington. Here are very extenſive iron-works on the Derwent, and near it there is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery.

Seaton,

Seaton, Durham, in Seham parish. *Seaton*, Northumberland, by the sea, E. of Alnwick. *Seaton*, Northumb, between Morpeth and the sea. *Seaton*, Yorkl. NW. of Holm, in Spalding-Moor. *Seaton*, Yorks. in Holderness, near Hornsey-Meer. *Seaton Carey*, Durham, by the sea. S. of Hartlepool. *Seaton Delaval*, Northumb. by the sea, N. of Tinmouth. *Seavensdale* or *Shewesfield Castle*, Northumberl. on the Picts-Wall, near Busy-Gap. *Seawell*, Staffordf. NE. of Wolverhampton.

SEBASTIA, a town of Palestine, the remains of the ancient city of Jamaira. It is 34 miles NNE. of Jerusalem.

SEBASTIAN, St. a town of Guipuscoa, in Spain, with a good and well-frequented harbour, secured by two moles, on which redoubts are planted, and within which only one ship can pass at a time. The streets are long, broad, and straight, and paved with white flag-stones. The houses are handsome, the churches neat, and the environs pleasant. It carries on a great trade, and is very populous, as several families are obliged to live in the same house. Their greatest trade consists in iron and steel, which some affirm to be the best in Europe; they also deal in wool, which comes from Old Castile. On August 3d, 1794, this place was invested by the republican troops, and capitulated on the following day. The garrison, consisting of 2000 men, surrendered prisoners of war: 180 pieces of brass cannon were taken, with considerable magazines and stores. It is situated at the mouth of the Gurumea, with a delightful prospect of the sea on one side, and a distant view of the Pyrenean mountains on the other, 50 miles NNE. of Bilboa.

SEBASTIAN, ST. or RIO-DE-JANEIRO, a large, well built, and populous city and sea-port of Brasil, in S. America, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and of late years, and at present, of all Brasil. The city is well-designed, and about 8 miles in circuit. The houses in general are of stone, two stories high; every house having, after the manner of the Portuguese, a little balcony before its windows, and a lattice of wood before the balcony. The streets are straight and of a convenient breadth, intersecting each other at right angles. It stands, however, upon low ground, which was formerly swampy, and surrounded by hills of vast height, which exclude the benefit of the refreshing sea and land breezes; so that it is, of course, suffocatingly hot, and unhealthy, in the summer. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On th S. side of a spacious square is the palace of the viceroy. There are no manufactures here, but much gold is brought from the mines, and plenty of diamonds, topazes, and amethysts. Forty thousand negroes are annually imported, to work in the mines, on the king's account. This port is a very good place for ships to put into, that want refreshment; all sorts of provisions, except wheaten bread and flour, may be easily procured; as substitute for bread, there are yams and cassava in plenty. The country round the town is beautiful in the highest degree, the wildest sports being varied with a greater luxuriance of flowers, both in number and beauty, than the best gardens in England. Upon the trees and bushes sit an almost endless variety of birds, especially small ones, many of them covered with the most elegant plumage; there is a great variety of insects, some of them very beautiful, and much more nimble than those of Europe and the gardens produce melons, oranges, lemons, citrons, plantains, bananas, apples, cocoa-nuts, the prickly pear, yam, cassava, and some European fruits. Lat. 22. 50. S. lon. 42. 48. W. Also a town in the island of Tercera, situated between mountains, about half a mile from the sea; and a town of Carthagena and Peruyan, both in S. America; a town of Algarva, in Portugal; and a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, 8 miles SE. of Nantes.

SEBENICO, a sea-port of Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, defended by four citadels and a castle. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cherca, in the Adriatic, 25 miles NW. of Spalatro.

SEBU, a river of Africa, which passes by the city of Fez, and runs into the Atlantic a little below Marmora

SEBURG, a town in the dept. of the North, 12 miles S. of Conde.

SECHURA, a town of Truxillo, in S. America, situated on a river of the same name, about a league from the Pacific Ocean, and 10 leagues SSE. of Paita.

SECHY, or SEECHING, a town in Norfolk, seated on a small navigable river near which there are rich pastures for cattle, 4 miles S. of King's Lynn, and 93 NNE. of London. A considerable market on Tuesday, and one once a fortnight for the sale of fat bullocks.

SECKAW

SECKAW, two towns of Stiria.

SECKENHEIM, or SOBERNHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine.

SECKINGEN, a town of Auſtrian Suabia. It is one of the foreſt towns, and has a large ſquare, and an ancient and noble foundation for ladies. It is ſeated on the Rhine, by which it is ſurrounded, 14 miles E. of Baſle.

SECLIN, a town in the department of the North, 5 miles. S. of Liſle.

Seckington, Warwickſhire, near Tamworth. *Seckington*, Leiceſterſhire, near Higham. *Secomb*, Cheſhire, SW. of Liverpool Haven.

SECONDIGNY, a town in the dept. of the Two Sevres.

SEDAN, a conſiderable town in the department of the Ardennes, with a ſtrong caſtle, a well-furniſhed arſenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of black cloths of a ſuperior quality. The celebrated Marſhal Turenne was born in the caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, 18 miles SE. of Rocroy, and 35 NNE. of Paris.

Sedbergh, Yorkſ. on the river Rother, W. of Kirby Lonſdale. *Sedbury-Park*, Yorkſ. near Richmond. *Sedcop*, Kent, 5 miles beyond Eltham, near Chiſelhurſt. *Sedeſtern*, Norfolk, SW. of Walſingham. *Sedgbarrow*, Worceſterſ. S. of Eveſham. *Sedgbrook*, Lincolnſ. N. of Grantham. *Sedghill*, Wiltſhire, between Wardour-Caſtle and Gillingham-Foreſt.

SEDGFIELD, with a rectory valued at from 7 to 800l. a year. It is ſituated at ſome diſtance from the Tees, E. of Biſhop-Auckland.

Sedgford, Norf. by Snetſham. *Sedgley*, Staffordſ. near Dudley, S. of Wolverhampton. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of coarſe iron-work, ploughſhares, horſe-ſhoes, bolts and hinges for doors, bars for windows, buckles, nails, &c. employing not leſs than 2000 men and boys. In this pariſh is a fat ſhining coal, which burns with a ſilent bright flame into white aſhes; ſome prefer it before Cannel-coal. *Sedgmoor*, Somerſ. a tract N. of the Parret, between King's-Weſton and Bridgewater, is memorable for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth and his party, in 1685, by the forces of King James II. The duke was taken near Ringwood in Hants, as he lay hid in a ditch, covered with fern. *Sedgwick-Park*, Suſſex, 3 miles SE. of Horſham. *Sedleſcomb* Suſſex, 3 miles from Battel. *Seegrave*, Wilts, near Chippenham. *Seen*, Wilts near Devizes.

SEER, a ſea-port and principality of Oman, in Arabia, on the Perſian Gulf.

SEEZ a town in the department of Orne, late the ſee of a biſhop. It is 12 miles N. of Alençon, and 102 W. by S. of Paris.

Segary, Wiltſhire, on the Avon, SE. of Malmſbury.

SEGEBORG, a town of Holſtein.

SEGELSBURG, a town of Bremen.

SEGESTAN, a province of Perſia, anciently Drangiana, bounded by Koraſan on the N. by Candahar and Sableſtan on the E. by Mecran on the S. and by Kerman, Farſiſtan, and Couhóſtan on the W. The country is, in general, mountainous; the plains are barren, covered with a fine ſand, which is ſometimes raiſed by the winds in ſuch a degree, as to overwhelm whole caravans, and the valleys are the only habitable parts. Zereng is the capital.

SEGESWAR, a town of Tranſylvania, capital of a county of the ſame name.

Seggerſtonhaugh, NW. of Durham. *Seggeſwick*, Weſtmorland, on the Can, S. of Kendal. *Segbill*, Northumberl. near Tinmouth.

SEGNA, a town of Morlachia, with a good harbour. It is a free port and town, under the protection of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the coaſt of the Adriatic, 100 miles NNW. of Spalatro.

SEGNI, a town in the Campagna-di-Roma, where organs are ſaid to have been invented.

SEGORBA, a town of Valencia, containing from 5 to about 6000 inhabitants. The fountain here is a great curioſity; its water is wholeſome, clear, and well taſted; it does not breed either reptiles or flies, and is remarkable for petrifying the roots and branches of the trees which grow by its ſide, and even the channels through which it paſſes. Segorba is ſurrounded by well-cultivated gardens, the climate is mild, and the country is fertile in corn, wine, and every kind of fruit. Near it there are quarries of fine marble. It is ſeated on the river Morviedro, 27 miles NW. of Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid.

SEGNITZ, a town of Anſpach, in Franconia.

SEGONZAC, a town in the department of the Charente, 15 miles W. of Angouleſme.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, the ſee of a biſhop, containing 27 churches, 24 convents, and about 8000 houſes. Here the beſt cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spaniſh wool, ſo much eſteemed in other countries. The manufacturing of this is one

part of their trade; in 1785, however, the number of their looms, formerly ſo numerous, did not exceed 250; another is that of very fine paper. The cathedral, which is a mixture of the Gothic and Mooriſh architecture, ſtands on one ſide of the great ſquare, and contains the ſtatue of Mary in maſſy ſilver. The alcazar is a well-preſerved edifice, and was formerly the reſidence of the Gothic kings. It is ſeated in the higheſt part of the town, is covered with lead, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapeſtry, a great deal of gilding, and fine ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embelliſhed with fine paintings. The mint is ſurrounded by a river, on which are mills employed in coining, and by which every thing is done almoſt inſtantaneouſly. This mint was for ſome time the only one in Spain; of late another has been eſtabliſhed at Seville. The aqueduct is one of the moſt aſtoniſhing and beſt preſerved of the Roman works; it is 3000 paces in length, and is ſupported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, conſiſting of two rows, riſing majeſtically one above the other. Its ſolidity, which has braved upwards of 16 centuries, ſeems inexplicable, on obſerving the ſimplicity of its conſtruction, and comparing the ſlender baſe with the wonderful height. Segovia is ſeated on a mountain between two hills, (which ſingular ſituation of the city renders an aqueduct neceſſary,) 45 miles NW. of Madrid.

SEGOVIA, a conſiderable town of Luçon, in the Manilla Iſlands, founded in 1598; the ſee of a biſhop defended by a fort and garriſon. It is ſituated near the N. coaſt, 250 miles N. of Manilla.

SEGOVIA, a town of Terra-Firma, in Venezuela, ſeated near a mountain, where there are mines of gold, 15 miles from Tucuyo. Lat. 7. 55. N. lon. 67. 30. W.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua, 70 miles NNE. of Leon.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and runs SW. through Catalonia, paſſing by Balaguer, Lerida, and Mequinez, where it falls into the Ebro.

SEGRE, a town in the department of the Mayne and Loire, 18 miles NW. of Angers.

Segrave, Leiceſterſ. SE. of Loughborough. *Segſhill*, or *Sexhill*, on the Foſſe-Way, 7 miles N. of Leiceſter. *Segton*, Lancaſhire, on the Alt, by Croſby.

SEGUR, a town in the dept. of the Correze, and a town in the dept. of the Aveiron.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

SEGURA, a town of Guipuſcoa, a town of Spaniſh Eſtramadura; a town of Arragon; a town of Murcia; and a town of Tlaſcala, in Mexico.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which riſes in the SW. part of Murcia, croſſes that province and the S. part of Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean, 16 miles SSW. of Alicant.

Seham, Durham, by the ſea, S. of Sunderland.

SEHARANPOUR, a town and diſtrict of Delhi, in Hindooſtan, between the Jumnah and the Ganges, 86 miles N. of Delhi.

SEHESTEN, a town of Natangen, in Pruſſia.

SEIHCES, a town in the dept. of the Maine and Loire, 11 miles NE. of Angers, and a town in the dept. of the Lot and Garonne, 8 miles SW. of Lauzun.

Seifincot, Glouceſterſ. 4 miles from Stow, and 6 from Campden. *Seighford*, NW. of Stafford.

SEIGNELAY, a town in the dept. of the Yonne, 6 miles N. of Auxerre.

SEIKS, THE, a numerous nation of Hindooſtan Proper, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall independent ſtates, that have formed a kind of federal union. They poſſeſs the whole of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W. part of Delhi. This tract extends about 400 miles from NW. to SE. and is from 100 to 200 broad, in general, although in the part between Attock and Behker, (that is along the Indus) the extent cannot be leſs than 320. Their capital is Lahore. We know but little concerning the ſtate of this government, but it is repreſented as being mild. In their mode of making war, they are unqueſtionably ſavage and cruel. Their army conſiſts almoſt entirely of horſe, of which they are ſaid to be able to bring at leaſt 100,000 into the field. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, moleſt not others in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain ſigns and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit proſelytes, although thoſe from among the Mahometans are the leaſt eſteemed.

SEILHAC, a town in the department of the Correze, 6 miles N. of Tulle.

SEILLE LA, or SELLE LA, a river of France, which runs into the Moſelle, at Metz, another, which runs into the Saone,

aone, in the dept. of the Saone and oire; and another which runs into the cheldt, about 6 miles above Valenciennes.

SEINE, a river of France, which riſes bout 2 leagues S. of St. Aigny le Duc, the dept. of Côte d'Or, and, flowing y Chatellon, Bar, Troyes, Nogent, Meun, Paris, St. Germain, Rouen, Cauchec, &c. falls into the Engliſh Chanel at Havre-de-Grace.

SEINE LA, a town in the dept. of the ar, ſituated on a tongue of land, which ms into the ſea, about 4 miles S. of oulon.

SEINE AND MARNE, a department of rance, S. of the departments of Oiſe d the Aiſne, and W. of the dept. of e Marne and the Aube; it is part of hat was formerly called the Iſle of rance and Brie. Melun is the capital.

SEINE AND OISE, a dept. of France, . of the dept. of Loiret, and S. of the ept. of the Oiſe; formed of what, bere the revolution, was termed Vexin rançois, Mantois, and Gatinois Franois, all included in the government of e Iſle of France. Verſailles is the pital.

SEINE, LOWER, a dept. of France, ounded on the N. and W. by the Engſh Channel, and on the E. by the epts. of the Somme and the Oiſe. It a part of ancient Normandy. Rouen the capital.

SEINSHEIM, a town and lordſhip of ranconia, united to the country of hwartzenburg.

SEIK, or HOR, a mountain in Arabia Petræa, which formerly bounded Judea on the S. and ſeparated it from dumea. It is now called Sardenny, nd is about 140 miles E. of Cairo, in gypt.

Seiſden, Staffordſhire, SW. of Wolverampton.

SEISSAN, a town in the department f the Gers, 9 miles S. of Auch.

SEISSEN, a town of Erzgeburg, in pper Saxony.

Seiſton, NE. of Leiceſter. *Seiſton*, ottinghamſ. near Stoke. *Seckford* and *'ark*, Suffolk, SW. of Woodbridge. *'elaby*, Durham, S. of Staindrop.

SEL LE, a town in the department f the Ille and Vilaine, 14 miles S. of ennes.

SELAM, a town of Yucatan, in N. merica, ſituated near the ſea-coaſt, bout 45 miles NW. of Merida.

Selatten, Shropſhire, NW. of Oſwettry.

SELBE, a river in the Iſle of Man which runs into the Iriſh Sea, in Ramſey harbour.

Selborn, Hampſhire, near Liphook.

SELBURY-HILL, in Wiltſhire, near the village of Kennet, and half a mile from Aubury, in the road from Marlborough to Bath, is an artificial, high, round hill, raiſed by human hands, but for what purpoſe is unknown. It is the largeſt and moſt uniform barrow in this county, if not in all England.

SELBY, a ſmall, but populous town, in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, famous for being the birth-place of Henry I. whoſe father, William the Conqueror, built an abbey here, whoſe abbots were mitred. It has ſeveral merchants and ſome trade, and is ſeated on the river Ouſe, which is here navigable for veſſels of a conſiderable ſize, (a canal alſo communicating from hence with the rivers Aire and Calder) 12 miles S. of York, and 182 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

SELEFKIAH, or ITSCHIL, anciently SELEUCIA, a town of Caramania.

SELENGINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, ſituated at the conflux of the Selenga (a river which runs into the Baikal Lake, 50 miles WNW. of Verchnei Udinſk) and the Chilok, 84 miles SE. of Irkutſk. The adjacent country yields a very great plenty of rhubarb.

SELESTRIA, a town of Caramania.

SELEUCIA ILBER, an ancient town of Syria, on the ſea-coaſt, N. of Antioch.

Selham, Suſſex, SW. of Petworth. *Selhurſt*, Suſſex, NW. of Arundel.

SELIGENSTAD, a town of Mentz.

SELIVRIA, or SELIMBRIA, a ſea-port town of Romania, ſeated on the N. ſide of the Sea of Marmora, 34 miles W. of Conſtantinople.

* SELKIRK, the county-town of Selkirkſhire, containing about 1000 inhabitants in the town, beſides 700 in the country part of the pariſh. Here is a manufacture of boots and ſhoes, which has been long eſtabliſhed, and another of inkle. Some trophies brought away from Floddon Field, by the citizens of Selkirk, have ſurvived the ruſt of time, or the effects of negligence, and are ſtill preſerved here. It is ſeated on the river Ettrick, 25 miles SSE. of Edinburgh.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Edinburghſhire, and Berwickſhire, on the E. by Roxburghſhire, on the S. by Dumfrieſſhire, and on the W. by Peebleſſhire. It is

about 24 miles long, and from 8 to 15 wide. It is a hilly country, yielding paſture to innumerable flocks of ſheep and black cattle, but the valleys bear good crops of hay and corn. The rivers abound with fiſh, and the woods with game and birds, both of ſong and of prey. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Ettrick, the Yarrow, and the Gala.

SELLE, LA. See SEILLE, LA.

SELLES, a town in the department of Loir and Cher, ſeated on the river Cher, 21 miles S. of Blois, and 105 SSW. of Paris.

Selleth-Hall, Lancaſhire, W. of Kirby-Lonſdale. *Selley*, Shropſ. SW. of Clun Caſtle. *Sellindge*, Kent, by the Stour, 3 miles and a half NW. of Hithe. *Selling*, Kent, 2 miles and a half SE. of Feverſham. *Sellingthorp*, Yorkſhire, near Driffield. *Selmſton*, Suſſex, W. of Pevenſey-Marſh. *Selſcomb*, Suſſex, NE. of Battel. *Selſey*, Suſſex, a peninſula on the Channel, SE. of Thorney Iſle. Here was formerly a little city, which was ſwallowed up by the encroachments of the ſea. *Selſide*, or *Selſted-Hall*, Weſtm. N. of Kendal. *Selſton*, Nottinghamſ. SW. of Mansfield.

Sellock, Herefordſ. NW. of Roſs.

SELTZ, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, ſeated on the Rhine, 270 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 53. N. lon. 8. 12. E.

Selwood, Somerſetſhire, in the E. part of the county, was formerly a foreſt, about 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The neighbouring country was called Selwoodſhire, and the chief town Frome-Selwood. *Selworthy*, Somerſetſhire, between Minehead and Porlock. *Semeley*, Wiltſhire, near Wardour-Caſtle.

SEMENDRIAH, a town of Servia.

Semer, Suffolk, N. of Hadleigh.

SEMIGALLIA, the NE. part of the duchy of Courland, extending about 110 miles in length, and from 10 to 25 in breadth. It is ſurrounded by the reſt of Courland, except on the N. where it is ſeparated from Ruſſia, (to which, however, it is now ſubject) by the river Dwina. Mittaw is the capital.

SEMINARA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

SEMOY, a town of Luxemborg, 5 miles NW. of Ching; alſo a river which riſes near Arton, in Luxemburg, and paſſing by Ching, Bouillon, &c. runs into the Meuſe, near Chateau Renard, in the dept. of the Ardennes.

SEMPACH, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern, about 6 miles long, and 2 broad. The banks on each ſide ſlope gently to the edge of the water, and are prettily chequered with wood. The town of the ſame name is ſeated on the lake, 7 miles NW. of Lucern. Near this place, in 1386, was fought the great battle which eſtabliſhed the liberty of the Swiſs, and in which Leopold duke of Auſtria was defeated and ſlain.

Sempringham, Linc. near Folkingham.

SEMUR-EN-AUXOIS, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, with a manufacture of woollen cloth. It is ſituated on a rock, near the river Armançon, 30 miles WNW. of Dijon, and 135 SE. of Paris.

SEMUR-EN-BRIENNOIS, an ancient town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, 12 miles S. of Charolles, and 175 SSE. of Paris.

SENAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koeitcheou, 845 miles SSW. of Peking. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains, and the inhabitants hold little communication with the reſt of the Chineſe.

Senan, Cornwall, 5 miles from St. Burien, the moſt weſtern pariſh in the kingdom. *Senbury*, Glouceſ. near Campden. *Sence*, a river which riſes in Leiceſterſhire, and paſſes through Warwickſhire. *Send*, Surry, near Woking.

SENECA, a lake in the State of New York, about 25 miles long, and 2 or 3 wide; 22 miles S. of Lake Ontario; alſo a river which runs from the above lake to the Oſwego river, falls into the Anker, oppoſite Atherſtone.

SENEF, a town of Brabant, 13 miles ENE. of Mons. It is famous for a drawn battle fought here, in 1674, between the French, under the Prince of Condé, and the Dutch and allies, under William prince of Orange.

SENEGAL, or SENEGAMBIA, a country of Africa, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, in which are included many kingdoms and ſtates.

SENEGAL, a large river of Africa, which riſes in the interior country, but in what part can only be conjectured; it overflows, however, like the Nile, and, indeed, much about the ſame time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by thoſe who go up it in boats. The French once ſent 80 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardſhips, inſomuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once ſtuck faſt on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. From the lake Benin, (the furtheſt that Europeans have penetrated) it is 800 leagues to the mouth of

f this river, which is laid down in lat. 15.). N. It ſtretches by a number of windngs to a prodigious length from E. to W. nd is believed to ſeparate the country of ne Negroes from the moors of Zahara, or ne Deſert.

SENEGAL, an iſland of Africa, ſituated the river Senegal, near its mouth; bout a mile and a quarter in length, and alf a mile in breadth. The inhabitants, ho are about 3000, live chiefly on fiſh nd maize. Lat. 16. 5. N.

Sener-Caſtle, Cornwall, W. of Trevalin.

SENEZ, a town in the dept. of Lower lps, 49 miles NW. of Nice.

SENETENBERG, a town in the archchy of Auſtria, a town of Koningratz, Bohemia; and a town of Meiſſen, in pper Saxony.

SENGLEA, a town of the iſland of alta, divided by a canal from Vittorio. It contains about 4000 inhabitants.

SENGWARDEN, a town of Kniphauen, in Lower Saxony.

Senhampton, Glouceſter, near Winchmb.

SENINGHAM, a town in the dept. of the raits of Calais, 9 miles W. of St. Omer.

SENLIS, a town in the dept. of Oiſe, tely the ſee of a biſhop, and noted for its thedral, which has one of the higheſt eples in France. It is ſeated on the deivity of a hill, by the river Nonette, alſt ſurrounded by a large foreſt, 20 miles NW. of Meaux, and 27 NNE. of Paris.

SENNAR, a large town of Africa, in ubia, capital of a kingdom of the ſame me, which lies on the banks of the ile, between Egypt and Abyſſinia. It 5 miles in circumference, and very poulous, containing near 100,000 inhabitts. The houſes are all one ſtory high, t roofed, and very ill built, but the burbs contain only cottages, covered ith reeds. The king's palace is ſurunded by high walls, of bricks dried in e ſun, but is only a confuſed heap of ildings. The heats are exceſſive, and the rainy ſeaſon the air is extremely wholeſome. There is a market every y in the week, in the middle of the wn, where they ſell all ſorts of proſions and goods. They have alſo a arket near the king's palace, where aves are ſold: the females fit on one le, and the males on another: the gyptian merchants buy great numbers them every year. Their horned cattle e very large and fat, but the common eat ſold in the market is camel's fleſh. heir religion is Mahometaniſm. They are an ignorant, ſuperſtitious, and yet a cunning ſort of people. The women who can afford it, have ſlight garments of ſilk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a ſingle ſole faſtened to their feet with ſtrings. Other women and girls have clothes wrapped round them from the waiſt to the knees. The men go almoſt naked. According to Mr. Bruce, their trade is not great; they have no manufactures, and the principal article of conſumption is blue cotton cloth from Surat. Formerly, when the ways were open, and merchants travelled in caravans with ſafety, Indian goods were brought to Sennar from Jidda, and then diſperſed over the black country. The return was made in gold, in powder called tibbar, civet, rhinoceros' horns, ivory, oſtrich feathers, and, above all, in ſlaves and glaſs, more of which were exported from Sennar than from all the reſt of Africa put together. But this trade is almoſt deſtroyed: ſo is that of the gold and ivory. However, the gold ſtill keeps up its reputation of being the pureſt and beſt in Africa, and is therefore bought at Mocha, to be carried to India, where it all at laſt centres. Sennar is ſeated on an eminence, on the W. ſide of the river Nile, in lat. 13. 34. N. lon. 33. 30. E.

SENS, an ancient and conſiderable town in the dept. of the Yonne; before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contained 16 pariſh churches, and 14 abbeys and convents. It is ſeated on the Yonne, at its confluence with the Vanne, 60 miles SE. of Paris. Here were interred the dauphin and dauphineſs, parents of Louis XVI. Alſo a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, 18 miles E. of Chalons, and a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, 14 miles NNE. of Rennes.

SEPULVEDA, a town of Old Caſtile.

SERAJO. See BOSNA SERAJO.

SERAMICA, a river of Surinam, in S. America, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 5. 54. N. lon. 55. 38. W.

SERAMPOUR, a town of Bengal, ſeated on the river Hooghly, 12 miles S. of the town of Hooghly. It was a Daniſh ſettlement, and carries on a conſiderable trade.

SERAVALLE, a town in the Milaneſe.

SERCELLI, a ſea-port of Algiers.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which riſes in Modena, and croſſing the territory of Lucca, falls into the Tuſcan ſea, 4 miles NNW. of Piſa.

SERDOB, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov. It is ſituated on

the Donetz, near its ſource, 72 miles NW. of Saratov.

SERDOBOL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Wiburg, ſituated on the lake Ladoga, 60 miles NNE. of Wiburg.

Sereby, Lincolnſhire, near Glandford Bridge.

SEREGIPO-DEL-REY, a ſea-port of Braſil, in S. America, capital of a diſtrict. It is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the coaſt of the Atlantic, about 100 miles NE. of St. Salvador. Lat. 11. 42. S. lon. 39. 46. W.

SERENA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtramadura, a river of Chili, which runs into the S. Pacific Ocean, near Quimbo.

SERENT, a town in the dept. of the Morbihan, 14 miles NE. of Vannes.

SERFO, or SERPHO, anciently SERIPHUS, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is full of rugged and ſteep mountains, in which, however, are mines of iron and loadſtone. The produce is but ſmall, yet the onions are in great eſteem. The ancient Romans made this a place of baniſhment. The inhabitants are all Greeks; they have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. Lat. 37. 8. N. lon. 24. 50. E.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindooſtan, lately capital of the kingdom of Myſore. It is ſituated in an iſland of the river Cauvery. This iſland is a beautiful ſpot, containing elegant buildings, ſquares, groves, and gardens. The mauſoleum of Hyder Ali is one of the moſt magnificent objects of this place: it is ſituated on the S. angle of the iſland, near an elegant palace of Tippoo Sultan's, and is ſurrounded by a grove of beautiful cypreſs trees. In 1792, Lord Cornwallis laid ſiege to this city, and compelled Tippoo, ſovereign of Myſore, to ſign a treaty, by which he made a ceſſion of about one-third of his dominions to the E. India Company, and their allies, the Mahrattas, and the nizam of the Deccan; and agreed to pay 3 crores and 30 lacks of rupees, towards the expences of the war. It is 230 miles WSW. of Madras. Lat. 12. 31. N. lon. 70. 46. E.

Serlby, Yorkſhire, near Bautre. *Serleby*, Nottinghamſ. near Blithe.

SERONGE. See SIRONG.

SERPA, a town of Alentejo.

SERQUEUX, a town in the department of the Upper Marne, 3 miles N. of Bourvonne.

SERRES, a town in the dept. of Upper Alps, 15 miles SW. of Gap.

SERRET, a town of Natolia.

SERVERETTE, a town in the dept. of the Lozere.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Danube and Save, which ſeparate it from Hungary and Sclavonia; on the E. by Walachia and Bulgaria; on the W. by Boſnia and Dalmatia; and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia. This country conſtitutes the W. part of the ancient Myſia. It was formerly divided into Servia Proper and Raſcia, but at preſent is divided into four ſangaicates, the names of which are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

SERVIAN, a town in the dept. of the Herault, 6 miles NE. of Beziers.

SERVIERE, a town in the dept. of the Lozere, and a town in the dept. of the Correze, 14 miles SE. of Tulle.

SERVULO, a caſtle, ſeated upon a high mountain, 4 miles from Trieſte. Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern, in which the ſparry exudations have formed a great variety of figures of blue and white colours.

SESIA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Alps, on the borders of the Valais, and runs into the Po, a little below Caſal.

SESSA, a town of Principato Citra.

SESTO, a town in the Milaneſe.

SESTOS, a caſtle in Romania, ſeated on the Strait of the Dardanelles, about 24 miles SW. of Gallipoli, and oppoſite Abydos.

SESTRI-DI-LEVANTE, a town of Genoa.

SESTRI-DI PONENTE, a town of Genoa.

SETCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koeitcheou.

Setchfield, Hampſhire, NW. of the New Foreſt.

SETCHUEN, a province of China, having Chenſi on the N. and the kinguom of Thibet and other countries on the W. It is famous for its rhubarb, and the root fou-lin, which the Chineſe phyſicians introduce into all their preſcriptions.

Setcop, Kent, 3 miles from Eltham.

Sething, Norfolk, between Bungay and Norwich.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont.

SETINES. See ATHENS.

SETLEDGE, a river of Hindooſtan, the moſt eaſterly branch of the Indus. At Firoſepour, about midway between its ſource and the Indus, it receives the Beyar, a river which riſes in the Labore country. It riſes in the Thibet, and runs into

into the Indus, S. of Moultan, near Veh: It had once a fine harbour, till choked up with the ſand.

Seton, Devonſ. between Axmouth and Branſcomb. *Setteſley Paſſage*, Glouceſterſhire, over the Severn to Chepſtow.

SETTLE, a pretty good town in the W. Riding of Yorkſ. ſeated on the river Ribble, over which it has a ſtone bridge, at the foot of the hills, which part this county from Lancaſhire, 60 miles NNW. of York, and 235 NNW. of London. A weekly market on Tueſday, and one on every other Monday for cattle.

Settlewood, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet to Hawkeſbury. *Settrington*, Yorkſ. near New Malton.

SETUVAL. See St. UBES.

Seven Churches, in King's County, Leinſter. *SevenChurches*; ſee *Glendalough*.

SEVASTOPOL, a town of Tauris, in Ruſſia, ſituated on the Black Sea, 80 miles S. of Perekop.

Seven, a river in Yorkſ. which runs into the Derwent, between Cotehouſe and Wickham.

Seven Hills, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, between Applegarth and New Foreſt.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lat. 80. 31. N. lon. 18. 48. E. Among theſe iſlands, the Race-horſe and Carcaſs veſſels, under Captain Phipps, were ſurrounded by the ice, from the 31ſt of July to the 10th of Auguſt, in the year 1773, when a briſk wind at NNE. accompliſhed their deliverance, and ſaved them from the dreadful proſpect of periſhing by the winter polar cold.

Seven Miles Dyke, Cambridgeſhire.

* SEVENOAKS, a town of Kent, ſo named from ſeven very great, high oaks which were near it when it was firſt built. Here is an hoſpital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free-ſchool, firſt erected by William Sevenoaks, lord mayor of London in 1418, who is ſaid to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a perſon of this town. It is a great thoroughfare on the road to Rye, and is ſituated near the river Darent, 7 miles NW. of Tunbridge, and 23 SE. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Seven Stones, Cornw. at the rocks, between Land's End and Scilly.

SEVER, St. a town in the department of Landes, ſeated on the river Adour, 20 miles E. of Dax: alſo a town in the department of Calvados; a town in the department of Indre; and a town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees.

SEVERINA, St. a town of Calabria Ultra.

SEVERINO, St. two towns of Principato Citra; and a town of Ancona.

SEVERN, a river of England, which riſes near Plynlimmon-Hill, in Montgomeryſhire, when taking a north-eaſterly direction it enters Shropſhire. It is navigable in its whole courſe through this county, and entering Worceſterſhire, runs through its whole length. In its courſe it waters Welſh Pool, Shrewſbury, Bridgenorth, Worceſter, Tewkeſbury, Glouceſter; and entering the ſea, its mouth is called the Briſtol Channel. A communication between this river and the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, the Merſey, and other rivers, has been lately opened by a number of different canals.

SEVERN, THE VALE OF, a ſpacious and extenſive vale in Glouceſterſ. which borders both ſides of the river Severn. Its fertile paſtures furniſh the kingdom with that cheeſe for which the county is ſo juſtly famous. In this vale, the air is ſo mild, even in winter, that it ſeems to enjoy a different climate from that of the Cotſwold Hills.

SEVERN, a river of Maryland, which enters Cheſapeak Bay, by a broad mouth, a little below Annapolis.

SEVERNDROOG, a ſea-port town of Hindooſtan, ſituated on an iſland or peninſula, in the Concan county, 68 miles S. of Bombay; near which was a fort that belonged to Angria the Pirate, which was taken by Commodore James, in 1756.

Severn Stoke, or *Stoke-upon-Severn*, Worceſterſ. N. of Upton.

SEVERO, St. a town of Capitanata.

SEVERUS' WALL, commonly called GRAHAM'S DIKE, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, and ſuppoſed to be done by the emperor whoſe name it bears, to prevent the incurſion of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, 4 miles NE. of Linlithgow, and ran W. acroſs the county to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

SEVILLE, a diſtrict of Andaluſia, called alſo Lower Andaluſia, extending from Eſtramadura and Cordova to the Atlantic and the Straits of Gibraltar; about 120 miles in length, and from 70 to 110 in breadth.

SEVILLE, an ancient city, (in Latin HISPALIS, which the Arabians pronounced IXHILLA, and the Caſtillians SEVILLA) capital of Andaluſia, one of the moſt conſiderable in Spain, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is of a round form, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it does not contain ſo

many inhabitants. The Moors built an aqueduct here, ſtill to be ſeen, extending 6 miles in length. The cathedral is the largeſt Gothic building in Spain, and is ſuppoſed by ſome travellers to be the largeſt church in the world, next to St. Peter's at Rome; the ſteeple is of very curious workmanſhip, and extremely high, conſiſting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents, which are 77 in number, that of St. Francis is the moſt curious, adorned with a very handſome public ſquare, in the midſt of which is a fine fountain. It contains 160 monks, beſide 140 lay brethren. The univerſity of Seville conſiſts of many colleges; the profeſſors enjoying rich penſions. Near the cathedral is the royal palace, called Alcazar, which was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taſte by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large ſquare towers, built with ſtones taken from the ancient temple of Hercules, ſaid to be the original founder of the city. The exchange is a ſquare building, of the Tuſcan order, each front 100 feet in length, and 3 ſtories high. The ſuburbs, of which there are ſeveral, ſtands on the other ſide of the river. In this ſuburb the houſe of the Inquiſition is placed, and here are the public walks where the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-houſe is adorned with a great number of ſtatues, and there is a large ſquare before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. In this city are 29 pariſh churches, and 24 hoſpitals richly endowed. An academy of the belles lettres was founded here in 1730. Under the Moors, Seville contained 600 000 inhabitants, and in the time of Ferdinand and Iſabella, 6000 looms were employed here; but at preſent, there are ſcarcely 400 manufactures. Its ſituation near the ſea, renders it ſtill, however, one of the moſt commercial towns of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houſes here, where they are obliged to regiſter themſelves and their merchandiſe. Their ſhips, indeed, ſtop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their lading is carried thence to Seville; and there all the gold and ſilver is coined, there being above 600 men employed in the mint. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W. of the river is a grove of olive trees, 30 miles in length. The Spaniards commonly ſay, *Quen no ha viſto Sevilla, no ha viſto maravilla*; He who has not ſeen Seville, has not ſeen a wonder. It is ſituated on the river Guadalquiver, over which it has a long bridge of boats, 45 miles from the ſea, 112 W. of Granada, and 212 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 32. N. lon. 5. 34. W.

Sevinghampton, Wilts, near Highworth. *Sevington*, Kent, by the Stone, 2 miles SE. of Aſhford. *Sevington*, Wilts, N. of Steeple-Aſhton. *Sevington, Abbots, Mary* and *Michael*, Somerſetſhire, near Ilminſter and South Petherton. *Sevion*, or *Senion*, or *Sevion*, a river in Flintſhire, which runs into the Clwyd, near Ragland.

SEVERS, THE TWO, a department of France, part of the late Poitou, ſo named from two rivers, one of which flows W. by St. Maixent and Niort into the Bay of Biſcay, oppoſite the iſle of Rhe, and the other takes a NW. direction, paſſes by Cliſſon, and enters the river Loire, oppoſite Nantes. This department lies W. of the department of Vienne, and E. of the department of La Vendee. Niort is the capital.

Sevynvey, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Clethy, near Llanhadon.

SEWAD, a country of Cabul, in India, on the W. ſide of the Indus. It is mountainous, and full of ſtrong paſſes.

SEWALICK, MOUNT, a chain of mountains in Aſia, ſtretching between Lahore and Thibet. At Hurdwar, the Ganges ſeems to force its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindooſtan.

Sewards, Kent, near Lees Court. *Sewardſtone*, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Waltham-Holy-Croſs. *Sewcot*, Oxf. NE. of Iſlip. *Sewdley*, Glouc. near Wirtcomb, on a brook that runs into the Avon. *Sewerby*, Yorkſ. a tract between Burlington and Flamborough Head, where a great number of goats are kept. *Sewſtern*, Leic. near Buckminſter. *Sexbow*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, N. of Wharleton-Cattle.

SEYSSEL, a town in the dept. of Ain, divided into two parts by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable. It is 14 miles NNE. of Belley.

SEZANNE, a town in the department of Marne, plundered and burnt by the Engliſh in the year 1423. It is 27 miles NNW. of Troyes, and 65 SSE. of Paris.

Sezay, Yorkſ. SE. of Thirſk. *Shabery*, Shropſ. on the Rodden, SE. of Wem. *Shackelwell*, Middl. a hamlet of Hackney. *Shackleford*, Surry, W. of Godalming. *Shackleford*, Surry, near Working. *Shadſtones*, Eſſex. E. of Chelmsford. *Shadbrook*, Suffolk. *Shaddingfield*, Suffolk, 3 miles

l miles from Beccles. *Shadforth*, E. of Durham. *Shadoxherſt*, Kent, 3 miles nd a half S. of Aſhford. *Shadwell*, hropſ. SW. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Shadwell*, Yorkſ. NE. of Leeds.

*SHAFTSBURY, or SHAFTON, an ancient town of Dorſetſhire, containing bout 320 houſes, many of which are of ee-ſtone, a neat town-hall, where the uarter ſeſſions are held, a free-ſchool, nd ſeveral remains of antiquity. Water ſo ſcarce here, that they are obliged to ring it from a great diſtance, in pails, or horſes. They enjoy, however, a whole-me air, and have a very extenſive proſpect over the counties of Dorſet, Somerſet, and Wilts. It is ſituated in the orthern extremity of the county, on a gh hill, difficult of acceſs, except on e E. 25 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, nd 102 W. by S. of London. A conſiderable market on Saturday.

Shakerley, Lancaſ. NE. of Leigh. *Shakerſton*, Leiceſ. NW. of Boſworth. *Shaklebury*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Rumildkirk. *Shalborn*, Wiltſhire, near Great edwin. *Shalcroſs*, Derbyſhire, in the igh Peak. *Shalden*, Hampſhire, NW. Alton. *Shales*, Weſtmorl. on the orbeck, W. of Orton. *Shaley*, Yorkſ. W. of Halifax. *Shalfleet*, Hants, Iſle Wight, in W. Medina. *Shalford*, ſſex, on Blackwater, NW. of Bocking. *halford*, Surry, a mile from Guilford. *Shallagham-Bridge*, in Donegal, Ulſter, *hallee*, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Shallington*, Berks, E. of Farringdon. *hallowford*, NW. of Stafford, by the ow. *Shalmsford* and *Shalmsford-Street*, ent, near Chartham. *Shamley-Green*, urry, near Weſt Horſley. *Shanagolden*, or *Shanegolden*, in Limeck, Munſter. *Shamballymore*, in Cork, lunſter. *Shane's Caſtle*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Shane-Inn*, in Kerry, Munſter. *hanedrum*, or *Shandrum*, in Cork, lunſter.

Shanfield, Suffolk, S. of Beccles.

Shangenagh, in Dublin, Leinſter.

Shankling, Iſle of Wight, near Bonchurch. *Shankton*, Leiceſterſ. 4 miles om Harborough.

SHANNON, the largeſt river in Ireland, nd one of the fineſt in the Britiſh Iſles, lling nearly from N. to S. 200 miles, nd expanding in its courſe, in many aces, into deep and ſpacious lakes. It ſes from Lough Lean, in the county of eitrim, and paſſing by Leitrim, Carrick, aneſborough, Athlone, Killaloe, Limeck, &c. runs into the Atlantic, between erry Head and Cape Lean. From Limerick to the Atlantic, it is navigable for the largeſt veſſels. At ſome diſtance above Limerick, and a little below Killaloe, there is a ledge of rocks which interrupts the navigation of this fine river. Here, however, there is a valuable eel and ſalmon fiſhery; and from Killaloe to Carrick-on-Shannon, near its ſource, there is an inland navigation, which promiſes the greateſt advantages to the riſing proſperity of Ireland.

Shannon-Bridge, in Galway, Connaught. *Shannon-Bridge*, in King's County, Leinſter. *Shannon Grove*, in Limerick, Munſter. *Shannon-Park*, in Cork, Munſter. *Shanrahan*, in Waterford, Munſter.

Shap, Weſtmorland, at the ſource of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119, of which little remains, except a tower and the ruins of an old bridge. A more ancient and permanent monument of human induſtry, appears in ſome great ſtones, like pyramids, which are placed in almoſt a direct line, for a mile together, at 8, 10, and 12 yards diſtance from each other, and are of ſuch immenſe weight, that no carriages, now in uſe, could ſupport them. It was, probably, a place of druidical worſhip.

SHAPPINSHA, one of the Orkney Iſlands, lying NE. of Mainland, or Pomona, with about 80 boats belonging to it, moſt of which are employed in fiſhing. In the ſummer they burn kelp, which produces, in ſome ſeaſons, upwards of 3000 tons, bringing near 9000l. to the inhabitants.

Shapwick, Dorſetſ. near Blandford, on the Stour. *Shapwick*, Somerſetſ. W. of Glaſtonbury. *Sharwick-Hall*, Lancaſ. NW. of Ormſkirk. *Shardington, Great* and *Little*, Glouceſterſhire, near Badgeworth. *Shareſhill*, Staffordſhire, 2 miles from Cannock. *Sharington*, Norfolk, W. of Holt. *Sharlow*, SE. of Derby, near the Dove. *Sharnbrook*, Bedfordſ. near Balnhurſt. *Sharnburn*, or *Sherborn*, Norfolk, E. of Snelſham. *Sharncote*, Wilts, NW. of Cricklade. *Shaunford*, Leiceſterſ. SE. of Aſton Flamvil. *Sharnbull*, Dorſetſhire, near Knoll and Buckland-Abbas. *Sharp*, or *Thorncliff*, Staffordſ. NE. of Leek. *Sharpenhoe*, Bedfordſhire, N. of the Sundons. *Sharperton*, Northumberland, near Harbottle-Caſtle. *Sharpham*, Somerſetſhire, near Glaſtonbury. *Sharphill*, Yorkſ. on the Ouſe, SE. of Selby. *Sharpnor-Caſtle*, Iſle of Wight, a mile W. of Yarmouth. *Sharp's Place*, Kent, S. of Sevenoaks. *Sharſted*, Kent, by Doddington. *Shatſham*, Hants, near Titchfield. *Shatticsbrook*,

brook, Berks, W. of Windſor. *Shatton*, Cumberl. near Cockermouth. *Shatton*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Shaucomb*, Iſle of Wight, SW. of Weſtover. *Shaufleet*, Iſle of Wight, SW. of Newton. *Shavington*, Cheſhire, near Webbenbury. *Shavington*, Shropſhire, NW. of Drayton. *Shauler*, Iſle of Wight, by Newport-Haven. *Shaulſton*, NW. of Buckingham. *Shavon*, Northumb. NW. of Alnwick.

SHAVOYA, a country of Morocco, S. of Fez and W. of Tedla, inhabited by mountaineers, who are chiefly robbers.

Shaw, Berks, near Newbury. *Shaw*, Devonſhire, N. of Plympton. *Shaw*, Wilts, N. of Swindon. *Shaw*, Wilts, in Melkſham pariſh. *Shawborn*, Berks, S. of Hungerford. *Shawcroſs*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Shawdon*, Northumb. W. of Alnwick. *Shawel*, Leicetterſ. S. of Lutterworth. *Shawford*, Hants, on the Itching, 2 miles below Wincheſter. *Shawford*, Herts, NW. of St. Alban's. *Shawford*, Staffordſ. SE. of Eccleſhall. *Shaw's*, Cumberland, in the pariſh of Lanercoſt. *Shaxton*, Leiceſterſ. E. of Hog's-Norton. *Shay-Chapel*, Lancaſhire, SE. of Rochdale. *Sheabridge*, Staffordſ. between Whitmore and Newcaſtle-under Line. *Sheales*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Sheane*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Sheap, a river in Down, Ulſter.

Shearhampton, Glouceſ. in Henbury pariſh. *Shebbear*, Devonſ. NW. of Hatherleigh. *Sheeles*, Wilts, in the pariſh of Mere. *Sheen, Eaſt*, Surry, a hamlet in the pariſh of Mortlake, ſeated on an eminence near the Thames, between Richmond and Roehampton. *Sheen, Weſt*, Surry, a hamlet in the pariſh of Richmond. Here Henry V. founded a convent of Carthuſians, within the walls of which Perkin Warbeck ſought an aſylum. An ancient gateway, the laſt remains of this priory, was taken down in 1770; and the whole hamlet, conſiſting of 18 houſes, was at the ſame time demoliſhed, and the ſite of it made into a lawn, and added to the king's incloſures.

Sheep-bridge, in Down, Ulſter, over the river Newry.

Sheepcoat, Middleſ. near the Bedfonts. *Sheepball*, Hertfordſ. SE. of Stevenage. *Sheepſhead*, Leiceſ. 3 miles from Loughborough.

Sheep-Land, in Down, Ulſter, near Gun's Iſland, in Strangford-Bay. *Sheep's-Head Point*, in Cork, Munſter, forms the S. entrance of Bantry-Bay.

Sheepſhide, Herts, SW. of Biſhop's-Hatfield.

SHEEPWASH, a ſmall town of Devonſhire, 12 miles S. of Biddeford, and 205. W. by S. of London. Market diſuſed.

Sheepy, Great and *Little*, Leiceſterſ. S. of Hog's-Norton.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, ſeated on the northern point of the Iſle of Sheppey, at the W. Swale, or the principal mouth of the river Medway, 3 miles N. of Queenborough. The buildings belonging to it make a neat little town; and there is alſo a dock-yard, and a chapel. Here is a fort built by king Charles II. after the inſult of the Dutch, and in the room of that demoliſhed at Queenborough, with a line of cannon facing the water ſide, which contains good apartments for the officers of the ordnance, navy, and garriſon. An excellent ſpring was lately diſcovered here, before which the yard and garriſon were ſupplied with freſh water from Chatham. It is reckoned one of the moſt unhealthy ſpots in the kingdom.

Sheefky Mountains, in Cork, Munſter, in the barony of Carbery.

Sheet, Hants, near Petersfield.

*SHEFFIELD, a large, thriving, and populous town, in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, long celebrated for its various hardware manufactories, which conſiſt particularly of ſteel cutlery wares, plated goods, and various tools. It has been a ſtaple for knives, or whittles, and ſies, above 300 years. It is reputed to excel Birmingham in this ſort of wares; as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and poliſhed ſteel. Here are about 600 maſter cutlers, incorporated by the ſtyle of the cutlers of Hallamſhire, of which this is reckoned the chief town. By the Don, which is navigable within five miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither its manufactures for exportation, which are not confined to the town, but extend ſeveral miles over the country, employing not leſs than 40,000 perſons. Its neighbourhood abounds with coal, and there are ſome mines of alum. Here are alſo lead-works and a ſilk-mill. It is in a hilly ſituation, and is chiefly ſupplied with water by pipes from the high ground. A new market-place has been lately erected here by the Duke of Norfolk, on a commodious plan of ſhambles, ſtrongly incloſed; and a large and elegant infirmary has been lately completed. In the old parts of the town the ſtreets are narrow; the

the new parts, however, are more commodious, and the ſurrounding country affords a rich and beautiful variety of landſcape. It is ſeated on the rivers Don and Sheaf, 34 miles N. of Derby, and 161 NW. by N. of London. A large market on Tueſday, particularly for corn. Fairs on Tueſday after Trinity Sunday and November 28th.

SHEFFIELD, a town of Maſſachuſetts.

Sheffield, Suſſex, by Fletching. *Sheffield-Mill*, Berks, on the Kennet, 9 miles from Reading. *Sheffield-Place*, Suſſex, midway between E. Grinſtead and Lewes.

SHEFFORD. See SHELFORD.

Shefford, Magna, Berks, 4 miles SE. of Lambourn.

SHEFNAL, a ſmall town of Shropſhire, 9 miles NE. of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Shelbred, Suſſex, W. of Fernhurſt.

Shelburgh, Yorkſ. N. of Doncaſter.

SHELBURNE, a flouriſhing new town of Acadia, in the province of Nova Scotia, ſituated at Port Roſeway, on the SE. coaſt, 90 miles SW. of Halifax. It extends about two miles on the water-ſide, and one mile back, with wide ſtreets croſſing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and ſecure. About a mile from Shelburne, and ſeparated from it by a ſmall river, is the Black-Town, containing about 1200 free blacks, that ſerved on the royal ſide during the American war. Lat. 43. 50. N. lon. 65. 15. W.

Shelburne, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Shelderton. Shropſ. SW. of Onybury.

Sheldeſley, or *Sheldeſley-Waſh*, and *Sheldeſley, Great* or *Beauchamp*, Worc. on oppoſite ſides of the river Teme, NE. of Clithero.

Sheldicks, Northumb. S. of Alnwick.

Sheldon, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

Sheldon, Kent, by Deal.

Sheldon, Warwickſhire, near Coleſhill.

Sheldon, Wilts, near Chippenham.

Sheldon-Moor, Durham, SW. of Biſhop-Auckland.

SHELDRAKE, a river of Canada, which empties itſelf into the river St. Lawrence, in lat. 50. 20. N. and lon. 64. 50. W.

Sheldwich, Kent, 3 miles S. of Feverſham.

Shele, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, near its head, below Butterhaugh.

Shele-Hall, Northumberl. SW. of Dilſton.

Shelf, Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Halifax.

Shelfbanger, Norfolk, N. of Diſs.

Shelfield, Staffordſ. NE. of Bloxwich.

SHELFORD, a town of Bedfordſhire, ſituated between two rivulets, which unite their ſtreams a little below the town and fall into the Ouſe, 9 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 N. of London. Market on Friday.

Shelford, Nottingh. 2 miles from Bingham.

Shelford, Magna, Cambridgeſ. NW. of Linton.

Shelford, E. or *Parva*, SE. of Shelford Magna.

Shelaks, Shropſ. NE. of Knoking-Caſtle.

SHELLA, a decayed town of Morocco, 4 miles E. of Salee. It contains many Mooriſh tombs, held in great veneration, and is conſidered as a ſacred aſylum, only to be entered by Mahometans.

Shelland, Suffolk, by Stow-Market.

Shelley, Eſſex, contiguous to Ongar, and only parted from Fyfield by the Rothing.

Shelley, Suffolk, S. of Hadley.

Shelley, Yorkſhire, near Bradford.

Shellow-Bowel, Eſſex, S. of the Rodings, near Roxwell.

Shelſey; ſee Sheldeſley.

Shelfwell, Oxfordſhire, S. of Mixbury.

Shelton, Bedfordſ. the moſt northern village in the county.

Shelton. Norfolk, on the Waveney, near Taſborough.

Suelton, Nottingh. between Bingham and Newark.

Shelton, Shropſ. W. of Shrewſbury.

Shelton, Staffordſ. near Newcaſtle-under-Line.

Shelton, Upper, and *Lower*, Bedfordſ. near Tilbrook.

Shelvingborow, Kent, near Barham-Downs.

Shelvington, E. and *W.* Dorſetſ. in Potiſham pariſh.

Shelvock, Shropſ. between Shrewſbury and Oſweſtry.

Shelwich, near Hereford.

Shelwood, Surry, SW. of Ryegate.

Shene, Staffordſ. S. of Longnor.

Shenfield, Eſſex, adjoining Brentwood.

Shengay, Camb. on the river Cam, oppoſite to Clopton, NW. of Royſton.

Shenington, Glouceſterſ. near Tewkeſbury.

Shenley, Bucks, three miles from Fenny-Stratford, in the road from London to Cheſter.

Shenley-Brockend, Bucks, in Shenley pariſh.

Shenſton, Staffordſhire, E. of Walſal.

Shenton Leiceſ. near Boſworth.

Shenton, Shropſ. N. of Great Wenlock.

Shenton, Shropſ. NW. of Drayton.

Shepardine, Glouc. on the Bank of the Severn, N. of Oldbury.

Shepemeadow, Suffolk, between Beccles and Bungay.

Sheperton, Middleſex, on the Thames, oppoſite to Walton.

Shepewaſh, SE. of Lincoln.

Shepewaſh, Northumberl. on the Wanſbeck, between Morpeth and the ſea.

Shepherd's-Buſh, Middleſ. between Kenſington Gravel-Pits and Acton.

Shepherd's-Forſtal, Kent, near Sheldwich.

Shepherd's-Heath, Camb. between Orwell and Foulmere.

SHEPHERD'S

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, a town of Virginia.

Shepbove, Hants, S. of Odiam. *Shepiter* Devonſ. near Mevychurch. *Shepley*, Durham, near Eggleton. *Shepley*, Yorkſ. W. of Barneſley.

SHEPHERD ISLES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the S. Sea, to the ſouthward of Malicollo. They are conſidered by ſome as belonging to the New Hebrides. Lat. 17. 0. S. lon. 168. 50. E.

SHEPPEY, an iſland of Kent, in the mouth of the Thames, ſeparated from the main land by a branch of the Medway, called the Eaſt Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of ſheep. A great number of marine botanical plants grow in the ſalt marſhes.

Shepſcombe, Glouceſ. in Painſwick pariſh. *Shepton*, Dorſetſ. SE. of Bridport. *Shepton Beauchamp*, Somerſ. NE. of Ilminſter.

* SHEPTON-MALLET, a town of Somerſetſhire, containing, with its populous pariſh, above 500 houſes and 9000 inhabitants, but the ſtreets are very narrow, ſteep, and irregular. It has a flouriſhing manufacture of ſecond-cloths, the principal material of which is fine Engliſh wool. In this, at preſent, about 4000 hands are daily employed; beſides which, there is a conſiderable manufacture of knit ſtockings. It is ſituated among hills, well-watered with rivulets for the clothiers' buſineſs, 17 miles SW. of Bath, and 114 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Shepton-Montague, Somerſ. S. of Bruton. *Shepway*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Shepway Croſs*, Kent, between Weſtenhanger and Hithe. *Sherbarn*, near Durham. *Sherbarn*, Yorkſ. SW. of Scarborough. *Sherbarn*; ſee *Sharnburn*.

* SHERBORN, an ancient, large, and well inhabited town of Dorſetſhire, containing about 2000 inhabitants. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk-throwing, as alſo of buttons, bone-lace, and haberdaſhery wares, and had formerly a great trade in medley cloth. It is very pleaſantly ſeated and watered by the river Parrot, which divides it into two parts. 40 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, and 118 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

SHERBORN, a populous, well-inhabited town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, noted for its free-ſchool, as alſo for its orchards of a fine plum for preſerving, called wine ſour, which cannot be cultivated in any other place, and for its cherry orchards. A very high raiſed Roman way runs from hence to Aberford, which is four miles diſtant. It is ſituated at the conflux of the Wherfe and Ouſe, with a harbour for barges, 11 miles SW. of York, and 181 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Sherborn, Glouceſterſ. 3 miles from North Leech. *Sherborn*, Hants, near Eaſt Wortham. *Sherborn*, Oxfordſhire, 6 miles from Wallingford. *Sherborn*, SW. of Warwick. *Sherborn Monks*, or *Weſt*, and *St. John's*, Hants, N. of Baſingſtoke.

SHERBOROUGH, an Engliſh ſettlement in Guinea, at the mouth of Sherborough River, 100 miles SE. of Sierra-Leone. Lat. 6. 0. N. lon. 11. 0. W.

Sherbroke, Derbyſ. SE. of Bolſover-Caſtle.

SHERBURNE, a town in Nantucket.

Sherdelow, Bucks, in Amerſham pariſh. *Shere*, Surry, on the river Wey, near Albury. *Shereford*, Norfolk, near Fakenham. *Sherenewton*, Monmouthſ. W. of Chepſtow. *Sherenton*, E. of Glouceſter. *Sherefby*, Leiceſterſhire, NE. of Lutterworth. *Sherfield*, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Sherfield*, Hants, W. of Rumley. *Sherford*, Devonſ. by the ſea, SW. of Dartmouth. *Sherford*, Warwickſhire, in Burton-Haſtings pariſh. *Sherford-Bridge*, Dorſetſhire, leads to Purbeck Iſle. *Sheriff-Hales*, Staffordſ. NW. of Tong-Caſtle. *Sheriff Hutton*, near York.

Sheriff Muir, a heath in Perthſhire, near the Grampian Mountains, famous for an undeciſive battle, fought here in 1715, between the royal army, under the Duke of Argyle, and the Pretender's forces, under the Earl of Mar.

Sheriffs-Naunton, Worceſ. N. of Perſhore. *Shering*, Eſſex, NW. of Harlow. *Sheringham*, Norfolk, by the ſea, W. of Cromer. *Sherington*, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel. *Sherington*, Warwickſhire, NE. of Brailes. *Sherington*, Wilts, near the Wilbourn, E. of the Deverels.

Sherkin Iſland, in Cork, Munſter, SW. of Baltimore-Bay.

Shermanbury, Suſſex, W. of Twineham. *Sherotten*, Durham, near Hartlepool. *Sherſton*, Somerſetſ. W. of Somerton. *Sherſton*, Wilts, SW. of Malmſbury. *Sherſton*, Yorkſ. E. of Wakefield. *Sherſton-Rock*, Glouceſ. in the Severn, near Ault-Paſſage. *Sherwell*, Devonſhire, NE. of Barnſtaple. *Sherwood*, a celebrated and extenſive foreſt, taking in almoſt all the W. part of

of Nottinghamſhire. It is now ſtript of its woods, but, in ſome parts of it, coal is obtained. Here are alſo ſeveral parks and fine ſeats.

Sherwood, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Shete, a river in Kent, which runs into the Medway, Twyford Bridge. *Shetford*, Oxfordſhire, near Swacliff. *Sheve*, or *Shelve*, Shropſhire, near Stiperſtones-Hill. *Sheviock*, Cornwall, near Trematon-Caſtle.

SHETLAND, the general name of a cluſter of iſlands, which lie about 100 miles NNE. of Caithneſsſhire, between 59. 56. and 61. 11. N. lat. They are reckoned to be forty-ſix in number, beſides forty ſmaller, called Holms, which produce paſture, and as many barren. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unſt, Fula, and Phederfroy. The deſcription already given of the largeſt, or MAINLAND, may be applied to the others, as to the particulars of climate, inhabitants, &c. and the ſame may be ſaid of the ORCADES. In all theſe iſlands the Aurora Boreales, or *Merry Dancers*, as they are called by the inhabitants, are very remarkable. They are the conſtant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. They commonly appear at twilight near the horizon, of a dun colour, approaching to yellow; ſometimes continuing in that ſtate for ſeveral hours, without any apparent motion; after which they break out into ſtreams of ſtronger light, ſpreading into columns, and altering ſlowly into ten thouſand different ſhapes, varying their colours from all the tints of yellow to the moſt obſcure ruſſet. They often cover the whole hemiſphere, and then make the moſt brilliant appearance. There is no light-houſe in all theſe iſlands, nor is there any chart of the country extant, that can be depended upon. So many ſhips, indeed, have been loſt on the E. coaſt of Shetland, eſpecially within the laſt 20 years, that it may be of eſſential ſervice to recommend the erection of a light-houſe, on Noſs, a ſmall iſland, E. of Breſſay. Of theſe, ſome of the moſt remarkable caſes are the following.—In 1775, a Liverpool ſhip, only 2 men ſaved out of 24. In 1776, the Ceres, of London, a Greenland ſhip, loſt with her whole crew. In 1779, a Dutch Greenland ſhip loſt, only one of the crew ſaved. In 1780, a Ruſſian man of war, of 36 guns, only five men ſaved. In 1786, the Concordia, a Daniſh Eaſt-India ſhip, with a valuable cargo, outward-bound, only 15 of the crew ſaved. In 1789, a Dutch Greenland ſhip, only five of the crew ſaved. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland. Lerwick is the capital.

Shibden, Yorkſhire, NE. of Halifax. *Shibden*, Yorkſ. near Barden-Tower and Chace. *Shide*, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Shidfield*, Hants, in Droxford pariſh.

*SHIELDS, S. and N. two very populous ſea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland, remarkable for being the mart where ſhips take in their loading of coal, and where they make large quantities of ſalt, as alſo of glaſs. They are ſeated on the oppoſite ſides of the river Tyne, where there are conſtantly immenſe fleets of ſhipping, 10 miles E. of Newcaſtle.

SHIFNAL. See SHEFNAL.

Shifford, Oxfordſ. between Bampton and the Iſis. *Shilbottle*, Northumberl. between Warkworth and Alnwick. *Shilbrook*, Cheſhire, SE. of Northwich. *Shilburnhaugh*, Northumberland, near Yarrow. *Shildon*, Devonſhire, near Columbſtock. *Shildraw*, Durham, W. of Lumley Caſtle.

Shillelagh, in Wicklow, Leinſter; formerly noted for its timber and oak ſaplings.

Shillingford, Berks, in Benſington pariſh. *Shillingford*, Devonſ. between Exeter and Chudleigh. *Shillingham*, Cornwall, near Trematon Caſtle. *Shilling-Park*, Suſſex, E. of Blackdown-Hill. *Shillingſton*, Dorſetſ. near the Stour and Hambledon and Hodde-Hills. *Shillington*, Durham, NE. of Darlington. *Shilton*, Berks, 2 miles from Burford. *Shilton*, Devonſ. in Modbury pariſh. *Shilton*, Nottinghamſhire, S. of Newark. *Shilton*, Oxfordſ. S. of Burford. *Shilton*, Warwickſhire, near Coventry. *Shilvington*, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth. *Shimpling*, Norfolk, near Diſs. *Shimpling*, Suffolk, by Lavenham.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in the SW. part of Sutherlandſhire, about 4 miles long, and one and a half wide. From it there iſſues a rapid ſtream, which flows into the Frith of Dornock.

Shinfield, Berkſhire, near Swallowfield.

SHINGEN, a river iſland, formed by the mouths of the Zambeſa, near the coaſt of Monomotapa, in Africa, about 40 leagues in circumference.

Shingey-Hall, Cambridgeſ. near Sawbridgeworth. *Shingham*, Norfolk, between Swaffham and Downham. *Shin-*

gle-

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, a town of Virginia.

Shephove, Hants, S. of Odiam. *Shepiſter* Devonſ. near Mevychurch. *Shepley*, Durham, near Egglelon. *Shepley*, Yorkſ. W. of Barneſley.

SHEPHERD ISLES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the S. Sea, to the ſouthward of Malicollo. They are conſidered by ſome as belonging to the New Hebrides. Lat. 17. 0. S. lon. 168. 50. E.

SHEPPEY, an iſland of Kent, in the mouth of the Thames, ſeparated from the main land by a branch of the Medway, called the Eaſt Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of ſheep. A great number of marine botanical plants grow in the ſalt marſhes.

Shepſcombe, Glouceſ. in Painſwick pariſh. *Shepton*, Dorſetſ. SE. of Bridport. *Shepton Beauchamp*, Somerſ. NE. of Ilminſter.

* SHEPTON-MALLET, a town of Somerſetſhire, containing, with its populous pariſh, above 500 houſes and 9000 inhabitants, but the ſtreets are very narrow, ſteep, and irregular. It has a flouriſhing manufacture of ſecond-cloths, the principal material of which is fine Engliſh wool. In this, at preſent, about 4000 hands are daily employed; beſides which, there is a conſiderable manufacture of knit ſtockings. It is ſituated among hills, well-watered with rivulets for the clothiers' buſineſs, 17 miles SW. of Bath, and 114 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Shepton-Montague, Somerſ. S. of Bruton. *Shepway*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *Shepway Croſs*, Kent, between Weſtenhanger and Hithe. *Sherbarn*, near Durham. *Sherbarn*, Yorkſ. SW. of Scarborough. *Sherbarn*; ſee *Skarnburn*.

? SHERBORN, an ancient, large, and well inhabited town of Dorſetſhire, containing about 2000 inhabitants. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk-throwing, as alſo of buttons, bone-lace, and haberdaſhery wares, and had formerly a great trade in medley cloth. It is very pleaſantly ſeated and watered by the river Parrot, which divides it into two parts. 40 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, and 118 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday.

SHERBORN, a populous, well-inhabited town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, noted for its free-ſchool, as alſo for its orchards of a fine plum for preſerving, called wine ſour, which cannot be cultivated in any other place, and for its cherry orchards. A very high raiſed Roman way runs from hence to Aberford, which is four miles diſtant. It is ſituated at the conflux of the Wherfe and Ouſe, with a harbour for barges, 14 miles SW. of York, and 181 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Sherborn, Glouceſterſ. 3 miles from North Leech. *Sherborn*, Hants, near Eaſt Wortham. *Sherborn*, Oxfordſhire, 6 miles from Wallingford. *Sherborn*, SW. of Warwick. *Sherborn Monks*, or *Weſt*, and *St. John's*, Hants, N. of Baſingſtoke.

SHERBOROUGH, an Engliſh ſettlement in Guinea, at the mouth of Sherborough River, 100 miles SE. of Sierra-Leone. Lat. 6. 0. N. lon. 11. 0. W.

Sherbroke, Derbyſ. SE. of Bolſover-Caſtle.

SHERBURNE, a town in Nantucket.

Sherdelow, Bucks, in Amerſham pariſh. *Shere*, Surry, on the river Wey, near Albury. *Shereford*, Norfolk, near Fakenham. *Sherenewton*, Monmouthſ. W. of Chepſtow. *Sherenton*, E. of Glouceſter. *Shereſby*, Leiceſterſhire, NE. of Lutterworth. *Sherfield*, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Sherfield*, Hants, W. of Rumſey. *Sherford*, Devonſ. by the ſea, SW. of Dartmouth. *Sherford*, Warwickſhire, in Burton-Haſtings pariſh. *Sherford-Bridge*, Dorſetſhire, leads to Purbeck Iſle. *Sheriff-Hales*, Staffordſ. NW. of Tong-Caſtle. *Sheriff Hutton*, near York.

Sheriff Muir, a heath in Perthſhire, near the Grampian Mountains, famous for an undeciſive battle, fought here in 1715, between the royal army, under the Duke of Argyle, and the Pretender's forces, under the Earl of Mar.

Sheriffs-Naunton, Worceſ. N. of Perſhore. *Shering*, Eſſex. NW. of Harlow. *Sheringham*, Norfolk, by the ſea, W. of Cromer. *Sherington*, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel. *Sherington*, Warwickſhire, NE. of Brailes. *Sherington*, Wilts, near the Wilbourn, E. of the Devereis.

Sherkin Iſland, in Cork, Munſter, SW. of Baltimore-Bay.

Shermanbury, Suſſex, W. of Twineham. *Sherotten*, Durham, near Hartlepool. *Sherſton*, Somerſetſ. W. of Somerton. *Sherſton*, Wilts, SW. of Malmſbury. *Sherſton*, Yorkſ. E. of Wakefield. *Sherſton-Rock*, Glouceſ. in the Severn, near Auſt-Paſſage. *Sherwell*, Devonſhire, NE. of Barnſtaple. *Sherwood*, a celebrated and extenſive foreſt, taking in almoſt all the W. part

of

of Nottinghamſhire. It is now ſtript of its woods, but, in ſome parts of it, coal is obtained. Here are alſo ſeveral parks and fine ſeats.

Sherwood, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Shete, a river in Kent, which runs into the Medway, Twyford Bridge. *Shetford*, Oxfordſhire, near Swacliff. *Sheve*, or *Shelve*, Shropſhire, near Stiperſtones-Hill. *Sheviock*, Cornwall, near Trematon-Caſtle.

SHETLAND, the general name of a cluſter of iſlands, which lie about 100 miles NNE. of Caithneſsſhire, between 59. 56. and 61. 11. N. lat. They are reckoned to be forty-ſix in number, beſides forty ſmaller, called Holms, which produce paſture, and as many barren. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unſt, Fula, and Phederoy. The deſcription already given of the largeſt, or MAINLAND, may be applied to the others, as to the particulars of climate, inhabitants, &c. and the ſame may be ſaid of the ORCADES. In all theſe iſlands the Aurora Borealis, or *Merry Dancers*, as they are called by the inhabitants, are very remarkable. They are the conſtant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. They commonly appear at twilight near the horizon, of a dun colour, approaching to yellow; ſometimes continuing in that ſtate for ſeveral hours, without any apparent motion; after which they break out into ſtreams of ſtronger light, ſpreading into columns, and altering ſlowly into ten thouſand different ſhapes, varying their colours from all the tints of yellow to the moſt obſcure ruſſet. They often cover the whole hemiſphere, and then make the moſt brilliant appearance. There is no light-houſe in all theſe iſlands, nor is there any chart of the county extant, that can be depended upon. So many ſhips, indeed, have been loſt on the E. coaſt of Shetland, eſpecially within the laſt 20 years, that it may be of eſſential ſervice to recommend the erection of a light-houſe, on Noſs, a ſmall iſland, E. of Breſſay. Of theſe, one of the moſt remarkable caſes are the following.—In 1775, a Liverpool ſhip, only 2 men ſaved out of 24. In 1776, the Ceres, of London, a Greenland ſhip, loſt with her whole crew. In 1779, a Dutch Greenland ſhip loſt, only one of the crew ſaved. In 1780, a Ruſſian man of war, of 36 guns, only five men ſaved. In 1786, the Concordia, a Daniſh Eaſt-India ſhip, with a valuable cargo, outward-bound, only 15 of the crew ſaved. In 1789, a Dutch Greenland ſhip, only five of the crew ſaved. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland. Lerwick is the capital.

Shibden, Yorkſhire, NE. of Halifax. *Shibden*, Yorkſ. near Barden-Tower and Chace. *Shide*, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Shidfield*, Hants, in Droxford pariſh.

SHIELDS, S. and N. two very populous ſea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland, remarkable for being the mart where ſhips take in their loading of coal, and where they make large quantities of ſalt, as alſo of glaſs. They are ſeated on the oppoſite ſides of the river Tyne, where there are conſtantly immenſe fleets of ſhipping, 10 miles E. of Newcaſtle.

SHIFNAL. See SHEFNAL.

Shifford, Oxfordſ. between Bampton and the Iſis. *Shilbottle*, Northumberl. between Warkworth and Alnwick. *Shilbrook*, Cheſhire, SE. of Northwich. *Shilburnhaugh*, Northumberland, near Yarrow. *Shildon*, Devonſhire, near Columbſtock. *Shildraw*, Durham, W. of Lumley Caſtle.

Shillelagh, in Wicklow, Leinſter; formerly noted for its timber and oak ſaplings.

Shillingford, Berks, in Benſington pariſh. *Shillingford*, Devonſ. between Exeter and Chudleigh. *Shillingham*, Cornwall, near Trematon-Caſtle. *Shilling-Park*, Suſſex, E. of Blackdown-Hill. *Shillingſton*, Dorſetſ. near the Stour and Hambledon and Hodde-Hills. *Shillington*, Durham, NE. of Darlington. *Shilton*, Berks, 2 miles from Burford. *Shilton*, Devonſ. in Modbury pariſh. *Shilton*, Nottinghamſhire, S. of Newark. *Shilton*, Oxfordſ. S. of Burford. *Shilton*, Warwickſhire, near Coventry. *Shilvington*, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth. *Shimpling*, Norfolk, near Diſs. *Shimpling*, Suffolk, by Lavenham.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in the SW. part of Sutherlandſhire, about 4 miles long, and one and a half wide. From it there iſſues a rapid ſtream, which flows into the Frith of Dornock.

Shinfield, Berkſhire, near Swallowfield.

SHINGEN, a river iſland, formed by the mouths of the Zambeſa, near the coaſt of Monomotapa, in Africa, about 40 leagues in circumference.

Shingey-Hall, Cambridgeſ. near Sawbridgeworth. *Shingham*, Norfolk, between Swaffham and Downham. *Shin-*

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gle-Hall, Eſſex, near Epping. *Shingles*, Iſle of Wight, rocks in the ſea, off the W. corner. *Shingley*, Kent, in the pariſh of Goudhurſt. *Shinkley*, near Durham, on the Wear.

Shinrone in King's County, Leinſter.

Shinton, Shropſ. near Stottesdon. *Shipborn*, Kent, near Fair Lawn. *Shipdam*, Norfolk, NE. of Walton. *Shipham*, Somerſ. N. of Axbridge. *Shiplake*, Oxfordſ. by the Thames, two miles S. of Henley. *Shipley*, Derbyſ. near the Erwaſh, S. of Codnor Caſtle. *Shipley*, Northumberl. N. of Alnwick. *Shipley*, Shropſ. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Shipley*, Suſſex, W. of Grinſtead-Park. *Shipley*, Yorkſ. near the ſea, N. of Hornſey. *Shipley*, Yorkſ. N. of Bradford. *Shipley*, Yorkſ. S. of Almondbury.

SHIPPENSBURG, a town of Pennſylvania.

* SHIPTON, or SHIPSTON, a neat, little town in Worceſterſ. (inſulated, however, in Warwickſhire) which Camden calls an ancient market for ſheep. It has a declining manufacture of ſhags, and is ſeated on the river Stour, 11 miles SSW. of Stratford-upon-Avon, and 83 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Shipton, Berks, near Abingdon. *Shipton*, Buckingh. near Quainton. *Shipton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles NE. of Burton. *Shipton*, Hants, S. of Tidworth. *Shipton*, Shropſ. NE. of Purſlow. *Shipton*, Shropſ. NW. of Prior's Ditton. *Shipton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Market-Wighton. *Shipton*, near York. *Shipton*, NW. of York. *Shipton*, *Moigne*, Glouceſ. 3 miles S. of Tetbury. *Shipton-Montacute*, Somerſ. near Wincanton. *Shipton*, *Olave* and *Solace*, Glouceſterſ. E. of Doddeſwell. *Shipton under-Wichwood*, Oxfordſh. NE. of Burford. *Shipton-upon-Charwell*, Oxfordſ. NE. of Woodſtock. *Shirborn*, a river in Warwickſhire, which runs into the Sow at Whitby.

Shircock, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Shirehampton, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Weſbury on Trin. *Shire-Head*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs, near the ſea. *Shire-Oaks*, Nottingh. a hamlet of Worksop. *Shire-Oaks*, Staff. between Walſal and Lichfield. *Shire Oaks*, Wilts, between Box and Coldaſton. *Shirland*, Derbyſ. in the pariſh of Alfreton. *Shirley*, Derbyſ. SE. of Aſhbourn. *Shirley*, Surry, E. of Croydon.

SHIRON, a town of Thibet, 120 miles N. of Catmandu.

Shirtlington-Hall, Northumb. S. of Beltingham.

SHIRVAN, or SCHIRVAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by Dageſtan, on the E. and SE. by the Caſpian Sea, on the SW. by Erivan, and on the W. by Georgia; about 150 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. The ſoil is extremely fertile. The inhabitants draw with buffaloes inſtead of horſes, feeding them with fenugreek. This country was part of the ancient Albania. Scamachie is the capital.

Shiſtock, or *Shuſtoke*, Warwickſ. NE. of Coleſhil. *Shitlington*, Bedfordſ. near Flitton. *Shitlington*, Yorkſ. W. of Wakefield. *Shitterford*, Staffordſ. W. of Kidderminſter. *Shitteſtones-Hill*, Shropſ. NE. of Ludlow. *Shitterton*, Dorſetſ. in the pariſh of Bere-Regis.

SHOALS, ISLES OF, in N. America, on the coaſt of New Hampſhire. They lie very conveniently for the cod-fiſhery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage; but the inhabitants are now few and poor.

Shobden, Heref. N. of Pembridge. *Shobnal*, Staff. near Burton-upon-Trent. *Shobrook*, Devonſ. near Crediton. *Shobury*, *N.* and *S.* two villages in Eſſex, near the mouth of the Thames, and oppoſite the Buoy of the Nore. Hence a point of land called *Shodbury-Neſs*, which projects into the ſea. *Shoelach*, Cheſ. on the Dee, W. of Malpas. *Shoflot*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Shofton*, Northumberl. by the ſea, S. of Bamburgh.

SHOGLE, a large, but diſagreeable town of Syria, ſeated on the river Orontes, over which there is a bridge of 13 arches, 45 miles SW. of Aleppo. There is a good caravanſary here, where every traveller is ſupplied with a competent portion of bread, broth, and meat.

Sholand, Kent, near Newnham. *Sholand*, Surry, near Puttenham. *Shooter's-Hill*, a village of Kent, ſituated on a hill ſo called, 8 miles ESE. of London, beyond Blackheath, on the road to Dartford. From this hill there is a noble view of London, and into Eſſex, Kent, Surry, and even part of Suſſex. The Thames alſo makes a magnificent appearance from it. *Shoot up-Hill*, Middleſex, near Kilburn. *Shopland*, Eſſex, contiguous to South-Church, Prittlewell, Sutton, and Barling. *Shoreham*, Kent, by the Derwent, 4 miles NW. of Sevenoaks.

* SHOREHAM, a populous town of Suſſex, chiefly noted for ſhip building, having a tide harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burden, which is not ſafe, as the ſands are frequently ſhifting. It commands the mouth of the river Adur, commonly called New Shoreham, to diſtinguiſh it from the Old, which lies near it, and

rd is now much decayed. It is 16 miles NW. of Newhaven, and 56 S. by W. London. Market on Saturday.

SHOREHAM, a town of Vermont.

Shorewell, N. and *S.* Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Shorland*, Kent, by Eaſtchurch, N. of the Iſle of Sheppy. *Shortland*, Kent, in Pluckley pariſh. *Shorlet-coat*, Shropſ. near Bridgnorth. *Shory*, Heref. S. of Wigmore Caſtle. *Shory*, Northumb. on the South Tyne, near Ochcheſter. *Shorne*, Kent, 3 miles and a half SE. of Graveſend. *Shortgrave*, Eſſex, 2 miles from Saffron Walden. *Shorty*, Warw. near Coventry. *Shotenden*, Kent, near Lees Court. *Shotery*, Warw. near Stratford-upon-Avon. *Shotley*, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth. *Shotley*, Suffolk, near Orwell-Haven. *Shotover-Foreſt*, and *Hills*, on the E. and NE. ſides of Oxford. It is noted for its large timber, for the beſt ochre in the world, for a ſort of earth which takes greaſe out of clothes, and for an excellent kind of tobacco-pipe clay. *Shotover, Mill*, Surry, near Haſlemere. *Shotteſbrook*, Berks, near Whitewaltham. *Shotteſham*, Suff. near Woodridge. *Shotteſham, All-Saints, St. Olph*, and *St. Martin's*, Norf. near Saxingham. *Shotteſwell*, Warwickſ. near Warmington. *Shotton*, Durham, NW. of Caindrop. *Shotton*, Durham, S. of Hardwick. *Shotton*, Northumb. E. of Oglebattle. *Shotton*, Shropſhire, S. of Wem. *Shotwich*, and *Shotwick Townlet*, NW. of Cheſter, on the Dee. *Shouldby*, Leic. near Grimſton and Saxilby. *Shouldham*, Norfolk, SE. of Seechy. *Shoyſwell*, Suff. E. of Burwaſh. *Shranel*, Worceſ. near Eveſham. *Shrawarden*, W. of Shrewſbury, near the Severn. *Shrawley*, Worceſterſ. W. of Omberſley, on the Severn. *Shrawton*, Wilts, NW. of Stonehenge. *Shredicot*, Staffordſ. NW. of Penkridge. *Shrewley*, Warw. in the pariſh of Hatton.

* SHREWSBURY, a large and flouriſhing town of Shropſhire, capital of the county, ſo called from the Saxon word Scrobbeſberig, which ſignifies a town built on a woody hill. It is well built, well lighted, and well paved, and contains about 2000 houſes, and 12,000 inhabitants. It is the chief mart for a coarſe kind of woollen cloth made in Montgomeryſhire, called Welſh webs, which are bought up in all parts of the country, as much as come to about 10001. a week, and dreſſed here, whence they are ſent for exportation, principally to America and Flanders. Much of the Welſh flannel is alſo bought at Welſhpool by the drapers of this place, which is indeed a common mart for all ſorts of Welſh commodities. It is alſo famous for its excellent brawn, which is ſent to various parts of the kingdom. One great ornament of this town is the Quarry, one of the fineſt promenades in England. It takes in 20 acres, is ſhaded with a double row of lime trees, and has a fine double alcove in the centre, with ſeats. About 20 veſſels are conſtantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewſbury, Glouceſter, and Briſtol. Shrewſbury has been long famous for its excellent brawn, and from the plenty of ſalmon, other fiſh, and proviſions of all ſorts; is full of genteel families. It is beautifully ſituated in a ſort of horſe-ſhoe, formed by the river Severn, 36 miles W. of Lichfield, and 160 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 43. N. lon. 2. 41. W. Markets for corn, cattle, and proviſions, on Wedneſday and Saturday; and on Thurſday for Welſh cottons, friezes, and flannels. Fairs, on Saturday after March 15; Wedneſday after Eaſter week; Wedneſday before Holy Thurſday; July 3d; Auguſt 12th; October 2d; and December 12th.

SHREWSBURY, a large and populous town of New Jerſey, one of the oldeſt in the ſtate; alſo a river of New Jerſey, which runs into the ſea, 3 miles S. of Sandy Hook; a town of Pennſylvania; and a town of Maſſachuſetts.

Shrigleigh, Cheſhire, in Macclesfield Foreſt. *Shripney*, Suſſex, W. of Yapton. *Shrivenham*, Berks, near Highworth, in Wilts. *Shropham*, Norf. near Thetford.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Cheſh. and a detached part of Flintſhire; on the E. by Staffordſhire; on the SE. by Worceſterſhire; on the S. by Herefordſhire; on the SW. by Radnorſhire; and on the W. by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It extends upwards of 40 miles in length from N. to S. and is divided into 15 hundreds, which contain 16 market-towns, 170 pariſhes, 615 villages, and about 113,680 inhabitants. The air is ſalubrious, and not very ſharp, except on the hills. The ſoil is generally fruitful, eſpecially in the northern and eaſtern parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the ſouthern and weſtern being mountainous, are leſs fertile, yet yield ſufficient paſture for ſheep and cattle. There are mines of lead, copper, iron, limeſtone, freeſtone, pipe-clay, and inexhauſtible coal-pits. Over moſt of the coal lies a ſtratum of a blackiſh, hard, porous ſubſtance, containing great quantities of bitumen, which being ground to powder

powder in horſe-mills, and boiled in copperas of water, a bituminous matter ſwims on the ſurface, that, by evaporation, is brought to the conſiſtence of pitch; or by the help of an oil diſtilled from the ſame ſubſtance, and mixed with it, may be thinned to a ſort of tar; both theſe ſubſtances ſerve particularly for caulking of ſhips, as well, if not better, than pitch and tar, it being leſs liable to crack. The wool of many parts of this country is remarkably fine. The principal rivers are the Severn, (which is navigable in every quarter of the county) and the Tend. The capital is Shrewſbury.

Shroughton, Northamptonſhire, 2 miles E. of Ayno. *Shroughton*, or *Ewrin Courtney*, Dorſetſ. E. of Stourminſter. *Shrubb's-Hill*, Surry, in Egham pariſh.

Shrule, in Mayo, Connaught.

Shuckborough, *Upper* and *Lower*, Warwickſ. SE. and E. of Southam. *Shudely*, Glouceſ. near Winchcomb. *Shugborough*, E. of Stafford. *Shullington*, Suſſex, N. of Michelgrove. *Shurdington*, Glouceſ. 5 miles from Cheltenham. *Shurdington*, *Little* and *Great*, Glouceſterſ. near Badgworth. *Shurlach*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Shute*, Devonſ. SW. of Axminſter. *Shutford*, Oxfordſ. SW. of Banbury. *Shuthanger*, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet in the pariſh of Turning. *Shutlingbaw-Hill*, Cheſhire, in Macclesfield-Foreſt. *Shuttend*, Staffordſ. near King's Swinford. *Shuttington*, Warwickſ. near Seckington. *Shuttleworth*, Lancaſ. NE. of Blackburn. *Shuttleworth*, *Lower*, Cheſhire, 3 miles from Macclesfield.

SIAM, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the N. by that of Ava, on the E. by Cambodia and Laos, on the S. by a gulf of the ſame name and Malaccha, and on the W. by the Bay of Bengal. It extends about 800 miles in length, and from 200 to 350 in breadth. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the ſoil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and a variety of fruits, different from thoſe in Europe. The animals are alſo particular to thoſe parts of the world. Some French authors, indeed, have extolled it as the fineſt and richeſt country in the world. The inhabitants, both men and women, go almoſt naked, except the wealthy, who wear rich garments. The king ſhows himſelf but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandiſe till he has the choice of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which are 1000 elephants. It is a flat country, which, in the rainy ſeaſon, is overflowed; for which reaſon, moſt of the houſes are built on pillars, and they have no communication for ſome months but by boats. It conſiſts of cultivated and uncultivated land, moſt of it being of the latter, and covered with wood. There are mines of gold, ſilver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benjamin and muſk. The moſt profitable trees are thoſe which produce cotton, oil, and varniſh. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the induſtry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, it is ſaid, generally take wives for the time they ſtay, who are more leſs in eſteem when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3000 in number, and are whipt very ſeverely with ſplit rattans for the leaſt fault. Even the ladies are not exempted from this puniſhment; and they are ſo far from being aſhamed of it, that they expoſe their backs as they go along the ſtreets, to ſhow what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by ſo great a king. The inhabitants have large round heads, little noſes, plump lips, and black ſparkling eyes. Both ſexes go bare-headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a ſtraw complexion, and ſome have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroſes, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms; beſide which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and ſerpents 30 feet long. Their temples and prieſts are very numerous: the latter are diſtinguiſhed from the laity by an orange coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows, cloſe ſhaved. The roofs of their temples are gilded, and moſt of their ſtatues, and other caſt works, are of gold; yet they have ſought of late, in vain, for mines either of gold or ſilver. They have ſchools for the education of their children, and there is ſcarce a man among them but what can read and write. Siam, Odlam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital.

SIARA, a town and captainſhip on the coaſt of Braſil, in lat. 3. 15. S.

Sibbene, Northumb. W. of Fetherſton haugh. *Sibberds*, *Ferris*, *Grove*, and *Lodge*, Oxfordſ. near Swacliff. *Sibberſ.* SW. of Shrewſbury. *Sibbertſwood*, *Sibbertſcold*, Kent, NE. of Elham.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehen-

g in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, all the rthern part of the Ruſſian empire in ſia; but originally it denoted only the part of the government of Tobolſki. is bounded on the E. by the Eaſtern cean, on the S. by Tartary, on the W. Ruſſia, and on the N. by the Frozen cean. It is about 3000 miles in length om E. to W. and 1200 in breadth from to S. The S. part produces all the ceſſaries of life; but the N. part is exmely cold, almoſt uncultivated, and nſequently thin of people. The prinal riches of Siberia conſiſt of fine ſkins d furs. Tobolſki is the capital town, ere the viceroy reſides. The inhabits are principally of three ſorts, Pans, or the original natives of the coun; Mahometans; and Ruſſians. The mer dwell in foreſts in the winter, and the ſummer on the banks of rivers. heir garments are the ſkins of wild beaſts. h.y have bows, arrows, a knife, and a tle, in which all their riches conſiſt. hey make uſe of rein-deer and dogs, ſtead of horſes, to draw their ſledges. hey all live in huts, which they remove om place to place. Thoſe in the uthern parts are not much more poe; but they have horſes with which ey go a hunting, and their houſes, ough poor, are not ſhifted from place to ace. The Ruſſians ſettled here are much e ſame as in their native country. It is rough this vaſt tract of land the Ruſſian ravans travel every year, when they ry their merchandiſe to China. The incipal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtyſh, niſei, and Okota. The weſtern part of beria is compriſed in the Ruſſian governnts of Tobolſk and Kolyvan; all the ſtern part is contained in the governnt of Irkutzk; theſe are ſubdivided o ſmaller diſtricts. Siberia is the place which criminals, as well as perſons unr the diſpleaſure of the court, are comnly baniſhed.

Sibſon, Huntingdonſ. between Cheſterand Samford. *Sibſton*, Leic. W. of worth. *Sibton*, Suff. SW. of Yoxford. *borp*, Huntingdonſ. SE. of Spaldg. *Sibthorp*, Nottinghamſ. between ford and Normanton. *Sibton, Sheales*, thumberland, SW. of Hexham.

Sibu, one of the Manilla iſlands, about leagues in circumference. Its principroduction is the borona, a ſpecies of h which ſerves inſtead of rice; alſo on, tobacco, wax, and civet. Its ipal town, containing about 5000 s, is of the ſame name. Lat. 10. N. lon. 122. E.

SICAL, a town of Yucatan, in Mexico, ſituated on the N. coaſt, about 70 miles WNW. of Merida, ſituated on the Demer.

SICILY, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, almoſt in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is neareſt Italy, is called Capo del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Paſſaro; and the third, which points to Africa, Capo-di-Boco. Sicily is ſeparated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow ſtrait, called the Faro, 7 miles acroſs; and as Meſſina is ſeated on it, it is called the Faro-di-Meſſina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily have nearly the ſame climate, and the productions are much the ſame; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more foreſts and fruit-trees than the two others. The quantity of corn and ſilk exported annually from this iſland is eſtimated at about 7 millions of ducats, of which, the article of ſilk produces one million. Sicily is divided into the valleys juſt mentioned, called Val-di-Demona, Val-di-Noto, and Val-di-Mazara. It is about 156 miles in length, and 85 in its mean breadth. Its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, ſilk, and excellent fruits. Sicily was originally planted by different colonies from Greece, but the Romans became its conquerors, and held it in ſubjection till the year 440, when the Vandals invaded this iſland. Theſe were driven away by Beliſarius, and it became a part of the eaſtern empire till the year 828. It was then conquered by the Saracens, who, in their turn, were driven out by Roger, the ſon of Tancred, a Norman prince, who took the title of Count of Sicily, in 1080. His ſon Roger united Sicily with Naples, and was crowned king of both Sicilies, in 1130. Charles, brother of St. Louis, conquered it from the Norman princes; but Peter, king of Arragon, claiming the kingdom, was received by the Sicilians with open arms, was crowned at Palermo, and tranſmitted Sicily to his deſcendants. Ferdinand V. united it with Naples. It is governed by a viceroy, who reſides at Palermo.

Sickling-Hall, Yorkſhire, W. of Wetherby. *Sicklington, Upper*, Yorkſhire, in Thornhill pariſh.

SIDDAPOUR, a town in the Myſore country.

Sidbury, Deveſ. N. of Sidmouth. *Sidbury*, Shropſ. near N. Cleabury. *Sidcot*,

Somerſetſ. 16 miles from Briſtol, on the road to Exeter.

SIDDINGHAUSEN, a town of Paderborn, in Weſtphalia.

Siddington, Cheſhire, SW. of Macclesfield. *Siddington*, Glouceſ. a mile from Cirenceſter. *Siddleham*, Suſſex, N. of Selſey. *Side*, Glouceſ. adjoining Brimpſfield. *Sidenhale*, Warw. near Coventry. *Sidenham*, Kent, in Lewiſham pariſh. *Sidenham*, Oxfordſ. S. of Tame. *Sidenham, North*, Devonſhire, SE. of Lifton. *Sidenham, South*, Devonſhire, NW. of Taviſtock.

SIDEROCANSA, a town of Macedonia, 32 miles ESE. of Salonichi.

Sidewood-End, Surry, near Biſley. *Sidington, Mary* and *Peter*, Glouceſterſhire, by Cirenceſter. *Sidlam*, Surry, near Ryegate. *Sidley*, Suſſex, near Bexill. *Sidmanton*, Berks, near Newbury. *Sidmanton*, Hampſhire, near Kingſclere.

* SIDMOUTH, a ſea-port of Devonſ. ſituated, or rather emboſomed, between two hills, at the mouth of the river Sid, on a bay of the Engliſh Channel, 12 miles SE. of Exeter, and 158 W. by S. of London. It is a ſmall place, but was one of the moſt conſiderable towns in the county, before its harbour (now only frequented by fiſhing ſmacks) was choked up. As a watering-place, it is ſtill much frequented, the air being remarkably ſalubrious, and the ſituation well adapted to conſumptive invalids.

Sidney, Surry, near Awfold. *Sidney*, Suſſex, near Cuckfield.

SIDNEY COVE. See JACKSON, PORT.

SIDON, SAYD, or SEIDA, a ſea-port in Paleſtine, containing about 5000 inhabitants. It was anciently a place of great note, had an extenſive commerce, and is ſaid to be the place where glaſs was invented. Like all the other Turkiſh towns, it is ill built, and full of ruins, but has ſtill a conſiderable trade, and is the emporium of Damaſcus, and all the interior country. The French are, or were, till lately, the only Europeans here. The exports are ſilk, and raw and ſpun cottons. It is the reſidence of a Turkiſh baſhaw, and is 55 miles W. of Damaſcus.

SIDRA, an iſland of the Archipelago, lying between the Gulf of Napoli and that of Engia. Lat. 37. N. lon. 24. E.

SIDRA, a ſmall iſland, and a ſpacious gulf on the coaſt of Tripoly, anciently called Syrtis.

SIEGEBURGH, a town of Berg, in Weſtphalia.

SIEGEN, a town of Naſſau Siegen, in Weſtphalia, ſeated on a river of the ſame name.

SIENNA, a celebrated city of Italy, in Tuſcany, capital of the Sienneſe, containing about 17,000 inhabitants. It is upwards of 4 miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by an old wall. The Gothic cathedral is coated with a black and white marble, within and without, and the pavement is of Moſaic work. The houſes are of brick, and the ſtreets are paved with the ſame; and here is, or lately was, a famous univerſity, and an academy of the *Intronati*, founded in the 15th century. Sienna is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and ſuperb churches, and with a magnificent hoſpital. The great area is round, and the houſes about it are of the ſame height, ſupported by piazzas, under which the people may walk in all weathers. In the middle is a baſin, which they can fill with water at any time, and repreſent a ſea fight with ſmall veſſels. The Italian language is taught here with ſuch purity, that a great many foreigners reſort to it on that account. Sienna was formerly a free republic, till conquered by the emperor, Charles V. in 1554, whoſe ſon, Philip II. king of Spain, ceded all parts, except the Stato-de-gli Præſidii, to Coſmo I. duke of Florence. It is ſeated on three eminences, in a healthy, fertile ſoil, 36 miles S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 10. N. lon. 11. 11. E.

SIENNESE, a duchy in Italy, on the Tuſcan Sea, about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The ſoil is pretty fertile, eſpecially in mulberry trees, and there are ſeveral mineral ſprings. Sienna is the capital.

SIERRA LEONE, a large and fruitful country on the W. coaſt of Africa, ſo named, according to ſome authors, by the Portugueſe, on account of the mountains on this coaſt abounding with a great number of lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coaſt on the SE. to Cape Verga or Vega on the NW. that is, between 7 and 10 deg. N. lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin.

SIERRA LEONE, called alſo RITONIS and TAGRIN, a great river of Africa, in the country of Guinea. Its ſource is not certain; but its mouth, in lat. 8. 15. N. lon. 12. 30. W. is 8 miles wide. In the open and plain country, on the banks of this river, the heat of the ſun, before the breeze ariſes, is almoſt intolerable; but as a refreſhing gale conſtantly ſprings up about noon, it renders the country very ſupportable. In 1791, an act of parliament

ament was obtained, incorporating a mpany, called the Sierra Leone Comany, for the expreſs purpoſe of cultiting Weſt-India and other tropical proctions on the banks of this river, on nd purchaſed of the prince of the couy. The firſt ſettlers amounted to about 00 white perſons, beſide a number of ee blacks from Nova Scotia. The naves appeared to be extremely friendly, id a few natives, in 1792, had come work for the colony. On the ſetting of the rains, about the latter end of lay, the ſame year, a conſiderable dee of ſickneſs and mortality prevailed, caſioned chiefly by the inſufficiency of e temporary habitations, which could t be completed before the rains ſet in. hirty-five white perſons (of whom 14 ere ſoldiers) and many of the blacks, ed of this ſickneſs. The next year, e ſetting in of the rains was not proctive of the ſame fatal effects. The lonists were in good health, were all it into poſſeſſion of ſmall lots of land, id a new town, on a regular and exaded ſcale, was begun to be built. ſide the Nova Scotia blacks, a large rty of the natives were at work for the mpany, and the experiments in ſugar, tton, &c. appeared to be promiſing. he native chiefs and people continue to extremely friendly; and the comny's ſchools were regularly attended by wards of 300 children, who appear to ve made full as much improvement as common in European ſchools, under nilar circumſtances. The rice, cotton, id other articles in the company's plantions thrive exceedingly. The colony pears to be gradually improving and lvancing in every reſpect. The river ounds in fiſh, but is much infeſted ith alligators. The adjacent country oduces abundance of millet and rice; id the woods are filled with parrots various kinds, and other beautiful rds; ſerpents are found, ſome of very rge ſize; and numerous wild beaſts, ch as lions, tigers, elephants, wild boars, id monkeys.

SIERRA LEONE, or MOUNTAINS OF HE LIONS, mountains of Africa, which ivide Nigritia from Guinea, and are ſaid extend as far as Abyſſinia.

SIERRA MORENA, a chain of mountins in Spain, which divide Andaluſia om New Caſtile, and from a ſmall part f Eſtramadura.

SIFANTO, anciently SIPHNOS, an iſland f the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros. The air is ſo wholeſome here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wild fowl, and poultry, are excellent, but more eſpecially the grapes. It is covered over with marble and granite, and they have lead mines, and yet it is one of the moſt fertile and beſt cultivated of theſe iſlands. The inhabitants employ themſelves in cultivating olive-trees and capers, and they have very good ſilk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, ſtraw hats, ſeſamum, and calicoes. Here are 5 villages, and about 5000 inhabitants. Lat. 36. 37. N. lon. 25. 15. E.

Siffiverneſs, Herts, in Caldicot pariſh.

SIGEAN, a town in the dept. of the Aude, 9 miles S. of Narbonne. Near this place, Charles Martel defeated the Saracens in the year 1037.

SIGENBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the Ambs.

SIGETH, a town of Hungary, 50 miles E. of Munkacs.

Sigelſthorp, Yorkſ. by Hornſey-Mere.

Sigbill, Northumb. SW. of Seaton Delaval.

Sigſton, Yorkſhire, 2 miles from Northallerton.

SIGTUNA and SIGTUND, towns of Upland, in Sweden.

SIGUENZA, a town in Old Caſtile, containing a cathedral, 3 churches, and between 7 and 800 houſes, with an univerſity, conſiſting of ſeveral colleges, founded in 1441, by Cardinal Ximenes. It is ſeated near the ſource of the river Henares, 60 miles NE. of Madrid.

Silcheſter, Hants, NE. of Kingſclere, a place of good repute in the time of the Romans, and where King Arthur was crowned, according to the Britiſh hiſtorians. Its ancient walls are yet in a great meaſure entire, and on the NE. ſide of it is a noble piece of antiquity, a Roman amphitheatre, exactly like that at Dorcheſter; it has, however, time out of mind, been converted into a yard for cattle, and a watering pond. Britiſh tiles, and Roman coins, are often dug up here. *Sileby*, Leiceſ. NE. of Mountſorrel. *Sileby*, Lincolnſhire, N. of Alford. *Sileſburn*, Warwickſhire, between Warwick and Alceſter.

SILESIA, a province or duchy of Germany, ſaid to contain (in the whole country) 180 cities and towns, 4000 villages, and 1,800,000 inhabitants. It is bounded on the N. by the marquiſate of Brandenburg and Poland, on the S. by Moravia and Hungary, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by Lower Luſatia and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and

100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Viſtula, Neiſſe, Bober, Queis, Oppa, and Elſe. A long chain of mountains ſeparates Sileſia from Bohemia. There are mines of gold and ſilver; but they have not been worked for many years. There are alſo ſome precious ſtones, but too much time is required to obtain them. The higheſt mountain of Sileſia is called Zotenberg, ſituated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The moſt conſiderable ſilver mines, at preſent, are at Reitſtein, in the principality of Brieg. There are alſo mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various ſtones, beſides antimony, ſaltpetre, ſulphur, alum, vitriol, quickſilver, &c. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and they have alſo ſome woollen manufactories and glaſs-houſes. They feed a great number of cattle, have large ſtuds of horſes, and plenty of the common ſorts of game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, becauſe they give a ducat a head for every one that is killed. They have a great many lakes, full of pike, carp, and other good fiſh; alſo plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-ſeed, and turnips, ſufficient for the uſe of the inhabitants; in ſome places they cultivate ſaffron; and the culture of ſilk is likely to be carried to its utmoſt extent. Their wine is very poor, and therefore they turn it moſtly into vinegar. Sileſia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Romaniſts, ſpeaking the Polliſh language; and in the lower, almoſt all Proteſtants, and ſpeak their mother tongue. Sileſia is divided into 19 principalities, and 7 free ſtates, without comprehending the county of Glatz. The greater part of this country was ceded to the king of Pruſſia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breſlaw, the empreſs reſerving to herſelf only the principality of Teſchen; the part of the principalities of Troppau and Jaggerndorf beyond the Oppa; the part of the principality of Neiſſe, bordering on Moravia; and a ſmall diſtrict bordering on Moravia; with ſome frontier towns. Breſlaw is the capital of Pruſſian, and Troppau of Bohemian Sileſia.

Silforth, Yorkſhire, E. of Pickering-Foreſt.

SILISTRIA, or DRISTRA, a town of Bulgaria, ſeated near the Danube.

Silk, Lincolnſhire, S. of Sleaford. *Silkeſton*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Barneſley. *Silkeſworth*, Durham, SW. of Wearmouth. *Silland*, Dorſetſhire,

SILLABAR, or CELLEBAR, a ſea-port of Sumatra, 50 miles SSE. of Bencooken.

SILLE-LE GUILLAUME, a town in the department of Sarte, 18 miles NW. of Le Mans.

Silleth, Cumb. in Abbey-Holm parish. *Silmiſton*, Suſſex. *Silſden*, Yorkſhire, near Holden-Beck. *Silſey*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Scarborough.

* *Silſo*, or *Sivilſho*, between Bedford and Luton.

Silton, Dorſetſhire, near Mere *Silton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles and a half from Gillingham. *Silton*, Yorkſ. near Sigſton-Caſtle.

Silvermines, in Tipperary, Munſter, 77 miles from Dublin. Here are ſome lead mines, with a mixture of ſilver, which, with thoſe at Miltown, in Kerry, near the harbour of Caſtlemain, are the only ones in Ireland that are wrought to any conſiderable extent.

Silverſide, Cumberland, near Naworth-Caſtle. *Silverſtreet*, Herts, NW. of Theobalds. *Silverton*, Devonſhire, near Bradninch. Its rectory is reckoned the beſt living in the county. *Silverton*, Northamptonſhire, S. of Whittlewood-Foreſt. *Silvington*, Shropſhire, SE. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

SILVES, a town of Algarve, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 15 miles ENE. of Lagos.

SIMANCAS, a town of Leon, ſituated on the Douro, 8 miles SW. of Valladolid.

SIMBIRSK, a government of Ruſſia, N. of the government of Saratov, and formerly a province of the kingdom of Caſan. The capital of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Volga, 330 miles ESE. of Moſcow.

SIMMEREN, a town and duchy in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles SSW. of Coblentz.

Simmington, Wilts, a mile SE. of Melkſham. *Simondley*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Simondſborough*, Dorſetſ. near Bridport, on the river Simene. *Simonſburn-Caſtle*, Northumb. SW. of Swinburn-Caſtle. *Simondſhall*, Glouceſterſ. in the pariſh of Wotton-under-Edge. *Simondſide*, Herts, by Hatfield. *Simondſide-Hill*, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth. *Simon-Seat*, Yorkſhire, N. of Barden-Tower.

SIMON'S, ST. See FREDERICA.

SIMONTORNYA, a town of Tolna, in Hungary, ſituated on the Sarand, 58 miles SSW. of Buda.

Simonſton, Lanc. near Hapton-Tower and Pendle-Hill. *Simondſwood*, Lanc. a foreſt SE. of Ormſkirk. *Simpſon*, Bucks, near Fenny-Stratford.

SINAI

SINAI, a mountain in Arabria Petræa, in a peninſula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. The Mahometans hold it in great veneration; and here the Chriſtians have a monaſtery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monaſtery is ſurrounded by a high wall, and thoſe that go in and out, are let down or drawn up in baſkets. It is 144 miles ESE. of Suez.

SINGAPORA, a promontory at the S. extremity of the peninſula of Malacca, which, with the Malacca coaſt, form the ſtrait of Singapore. Lat. 1. 10. N. lon. 103. 30. E.

SINDE. See INDUS and TATTA.

Sinderby, Yorkſ. W. of Thirſk. *Sinſrop*, Northumb. SW. of Hexham.

SINDY, a province of Hindooſtan, bounded on the W. by Makran, a province of Perſia; on the N. by the territories of the king of Candahar; on the NE. by thoſe of the Seiks; on the E. by the ſandy deſert; and on the SE. by Cutch. It extends along the courſe of the river Sinde, or Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Moultan. Reckoned that way, it is about 300 miles long; and its breadth, in its wideſt part is about 160. In many particulars of ſoil and climate, and in the general appearance of the ſurface, Sindy not a little reſembles Egypt; the lower part of it being compoſed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta; while the upper part is a narrow ſlip of country, confined on the Perſian ſide by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a ſandy deſert, the river Indus, equal at leaſt to the Nile, winding through the midſt of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the SW. monſoon, or our ſummer quarter, which is the rainy ſeaſon in moſt other parts of India, the atmoſphere is here generally clouded, but no rain falls, except very near the ſea. Indeed, very few ſhowers fall during the whole year; and, at the time when Capt. Hamilton viſited Tatta, no rain had fallen for 3 years before. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the ſandy deſerts, which bound it on the E. and on the NW. the heats are ſo violent, and the winds from thoſe quarters ſo pernicious, that the houſes are contrived ſo as to be occaſionally ventilated by means of apertures on the tops of them, reſembling the funnels of ſmall chimneys. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are cloſely ſhut, by which the hotteſt part of the current of the air (that neareſt the ſurface) is excluded; and a cooler part, becauſe more elevated, deſcends into the houſe through the funnels. By this contrivance alſo, vaſt clouds of duſt are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be ſufficient to render the houſes uninhabitable. The roofs are compoſed of thick layers of earth inſtead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholeſome to European conſtitutions, particularly the lower part of the delta. The prince is a Mahometan, tributary to the King of Candahar. He reſides at Hydrabad, although Tatta is the capital. This province was conquered, in 1739, by Nadir Shah from the Great Mogul, and retained by Abdallah, when he ſeized the other provinces which compoſe the empire of Candahar. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and were reckoned, in Captain Hamilton's time, to outnumber the Mahometans ten to one, are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worſhip; and this ſeverity drives vaſt numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce ſalt, petre, ſal-ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw ſilk. They have alſo manufactures of cotton and ſilk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They alſo export great quantities of butter, clarified, and wrapped up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The women wear hoops of ivory on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and ſmall, hardy horſes. Their wild animals are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a ſmall fierce creature called ſhiahguſh.

SINGANFOU, or SINGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, capital of the province of Chenſi. Next to Pekin, this is the largeſt, and moſt populous, and commercial city of China, and was for ſeveral ages the ſeat of the Chineſe emperors. They breed up mules here in great numbers, and ſend them to Pekin. Lat. 34. 46. N. lon. 108. 13. E.

Singland, in Limerick, Munſter.

Singleſcale, Northampſ. by Thorney-Croſs and Can Water. *Singleton*, Suſſex, near E. and W. Dean. *Singleton, Great* and *Little*, Lancaſ. N. of Marton-Mere and Moſs.

SINGO, a town in Macedonia, ſituated on the Gulf of Monte Santo.

SINGOR, a ſea-port of Siam, on the E. coaſt of Malacca. Lat. 6. 40. N.

SINIGAGLIA, a ſea-port of Urbino, with two harbours, 28 miles ESE. of Urbino.

Sinkleborough, Bucks, in the pariſh of Great Horwood. *Sinklees*, Herts, near Watford. *Sinnington*, Yorkſhire, near Kirby-Moorſide. *Sinodun-Hill*, Berks, on the Thames, near Brightwell.

SINOPE, or SINOB, a ſea-port of Kiutaja, in Natolia, the birth-place of Diogenes, the famous cynic. The inhabitants, who are Turks, will not admit any Jews to reſide here, and the Greeks live in the ſuburbs. It is ſeated on an iſthmus of a peninſula, in the Black Sea, with two good harbours, 280 miles E. of Conſtantinople.

SINTZHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 13 miles SSE. of Heidelberg.

SION, or SITTEN, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the Vallais, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, which ſoon after falls into the Rhone. It contains ſix churches, with ſome convents, a college, and no leſs than 3 epiſcopal palaces, all ſtanding one above the other. The higheſt, called Tourbillon, is old, ruinous, and deſerted. Near the ſecond, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houſes belonging to the canons. De Marjorei, the third, is the preſent epiſcopal palace, an edifice of ſtone, built in 1547; the apartments furniſhed with great plainneſs and ſimplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, who inhabited this country in the time of Julius Cæſar; and ſome Roman inſcriptions ſtill remain to atteſt its antiquity. Its biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is 48 miles S. of Berne.

SION, a famous mountain of Judea, ſituated on the S. ſide of Jeruſalem.

Sion Houſe, Middleſex, near the influx of the Brent into the Thames, between Brentford and Iſleworth. It is a noble, ſquare, ſtone building, finely finiſhed and furniſhed, now one of the ſeats of the Duke of Northumberland.

SIOTO, a river of the United States, in N. America, which riſes in the NW. territory, in lat. 40. 40. N. and lon. 83. W. and falls into the Ohio, 12 miles W. from Waſhington, in Kentucky.

SIOUT, OSIOT, or SCIOT, a large, populous, and well-built town in Egypt, with a lake dug near it, which ſerves to water the grounds. It has ſeveral moſques, and is the ſee of a Copti biſhop. Its ſituation on an artificial mount, denotes its occupying the ſite of an ancient city, thought to be Nicopolis, where the wolf was accounted a ſacred animal. Here are, accordingly, the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and ſome Roman ſepulchres. It is ſurrounded by pleaſant gardens, and fine palm trees, that bear the beſt dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of thoſe that go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is about 2 miles W. of the river Nile, and 157 S. of Cairo.

SIPHANTO. See SIPANTO.

SIPHNO, a town of the iſland of Naſſio, in the Archipelago.

Sipleigh, Devonſh. on the river Dart, near Aſhberton. *Sipney*, Bucks, in the pariſh of Burnham. *Sipſon*, Middleſex, in Harmondſworth pariſh.

SIRADIA, a town and palatinate of Great Poland, 100 miles NNW. of Cracow.

Sir Albert's Bridge, in Donegal, Ulſter, 120 miles from Dublin.

SIRE, a town of Abyſſinia.

SIRHIND, a very ancient city and diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in Delhi. M. Condamine ſays, that the art of weaving ſilk was brought back to Conſtantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind (or *Serinde*, according to him:) for, although the art was brought into Europe under the Roman emperors, it had again been loſt during the confuſions that attended the ſubverſion of the weſtern empire. Procopius, alſo, takes notice, that in the time of Juſtinian, (the 16th century) ſilk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. Sirhind is 150 miles NW. of Delhi. Lat. 29. 35. N. lon. 75. 15. E.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Carteret in 1767. It is low, covered with wood, and pleaſant. Lat. 4. 41. S. lon. 153. 32. E.

SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS' ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. It is about ſix miles long from E. to W. with a mountain in the centre. The natives were not numerous, and appeared to live in a wretched manner. Lat. 17. 28. S. lon. 151. 4. W.

SIRIAN, a ſea-port of Pegu, frequented by the French, Engliſh, and Dutch. It is 72 miles S. of Pegu.

SIRINAGUR, a large, rugged country of India, bounded on the N. and NE. by the Thibet Mountains; on the S. by Delhi and Rohilla; and on the NW. by Lahore.

SIRINAGUR,

SIRINAGUR, the capital of a country of the ſame name, in India, 200 miles NNE. of Delhi. Lat. 30. 50. N. lon. 78. 45. E.

SIRIUS ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10. 52. S. lon. 162. 30. E.

SIRK, or SIERCK, a town in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on, or near, the river Moſelle, 9 miles NNE. of Thionville.

SIRMICH, anciently SIRMIUM, a town and county of Sclavonia.

SIRONC, or SERONGE, a large town of Hindooſtan, in Malwa, 132 miles NE. of Ougein.

Siſerge, Weſtmorl. S. of Kendal. *Siſewell*, Suff. S. of Dunwich. *Siſingherſt*, Kent, near Cranbrook, was anciently written *Saxenburſt*. *Siſland*, Norfolk, near Lodden. *Siſon Park*, Rutland, near Grapthan.

SISSAC, a town of Baſil, in Swiſſerland, capital of the ſmall territory of Siſgow, 13 miles SE. of Baſil.

SISSOPOLI, a town of Romania, ſituated on the Black Sea, 75 miles NE. of Adrianople.

SISTERON, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, ſeated on the Durance, 30 miles NE. of Apt.

Siſton, a village in Glouceſterſhire, ſituated in a pleaſant vale, on a rivulet which runs into the Avon, 7 miles from Briſtol. Tin ore has been found here; and here is a manufactory of braſs, and another of alt-petre. *Siſton*, Glouceſterſ. in Kingſwood-Foreſt.

SIZZEK, a town of Croatia.

Sithny, Cornwall, near Helſton.

SITIA, a town on the N. coaſt of Candia, near a bay of the ſame name.

SITTART, a town of Juliers.

SITTER, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the canton of Appenzel, and runs into the Thur, 9 miles SW. from St. Gall.

* SITTINGBURN, a town in Kent, which being a great thoroughfare on the road from Rocheſter to Canterbury, has many convenient inns. At one of theſe, viz. the Red Lyon, a gentleman of the name of Norwood, treated King Henry V. and his retinue, on his return from France, when wine was but 2d. a quart, and every thing elſe was ſo cheap in proportion, that the whole entertainment coſt but 9s. 9d. It is 11 miles SE. of Rocheſter, and 40 E. by S. of London, in the road to Canterbury.

Sivers, Mount, Yorkſhire, E. Riding, near Acomb.

SIVRAY, or CIVROY, a town in the department of Vienne, 25 miles S. of Poitiers.

SIWAS, a city of Caramania.

Sixill, Abbey and *Grange*, Linc. SE. of Market-Raiſin.

* SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a ſmall town of Clare, in Munſter, 102 miles from Dublin.

Six-mile-Bridge, in Limerick, Munſter. *Six-mile-Croſs*, in Tyrone, Ulſter. *Six-mile-Water*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Six-mile-Water*, in Cork, Munſter.

SIWAH, a town of Tripoli, on the frontiers of Egypt. Lat. 29. 45. N.

SIZUN, a town in the dept. of Finiſterre, 7 miles SE. of Landerneau.

Skaketlhorp, Yorkſ. near Old and New Malton. *Skale Park*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, between Langſkethdale and Netherdale.

SKALHOLT, See SCHALHOLT.

Skalingdam, Yorkſ. N. Riding, SW. of Hinderwell. *Skaneſton*, Yorkſ. NE. of New Malton.

SKANDERBORG, a town of N. Jutland, where the kings of Denmark have a palace.

SKARA. See SCARA.

Skargil, Yorkſ. S. of Barnard Caſtle. *Skarth, North*, Lancaſ. by the ſea, SW. of Dalton-Caſtle. *Skawton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Helmeſley. *Skeby*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Richmond.

SKEEN, a town of Chriſtiana, in Norway, 38 miles SSW. of Chriſtiana. It is remarkable for its mines of iron and copper.

Skeffington, Leiceſterſ. near Billeſdon. *Skefling*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, near Burſtal-Abbey. *Skegby*, Nottinghamſhire, near Mansfield. *Skegby*, Nottinghamſ. SE. of Tuxford. *Skegnes*, Linc. NE. of Wainfleet.

Skeheewrinky, in Cork, Munſter. Here is a large cavern, which, when well lighted up, has the appearance of a vaulted cathedral, ſupported by maſſy pillars; and the ſtalactites, ſpars, or calcareous cryſtals, form a very brilliant appearance.

Skelderſkew, Yorkſhire, in Cleveland. *Skeldick*, Lincolnſ. S. of Boſton.

SKELIG ISLANDS, off the coaſt of Kerry, in Munſter. They are three in number, and it is remarkable that the gannet never neſtles on any place in the S. of Ireland, but on one of theſe. A rock on the N. coaſt of the kingdom has the ſame peculiarity. The Great Skelig is 3 leagues from the ſhore, the others are but rocks of marble; 6 or 8 miles W. of Bray-Head.

Skell, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Youre, near Rippon. *Skellfleet*, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Humber, between Haxfleete and Bromfleete. *Skellinthorp*, 2 miles W. of Lincoln. *Skelmerch*, Weſtmorland, N. of Kendal. *Skelmerſdale*, Lancaſ. SE. of Ormſkirk. *Skelton*, Cumberl. NW. of Penrith. *Skelton*, Yorkſhire, on the Humber, SE. of Howden. *Skelton*, Yorkſ. on the Ure, NW. of Boroughbridge. *Skelton*, Yorkſ. on the river Marſk, W. of Richmond. *Skelton*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, S. of the Foreſt of Galtres. *Skelton*, NW. of York.

SKELTON CASTLE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, between Kirkleatham and the ſea. Market on Saturday.

Skemmingrane, Yorkſ. NE. of Giſborough. *Skendleby*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Spilſby. *Skenfrith-Caſtle*, Monmouthſhire, on the Mynwy. *Skern*, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees, at Croſtbridge. *Skernwood*, Northumberland, S. of Alnham.

SKENING. See SCHENING.

SKERRIES, a ſmall fiſhing town, ſituated on the coaſt of Dublin, in Leinſter, 17 miles from the metropolis. The Skerries-Iſlands, or rocks, are three in number, and remarkable for producing great quantities of the ſea-weed from which kelp is made.

Skethy, a river in Merionethſ. which runs into the Iriſh Channel, below Hirgum, W. of the Avon, or 3 miles NNW. from Barmouth. *Skewers*, Hants, near Baſing. *Skewes* and *Skiberio*, Cornwall, S. of Helſton.

* SKIBBEREEN, a town of Cork, in Munſter, where the clothing trade, and ſome of the linen manufactures, are carried on. It is ſeated on the river Ilen, 10 miles SE. of Bantry, and 161 from Dublin.

Skiborra, Shropſ. on the river Temde, S. of Clun-Caſtle. *Skidbrook*, Lincolnſ. S. of Saltfleet. *Skidby*, Yorkſ. near Hull.

SKIDDAW, a mountain of Cumberl. one of the moſt remarkable in the kingdom, being of above a thouſand yards perpendicular height from the ſurface of the Lake of Derwentwater, and upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the ſea. It is not difficult of acceſs in ſome parts, and is covered with graſs, which gradually grows coarſer in the aſcent. At the top, however, the atmoſphere is ſo rarified as to prevent vegetation. The whole top is, indeed, covered with a looſe, brown, ſlaty ſtone. It is ſix miles from Cockermouth, and Keſwick ſtands near the foot of it.

Skilgate, Somerſetſ. E. of Dulverton. *Skiltes*, Warwickſ. NW. of Henley in Arden. *Skinburneſs*, Cumberl. in Bonnet pariſh, near the ſea. *Skinnand*, Lincolnſ. near Boothby. *Skinninggrove*, Yorkſhire, near Whitby.

SKION, a town of Sweden, in Meſopadia, ſituated near the coaſt of the gulph of Bothnia, 30 miles S. of Hernoſand.

Skiplam, Yorkſhire, near Kirby-Moorſide. *Skipneſs*, a village in Argyleſhire, 22 miles N. of Campbeltown. *Skippan*, a river in Lancaſ. which runs into the Wire, near Thornton. *Skipſey*, Yorkſ. by the ſea, N. of Hornſey. *Skipton*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk.

SKIPTON, a pretty large, and tolerably well built town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire. It is concealed among precipices, and ſeated on the river Aire, in that rough, rocky, mountainous tract, called Craven, near a navigable canal, by which it communicates with all the inland navigations, 44 miles W. of York, and 231 N. by W. of London. A plentiful market on Saturday.

Skipwith, SE. of York. *Skirbeck*, Lincolnſ. near Boſton. *Skircotes*, Yorkſ. near Halifax. *Skirid Fawr*, Monmouthſ. a rocky mountain near Abergavenny.

Skirk, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

Skirlow, *N.* and *S.* Yorkſhire, in Halderneſs. *Skirmingham*, Durham, N. of Darlington. *Skirbenbeck*, Yorkſhire, near Wilton. *Skirringham*, Yorkſhire, on the Derwent, S. of New Malton. *Skirton*, near Lancaſter. *Skirwith*, Cumberl. near Kirk Oſwald. *Skorborough*, Yorkſ. NW. of Beverley. *Skorton*, Yorkſ. 4 miles E. of Richmond. *Skoulton*, Norfolk, E. of Watton. *Skrekington*, Lincolnſ. N. of Fokingham. *Skreleſby*, Lincolnſ. near Horncaſtle. *Skremby*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Spilſby. *Skrenes*, Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Skrimmerſton*, Northumberl. 2 miles S. of Berwick.

Skull, in Cork, Munſter, near Skibbereen. *Skull-Harbour*, in Cork, Munſter.

Skulthorp, Norfolk, NW. of Fakenham. *Skutterby*, Cumberl. near Solway-Moſs.

SKYE, an iſland of Scotland, one of the largeſt of the Weſtern Iſlands, or Hebrides. It is near 50 miles in length, and, in ſome places, above 20 broad. The SE. end of this iſland is ſeparated from Invernelſhire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, the narroweſt part of which, cattle are made to ſwim acroſs. Here is, notwithſtanding ſome mountainous tracts, a great proportion of level ground,

ground, with excellent paſturage. There are alſo numbers of deer, and different kinds of game, in this iſland, which abounds with limeſtone, marble, &c. The baſaltic columns, reſembling the Giant's Cauſeway in Ireland, are its greateſt curioſity. A cave, at the E. end of the iſland, afforded an aſylum, in 1746, to the diſappointed Pretender, and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thouſands of black cattle are annually exported hence. Some ſmall horſes are bred, and a great quantity of kelp manufactured here. Portree is the principal place in this iſland.

Slyers, Yorkſ. near Halifax. *Slyth*, Suffolk, N. of Mendleſham. *Slad*, Glouceſ. in Painſwick pariſh. *Slad*, or *Slade*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Miſerden. *Sladborn*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Bowland Foreſt. *Slade*, Devonſ. NE. of Plympton.

Slade Bay, in Waterford Harbour, Munſter.

Slaghwait, or *Slawarth*, Yorkſ. near Luthersfield. *Slaitburn*, or *Slandburn*, Yorkſ. near Barneſley. *Slandbury*, Devonſhire, near Barnſtaple.

Slane, in Meath, Leinſter.

Slanford, Nottinghamſ. near Edwalton. *Slape*, Dorſetſ. near Netherby. *Slapton*, Bucks, NE. of Aylesbury. *Slapton*, Devonſhire, SW. of Dartmouth.

SLATE, a peninſula of Skye, on the SE. ſide of the iſland, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

Slaty Port, a little port of Carrickfergus-Bay, in Down, Ulſter, ſo called from a ſlate quarry which joins it.

SLAVE-COAST, a tract in Guinea, on the Atlantic, ſituated between the Gold Coaſt and Benin, and comprehending the diſtricts of Ardra, Koto, Popo, and Whidah.

Slaugham, Suſſex, SE. of Horſham. *Slaughden Vale*, Suff. near Aldborough. Here is a commodious quay, with warehouſes for fiſh; and a little more to the S. are conveniencies for drying fiſh. The fiſhery, which is conſiderable in the ſeaſons for catching herrings and ſprats, is the chief employment of the inhabitants, as likewiſe of thoſe of Aldborough; and it is the only place in England for curing red ſprats. *Slaughterford*, Wiltſhire, S. of Caſtlecomb. *Slaughterford, Upper* and *Nether*, Glouceſterſhire, near Stow-in-the-Would. *Slauſton*, Leiceſ. S. of Halſton.

SLAWKAW, or SCHLAKENWALD, a town of Elnbogen, Bohemia.

SLEAFORD, NEW, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Old Sleaford, in the neighbourhood; a populous, thriving town in Lincolnſhire, continually improving in its buildings. It is ſeated on a ſmall, rapid ſtream, which drives ſeveral corn and fulling mills, &c. near the town, and ſoon after falls into the Witham, 18 miles S. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Market on Monday. Its markets on Monday after Epiphany, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, are equal to ſome great fairs. Fairs on Plow-Monday, Whit Monday, Auguſt 12th, and October 10th.

Sleady, Northumberland, S. of Dilſton. *Sleap*, Shropſhire, S. of Wem. *Sleddale, Long*, Weſtmorl. NW. of Kendal. *Sleddale, Weſt*, Weſtmorl. a mile and a half from Shap. *Sledmerl*, Yorkſ. E Riding, W. of Kilham. *Sleelmere*, Weſtmorl. N. of Kendal. *Sleep*, Dorſetſ. near Corfe-Caſtle, 4 miles E. of Wareham. *Slegil*, Weſtmorl. SW. of Appleby. *Slekburn*, Northum. near Bedlington. *Sleningford*, Yorkſ. SE. of Maſham. *Slepe*, Shropſ. on the river Terne, near High Ercol.

SLESWICK, a town of Denmark, containing about 5630 inhabitants. It is an irregular town of great length. The houſes are of brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, reſemble, in neatneſs and manner of building, thoſe of Holland. The inhabitants dreſs alſo like the Dutch; and many of them ſpeak their tongue, though the uſual languages are the German and Daniſh. It is ſituated on the Sley, which is now no longer a port, being choked up with ſand, 60 miles N. of Hamburgh. Lat. 54. 39. N. lon. 9. 38. E.

SLESWICK, or SOUTH JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, N. of Holſtein, from which it is moſtly ſeparated by the river Eyder. It contains ſeveral towns, and 1500 villages, and has from time immemorial been united to Denmark, but has ſometimes been given to the brother of the reigning king as a fief. In the laſt century, however, the duke, in poſſeſſion, attempted to become an independent prince, but in 1720 it was recovered to the crown. The governor and counſellors reſide at Gottorp. This duchy is about 72 miles in length, and from 30 to 56 in breadth; and is a level, fertile, populous, and well cultivated country. Sleſwick is the capital.

Slevien, Cornwall, between Mount's Bay and Land's-End. *Sleveſholm Priory*, Norfolk, in Methwold pariſh.

Slidery-Ford, a little river in Down, Ulſter, running into the inner bay of Dundrum. *Slieve-Bingan*, *Croob*, *Donard*, *Na Boil-Trogh*, *Na Grideal*, *Neir*, and

and *Sephin*, or *Snavan*, mountains in Down, Ulſter. *Slieve-Bloom*, a range of mountains between the King's and Queen's Counties. *Slieve Carmen*, a name given to the mountains of Wicklow. *Slieve-Miſt*, a general name given to the mountains between the bays of Tralee and Caſtlemain, in Kerry, Munſter.

Sliſield, Surry, near Epſom.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland in the province of Connaught, about 32 miles in length, and 29 in its greateſt breadth; bounded on the W. by Mayo; on the N. and NW. by the Atlantic; on the E. by Leitrim; and on the SE. S. and SW. by Roſcommon and Mayo. It contains 39 pariſhes, about 11,500 houſes, and 60,000 inhabitants. Sligo is the only town of conſequence. There are, however, ſome conſiderable villages, in which the linen manufacture flouriſhes. The ſoil is in ſome parts good, in others coarſe, and, towards the coaſt, boggy.

* SLIGO, a town, the capital of the county of the ſame name, is ſeated on a river that runs into a bay of the ſame name, navigable for veſſels of 1200 tons, up to the quays. It has a conſiderable trade; the number of houſes in 1788 was 916, and the number of inhabitants about 8000. It is 96 miles NNE. of Killala, and 94 NNW. of Dublin.

Sliguff, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Slimbridge, a village of Glouceſterſ. The pariſh is 20 miles in circumference, and in it are about 1000 acres of land gained from the Severn. *Slindon*, Staffordſ. on the river Sow, near the Offleys. *Slindon*, Suſſex, near Yapton. *Sline*, Lancaſ. between Lancaſter and Ken Sands. *Slinford*, Suſſex, near Horſham. *Slingley*, NW. of Durham. *Slingſby*, Yorkſ. NW. of New Malton. *Slipin*, Durham, 5 miles from Darlington. *Slipton*, Northamptonſhire, near Boughton and Drayton.

SLONIM, a town of Novogrodeck, in Lithuania.

SLOOTEN, a town, the capital of Weſtergoe, in W. Frieſland, ſituated near a large lake called Slooter-mer, 3 miles from the Zuyder-Zee, and 18 NW. of Stenwick.

Slough, Bucks, 2 miles from Windſor. *Slow-Houſe*, Suſſex, near Cuckfield. *Slowley*, Norfolk, S. of Worſted. *Slowley-Hill*, Warwickſ. near Arley and Aſtley.

SLUCK, a town and duchy of Novogrodeck, in Lithuania, ſeated on the river Sluck, 67 miles ESE. of Novogrodeck.

Sluce, Suſſex, near Pevenſey-Haven.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburgh, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Lake Ladoga.

Slutter, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

SLUYS, or ECLUSE, a town of Dutch Flanders, oppoſite the Iſle of Cadſan, with a harbour formerly capable of receiving 500 veſſels, but which has been daily growing worſe, ſo as to be capable of receiving ſmall veſſels only. It is 10 miles N. of Bruges.

SMALAND. See SMOLAND.

Smalborn, Northumb. W. of Elleſley. *Smalborough*, Norfolk, SE. of Worſted. *Smalbridge*, Suff. near Neyland. *Smalfield*, Surry, W. of Lingfield.

SMALKALD, a town of Hennenberg in Franconia, noted for the league of Proteſtant princes, in 1531, when Dr. Luther drew up a ſet of theological articles, which were afterwards confirmed by the Proteſtant teachers.

Smallberry-Green, Middleſex, between Brentford and Hounſlow. *Smallbrook*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Smallburn*, Wilts, near Warminſter. *Small-Dale*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Small-Downs*, Kent, between Thanet-Iſle and Deal. *Smalley*, Derbyſhire, S. of Codnor-Caſtle. *Small-Hithe*, Kent, near Tenterden. *Smallmains*, Kent, near Alkham. *Small-Viſe*, Staffordſhire, a hamlet of Saredon. *Smallwood-Hall*, Staffordſhire, N. of Needwood Foreſt. *Smardale*, Weſtmorland, SW. of Kirby-Stephen.

SMARDEN, a ſmall town in Kent, ſituated by the Medway, 10 miles SE. of Maidſtone, and 46 SE. of London. Market on Friday.

Smart's-Green, Glouceſterſ. in Nibley pariſh. *Smavis*, Yorkſ. near Tadcaſter. *Smedmore*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, near the Channel. *Smeeth*, Kent, in Aldington pariſh. *Smeeton*, Leiceſ. near Kibworth. *Smercote*, Warwickſ. in Bedworth pariſh.

Smerwick Village and *Harbour*, in Kerry, Munſter. *Smerlagh River*, in Kerry, Munſter.

Smeſtall, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Stour, above Stourton-Caſtle. *Smetesham*, Cheſhire, NW. of Congleton. *Smethcot*, Shropſ. near Pelverbach. *Smethels*, Lancaſ. N. of Bolton. *Smethick*, Derbyſ. N. of Aſhby-de-le-Zouch. *Smethwick*, Cheſhire, near Sandbach. *Smethwick*, Staffordſ. NW. of Birmingham. *Smeton, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. on the Wiſk, N. of Northallerton. *Smeton-Kirk*, Yorkſhire, SE. of

of Pontefract. *Smitham*, Surry, S. of Croydon.

Smithſborough, in Monaghan, Ulſter.

Smithby, Derbyſ. near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Smith's-Hall*, Eſſex, near Stonſon Maſſey. *Smith's-Hall*, Kent, in W. Farley.

SMITH'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lat. 9. 44. S. lon. 161. 54. E.

SMOLAND, or SMALAND, a province of Sweden, in which are 21 lakes, immenſe foreſts of pine and fir, and ſome iron-mines. The approach to the villages here is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and by numerous plots, or parterres, of arable land among paſtures and rocks. An acre of land in this country has been frequently obſerved to be laid out with alternate ſlips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp; the intervals between, and around, ſown with graſs. In many parts, the trees are cut down and burnt, in order to manure the ſoil. This province is about 100 miles long, and 60 broad, and was formerly governed by kings of its own. It was formerly included in E. Gothland.

SMOLENSKO, a city of Ruſſia, capital of the government of the ſame name. It is built ſo as to extend over two mountains and the valley between them. It is ſurrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick: the lower part of them is built of ſtone, the upper of brick, and their circumference is four miles and three quarters. They are ſurmounted by towers, three ſtories high, placed at the angles, between which are others of a ſmaller ſize; and in the plain, the walls are ſurrounded by a deep ditch and covered way. The houſes are moſtly of wood, and only one ſtory high. The city is divided through its whole length by one ſtraight, paved ſtreet, the others are circular, and floored with planks. The alternate riſing and ſinking of the walls, from the inequality of the ground, their Gothic architecture, and groteſque towers, the ſteeples riſing above the trees, which conceal the houſes from the ſight, the gardens, meadows, and corn-fields, within the walls, altogether form a truly ſingular, picturesque, and varied proſpect. Notwithſtanding its extent, however, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no proper manufactures, but carries on, with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a pretty conſiderable traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, timber, hides, hog's briſtles, &c. It is ſituated on the Dnieper, 197 miles NE. of Novogrodeck, and 230 NNE. of Kiow. Lat. 54. 50. N. lon. 31. 22. E.

SMOLENSKO, a government of Ruſſia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. It contains White Ruſſia, properly ſo called.

SMOW, a noted cavern on the N. coaſt of Sutherlandſ. between Cape Wrath and Loch Eribol. It runs ſo far under ground, that its extremity, it is ſaid, could never yet be explored.

SMYRNA, or ISMIR, a conſiderable city and ſea-port of Natolia, ſituated on a ſpacious bay of the Mediterranean. The commodiouſneſs of the harbour (which is capable of containing the largeſt navy) has cauſed it to be rebuilt ſeveral times, after having been deſtroyed by earthquakes. It is the common rendezvous of merchants from all parts of the world, eſpecially of Engliſh, and the ſtaple of their merchandiſe. The whole town, indeed, is a continual bazar, or fair, where nothing is wanted for clothing, ſuſtenance, or pleaſure, as all the beſt commodities of Europe and Aſia are brought hither, and vended at cheap rates. The Turks have 19 moſques, the Greeks form 2 churches, the Jews 8 ſynagogues, the Armenians 1 church, and the Latins have 3 convents. There are 3 biſhops, one Greek, another Latin, and the third Armenian. The ſtreets are more open, better paved, and the houſes better built, than in other towns of this part of the continent. The ſtreet of the Franks is the fineſt in Smyrna, ſtretching along the harbour, and here the European conſuls live in great ſtate and magnificence. Smyrna is eight days journey from Conſtantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo by the caravans, and 6 from Satalia. The caravans of Perſia often bring 200 bales of ſilk in a year, beſide drugs and cloth. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goat's hair, cotton, yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all ſorts of carpets. Moſt of the trade here, as well as in all Turkey, paſſes through the hands of the Jews, the Turks never tranſacting any bargain with Chriſtians. The Engliſh and Dutch factories have Proteſtant chapels; and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The territory about Smyrna is fertile, with fine olive trees and vines; and the wine is excellent. It is 176 miles SSW. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 38. 28. N. lon. 27. 25. E.

SNACKENBURG, a large trading town of Lunenburg Zell, 68 miles ENE. of Zell.

Snailwell, Cumb. near Newmarket.

SNAITH,

SNAITH, a little town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, but of good trade, from the navigation to it in boats. It is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Aire and Don, 22 miles S. of York, and 174 N. by W. of London. Market on Friday.

Snape, Suffolk, S. of Saxmundham. *Snape*, Yorkſ. N. of Maſham. *Snarehill-Houſe* Norfolk, E. of Thetford. *Snarford*, Lincolnſ. between Market-Raiſin and Lincoln. *Snargate*, Kent, 4 miles NW. of New Romney. *Snarſton*, Leiceſ. between Swepſton and Hog's-Norton. *Snave*, Kent, 3 miles and a half NW. of New Romney. *Snavewick*, Kent, near Snave. *Sneaton*, Yorkſhire, near Whitby. *Sned*, Shropſhire, NW. of Biſhops-Caſtle.

SNEECK, a well-built town in Weſtergoe, in Weſt Frieſland, with an excellent Latin ſchool. It is ſituated near a lake of the ſame name, 8 miles S. of Franeker.

Sneem Iſland, in Kerry, Munſter.

Snelland, Lincolnſ. S. of Market-Raiſin.

Snelleſton, Cheſ. W. of Macclesfield.

Snelſhell, Bucks, near Whaddon. *Snelſton*, Derbyſ. near Aſhborn. *Snelſton*, Rutl. S. of Uppingham. *Snenton*, Nottinghamſ. in the pariſh of St. Mary, Nottingham. *Snenton*, Yorkſ. S. of Pickering-Foreſt. *Snepe*, Northumb. NW. of Billingham. *Sneton-Thorp*, Yorkſhire, between Newbiggin-Hall and Robin-Hood's-Bay.

SNETSHAM, a ſmall town of Norfolk, once a royal demeſne, with many privileges. It is ſeated on the little river Ingol, 10 miles N. by E. of Lynn Regis, and 111 N. by E. of London. Market on Friday.

SNIADIN, a town of Brzeſc, in Lithuania, ſituated on the Pruth. It is capital of Pocutia.

Snibſton, Leiceſ. SE. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Snidale*, Yorkſ. SE. of Pontefract. *Snileſworth*, Yorkſ. S. of Stokeſley. *Snipehouſe*, Northumb. S. of Alnwick. *Snitter*, Northumb. a mile from Rothbury. *Snitterby*, Linc. SE. of Kirton, in Lindſey. *Snitterfield*, Warw. N. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Snitterley*, Norfolk, W. of Clay. *Snitterton*, Norfolk, between Harpham and Lerling. *Snodhurſt*, Kent, partly in Chatham, and partly in the limits of Rochester. *Snodland*, Kent, by the Medway, 4 miles and a half NW. of Maidſtone. *Snore-Hall*, Norf. near the river Wiſſey, S. of Downham. *Snoreham*, Eſſex, adjoining Lachington. *Snoring, Magna*, and *Parva*, Norfolk, near Walſingham. *Snotterton*, Durham, near Staindrop. *Snowden Hall*, Heref. near the Golden Vale and the river Dore. *Snowden-Pool*, Staffordſ. W. of Patſhall.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain of Carnarvonſhire, in N. Wales, which occupies the centre of the county. Its name ſignifies literally the Hill of Snow, from ſnow and down. Eryri, the Welſh name, is derived from Mynyd Eryod, the Hill of Eagles. This is the moſt noted eminence in the whole region of the Welſh hills; its top, by way of eminence, is termed y Wyddfa; that is, the conſpicuous. On the top there are bogs, and two lakes that abound with fiſh, particularly the char and the guinard. Mr. Pennant ſays, "that the height of the mountain, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to its higheſt peak, is 3568 feet. It was held ſacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnaſſus was by the Greeks, and Ida by the Cretans." He found pieces of lava on this mountain, and, on the ſummit, groups of columnar ſtones of vaſt ſize, lying in all directions. From the ſummit may be ſeen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and all North Wales, the Iriſh and Britiſh ſeas, and a vaſt number of lakes. Such a beautiful diſplay of nature, at once aſtoniſhes and charms the beholder.

Snowſhill, Glouceſterſ. near Broadway. *Snukebank*, Northumb. between Alnwick and Rothbury. *Snyte*, a river which riſes in Leiceſterſhire, and paſſing through Nottinghamſhire, falls into the Dean at Shilton. *Soak*, Hampſhire, near Winchester.

SOANA, or SUANE, a decayed town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe.

SOANE, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes on the ſouthern confines of Allahabad, iſſuing from the lake, that is the ſource of the Nerbudda, and after a courſe of about 1500 miles, falls into the Ganges a few miles W. of Patna.

SOBERNHEIM, a town of Sponheim, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

SOBIESLAU, a town of Bechin, in Bohemia.

SOCHEU, a town of China, in the province of Chenſi. Here is a temple dedicated to a blind man, ſaid to have been one of the greateſt politicians in China.

SOCIETY ISLES, a cluſter of iſles, diſcovered by Captain Cook, in 1769, and ſo named by him, becauſe they lie contiguous to each other. They are ſituated between the latitudes of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between longitudes of 150. 57. and

7. and 152. W. They are ſix in number; namely, Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Mauroua, and Toobaee. The ſoil, productions, people, their language, religion, cuſtoms, and manners, are nearly the ſame as at Otaheite. The ſoil is equally bountiful and fertile, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace among them, and changing names the greateſt token of friendſhip. Their dances, however, are more elegant; their dramatic entertainments alſo have ſomething of plot and conſiſtency, and they exibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praiſe or ſatire: ſo that the origin of ancient comedy may be fairly diſcerned among them. The inhabitants ſeemed to be ſtouter than thoſe of Otaheite, and the women were in general fairer and handſomer, though none were equal to ſome individuals. Thoſe of Ulietea, however, were ſmaller and blacker, and much leſs orderly. Mr. Banks found here only eleven new plants; but he obſerved ſome inſects, and a ſpecies of ſcorpion he had never ſeen before. Captain Cook put on ſhore a Cape ewe at Bolabola, where a ram had been previouſly left by the Spaniards; and alſo an Engliſh boar and ſow, with two goats, at Ulietea. If the valuable animals which have been tranſported thither from Europe, ſhould be ſuffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal theſe iſlands in variety and abundance of refreſhments for future navigators. Among theſe iſlands are ſeveral excellent harbours; the entrances into them, indeed, are generally narrow, yet, when a ſhip is once in, nothing can hurt her.

Sock, Somerſ. 3 miles from Yeovil. *Sockburn*, Durham, on the Tees, 4 miles SE. of Darlington. *Sockbridge*, Weſtmorland, on the Elmot, near Penrith. *Sockneys*, Suſſex, near Burwaſh and Salehurſt. *Sockſbury-Hill*. Suſſex, NE. of Rotherfield. *Socomb*, Kent, NW. of Wye.

SOCONUSCO, a diſtrict af Guatimala, in Mexico, S. of the diſtrict of Chiapa, on the N. Pacific Ocean. It is about 88 miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth. It is ſheltered from the N. winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceedingly hot, and the country is not very healthful or fertile. The few Spaniards who were ſettled here are extremely rich. Great quantities of indigo and cocoa-nuts are raiſed here, which are ſent to all the other parts of Mexico.

SOCOTARA, a populous, fruitful iſland in the Arabian Sea, about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The capital, of the ſame name, is ſituated on a river near the ſea, in lat. 15. 24. N. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganiſm. They trade to Goa, with the produce of their iſland, viz. fine aloes, frankincenſe, ambergreaſe, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral, which are tranſported from thence to many parts of India and all Europe. The ſultan is tributary to the princes of Arabia. The ſhore every where affords ſafe anchorage and good ports, and here are, in particular, two remarkably fine harbours, where ſhipping may ride ſecure from every wind that blows. Lat. 12. 15. N. lon. 54. E.

SODA, a town of Hedjas, Arabia.

Sodbury, Durham, near Darlington.

SODBURY, CHIPPING, an ancient town of Glouceſterſhire, containing ſeveral good inns, as it is a great thoroughfare on the road between Briſtol and Cirenceſter. It has a conſiderable market for corn, and the greateſt cheeſe market in England, except Atherſtone, in Warwickſhire. It is 15 miles ENE. of Briſtol, and 112 W. of London. Market on Thurſday. Fairs on May 23d and June 24th.

Sodbury, Little and *Old*, Glouceſterſ. a mile ENE. of Chipping Sodbury.

SOCORRO, a barren, uninhabited iſland in the N. Pacific Ocean, about 70 leagues W. from the coaſt of Mexico. Lat. 18. 30. N.

SODOM, formerly a city of Aſia, ſituated on a plain, now under water, in what is called the Dead Sea, or Lake Aſphaltites, in Judea.

Sodor, a little village in Icolmkill, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, near that of Mull.

SOEBORG, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, 9 miles WNW. of Elſinore.

SOEST, a town of Mark, in Weſtphalia. It was formerly imperial, and one of the Hanſe Towns, but ſince 1752 has been ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Several of the ſucceſſors of the Emperor Charlemagne reſided here. It is 27 miles SE. of Munſter.

SOFALA, or QUITERVE, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the Moſambique Sea, on the S. by Sabia, and on the N. and W. by the ſtates of Monomotapa. The inhabitants cultivate rice and millet, and eat the fleſh of elephants, large and ſmall cattle, and fiſh. They alſo make a ſort of beer of rice and millet; and other liquors of honey, palm, and fruits. Honey here is in ſuch plenty, that

that a great part of it lies neglected. All the coaſters are deſcended from the Arabians, yet are commonly black, there being but few tawny or brown among them. Many learned men affirm, that Solomon had his gold from the mines in this country, and that the country of Sofala is the Ophir of the ancients, the gold here being generally allowed to be the fineſt and pureſt in all Africa. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portugueſe, who built a fort at the principal town, which is of the ſame name, and of great importance for their trade to the E. Indies. It is ſeated in a ſmall iſland, near the mouth of a river. Lat. 20. 20. S. lon. 37. 30. E.

SOFIA, or SOPHIA, a commercial, populous, and well-built city of Turkey, in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, originally built by the Emperor Juſtinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica. The ſtreets, however, are narrow, uneven, and dirty. It is 164 miles WNW. of Adrianople.

SOFROY, a town of Chaus, in Fez, noted for a handſome moſque: the principal commerce is in oil. It is 22 miles E. of Fez.

SOGNO, a maritime province of Congo, in Africa. S. of the river Zaire. It is a dry, ſandy country, abounding in ſalt. The inhabitants are moſtly Chriſtians, converted by the Portugueſe. The capital, Banza Sogno, is a ſmall place; the Capuchins, however, form a church here.

SOHAM, (formerly called MONK's SOHAM, from its rich monaſtery, a town of Cambridgeſhire, celebrated for its cheeſe. It is ſeated on the river Cam, near Soham Meer, (which takes up 1000 acres of land) 5 miles SSE. of Ely, and 70 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Soham Earls, Suffolk, near Soham.

SOIGNIES, a town of Hainault, ſeated on the Senne, near a foreſt to which it gives name, 6 miles NNE. of Mons.

Soilwell, Glouceſterſ. in Lidney pariſh.

SOISSONS, an ancient city in the dept. of Aiſne, ſo named from the Sueſſiones, a people of ancient Gaul. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and was lately a biſhop's ſee, and the capital of a diſtrict called the Soiſſonois. The environs are beautiful, but the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes ill built. Under the kings of the firſt race, it was the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. The caſtle, however, here, though ancient, is not that in which thoſe princes reſided. It is ſeated on the river Aiſne, 30 miles W. by N. of Rheims, and 60 NE. of Paris.

SOLANDER ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the S. coaſt of New Zealand. It is about a mile in circuit, and was diſcovered by Captain Cook, in 1770. Lat. 46. 31. S.

Solbe, *Selby*, or *Selbe*, a river in the Iſle of Man.

SOLEBAY. See SOUTHWOLD.

Soles, Kent, in Barfriſton pariſh. *Selsby*, Lincolnſ. N. of Alford.

SOLEURE, or SOLOTHURNE, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the canton of the ſame name, containing about 4000 inhabitants. It was a principal town in the kingdom of Burgundy, and frequently the reſidence of its kings. Among the moſt remarkable objects of curioſity in this town, is a new church, which was begun in 1762, and finiſhed in 1772. It is a grand and elegant building, of the Corinthian and Compoſite orders, and coſt at leaſt 80,000l. though the revenues of the republic ſcarcely exceed 12,000l. a year. Soleure is the uſual reſidence of the French ambaſſador to the Cantons, and is ſeated on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river, 18 miles N. of Bern. Lat. 47. 15. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

SOLEURE, a canton of Swiſſerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in the year 1481. It is ſituated between the canton of Bern, and the canton and biſhopric of Baſil, and contains about 50,000 inhabitants. It is 35 miles in length, and from 12 to 24 in breadth. The ſoil, for the moſt part, is exceedingly fertile in corn; and the diſtricts within the Jura abound in excellent paſtures. The inhabitants export ſome corn, horſes, cattle, and ſkins. The ſovereign power reſides in the great council, which incluſding the ſenate, or little council of thirty-ſix, conſiſts of 102 members. The government is a complete ariſtocracy, and the inhabitants are almoſt all Roman Catholics.

Soley, Wilts, in Chilton-Foliot pariſh.

SOLFATRA, or LAGO-DI-BAGNI, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, near Tavoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus. In this lake are ſeveral floating iſlands, which, however, are nothing but bunches of matted ſedge and herbage, adhering together by the bitumen which ſwims on the ſurface of the lake, and the ſulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of theſe iſlands are 12 or 15 yards long; the ſoil is ſtrong enough to bear five or ſix people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake, as if they were in a boat. The

water

ater is chalky and ſulphureous; towards ıe ſurface ſcarcely lukewarm, but deeper, ıry hot, and continually boiling. Anently the waters of this lake had a high edical reputation, and now, bathing in , is remommended for a variety of cutaeous diſeaſes.

SOLFATARA, a mountain S. of the ty of Naples, in the Terra di Lavora, ith a cavity above a mile in length and eadth, which conſtantly ſmokes in the ay, and flames in the night. The king rives a conſiderable revenue from the anufactures of ſulphur, alum, and vi-iol, in this neighbourhood. The ground almoſt every where full of ſulphur, and ı digging ever ſo little a way into it, ıe ſoil will ſmoke. If opened to a conderable depth, the earth will be inſuportable from the heat and exhalations. lere is alſo a lake full of black, thick wa-r, which ſeems always to be boiling.

SOLFWITZBURG, or SYLVISBORG, a a-port of Blekingen, in Sweden.

SOLIHULL, a ſmall town in Warwick-ire, 6 miles W. of Coventry, and 107 W. of London. Market diſuſed.

SOLEMAN, a town of Tunis.

SOLINGEN, a town of Berg, in Weſt-halia.

SOLIKAMSK, a town of Perm, in Ruſ-a, famous for its ſalt-pits and good orks.

SOLMS, a principality of Germany, in he Weterau. The counts are divided ıto ſeveral branches.

SOLMS, or BURG SOLMS, a town of olms Braunfels, in the circle of the Up-er Rhine.

SOLOMAN ISLANDS, in the S. Pacific cean, ſaid to be in lat. about 8. or 10. eg. S. lon. 160. W.

SOLOR, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, . of Celebes, governed by its own king. at. 9. 0. S. lon. 123. 55. E.

SOLSONA. See SALSONA.

SOLTAU, a town of Lunenburg-Zell.

Solvath, Pembrokeſ. a ſmall harbour or ove, ſurrounded with high and barren ocks, near St. David's.

SOLWAY FRITH, a large arm of the ea, between Cumberland and Kircud-rightſhire. The narrow part of it, at boulneſs, is ſafely forded at low-water, vith a guide, although the current be extremely rapid.

SOLWAY MOSS, a large, black moraſs, n Cumberland, near the river Eſk, on the orders of Scotland. It conſiſts of 1600 ıcres of thin, peaty mud, with a cruſt too reak, in the drieſt ſummer, to ſupport a nan's weight. In December, 1769, being ſwoln by the heavy rains, it burſt through the ſhell of turf which covered it, and ſpread a black ſtream, filled with maſſes of peat, over 400 acres of cultivated land in the neighbouring valley, which it entirely filled up. On this occaſion, large horns of deer, and other ſubſtances were ejected.

Sambern, Upper and *Lower*, Hampſ. near Stockbridge.

SOMBRERA, a ſmall uninhabited iſland in the W. Indies. Lat. 18. 40. N. lon. 63. 25. W.

SOMBRERE CHANNEL, a channel between the Nicobar Iſlands.

Somegill, a river in Radnorſhire, which runs into the Lug, a little below Preſteign. *Somerby*, Lincolnſ. between Horncaſtle and Alford. *Somerby*, Linc. near Grantham. *Somerby*, Lincolnſ. near Gainſborough. *Somerby*, Lincolnſ. near Glandford Bridge. *Somercotes*, Derbyſhire, in Scarſdale, SE. of Alfreton. *Somerfield*, or *Somerville*, Kent, near Selling. *Somerford*, Cheſh. near Congleton. *Somerford*, Hants, near Chriſtchurch. *Somerford*, Staffordſ. on the Penk, near Brewood. *Somerford, Great*, Wilts, SE. of Malmſbury. *Somerford, Little*, Wilts, on the Iſis, near Cricklade. *Somerhill*, Kent in Tunbridge, pariſh, 3 miles from Maidſtone. *Somer Houſe*, Durham, between Darlington and Staindrop. *Somerley*, Suffolk, on the Yare, near Leoſtoff. *Somerley Hall*, or *Somerleton*, Suffolk, by Heringfleet. *Somerſall-Hall*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale. *Somerſall, Herbert*, and *St. Peter's*, Derbyſ. near Boyliſton. *Somerſcale*, Yorkſ. near Barden Tower and Chace.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW. by the Briſtol Channel; on the N. by Glouceſterſhire, from which it is divided by the Avon; on the E. by Wiltſhire, on the SE. by Dorſetſhire, and on the SW. by Devonſhire. Its length, from NE. to SW. is about 65 miles, and its breadth, from E. to W. between 30 and 40. It is divided into 40 hundreds, which contain 3 cities, 33 market-towns, 482 pariſhes, about 56,000 houſes, and 300,000 inhabitants. The air, in the lower grounds, is univerſally mild, and generally wholeſome. The ſoil is various. The NE. quarter is in general ſtony, and poſſeſſes a lofty tract, called the Mendip Hills. Toward the centre of the county, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marſhy moors of great extent. On the W. ſide is the ridge of the Quantock-Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW.

NW. corner, lies the black, ſteril region of Exmoor. The S. part towards Dorſetſhire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, eſpecially in its SW. quarter, vales of the greateſt fertility are interſperſed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Chew, Axe, Thone, Brent, Exe, Frome, and Avon. The Mendip-Hills afford abundance of coal and minerals. Chedder is celebrated for its cheeſes. Cattle, nearly equal in ſize to the Lincolnſhire, are fed in the fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The beſt gooſe feathers for beds come from the Somerſet marſhes; the unfeeling inhabitants, however, often pluck the poor birds white yet living. Red and yellow ochre are found here, and cyder is a common product of this country; it has alſo a conſiderable ſhare in the manufacture of fine cloths, druggets, ſhalloons, knit ſtockings, &c.

Somerſham, Huntingdonſ. among the fens, NE. of St. Ives. *Somerſham*, Suffolk, S. of Needham.

* SOMERTON, a town of Somerſetſ. formerly a conſiderable place, from which the county took its name. The Weſt Saxon kings had a caſtle here, now demoliſhed, the conſtableſhip of which appears to have been a conſiderable truſt, for king John of France, who was removed from Hertford Caſtle, and priſoners of the higheſt rank, were committed to it. There is one county jail at Ilcheſter, and another at Somerton, and the aſſizes are held at Wells, although generally in the ſummer alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater. It contains at preſent, about 250 houſes, and 1500 inhabitants in the whole pariſh, and is chiefly noted for its large markets and fairs. It is ſeated on a branch of the Parret, 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday for corn and cattle, and on every other Monday for lean cattle. The markets for beaſts are conſiderable. Fairs on Tueſday in Paſſion Week, Tueſday three weeks after ditto, Tueſday ſix weeks after ditto, and Tueſday nine weeks after ditto.

Somerton, Suffolk, NW. of Melford. *Somerton-Caſtle*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Beckingham. *Somerton*, *E.* and *W.* Norfolk, near Winterton Neſs.

SOMME, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the dept. of the Straits of Calais, and on the E. by the dept. of the Aiſne. It is ſo named from a river that riſes in the dept. of Aiſne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, Abbeville, &c. enters the Engliſh Channel about 5 miles WNW. from St. Valery. Amiens is the capital.

Sommercotes, *N.* and *S.* Lincolnſ. on each ſide of Saltfleet. *Sommeris*, Bedfordſ. 2 miles NE. of Luton.

SOMMIERES, a town in the dept. of Gard, noted for a manufacture of thick ſerges, which bear its name. It is ſeated on the river Vidourle, 20 miles SSW. of Niſmes.

SONCINO, a town in the Cremoneſe.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Schwartzburg, in upper Saxony. In the armory of the ruling prince, is an image of Patrich, one of the old Wendiſh idols.

SONDRIO, or SONDRIS, a town in the country of the Griſons, capital of the Valteline. It is ſaid to reſemble a deſerted place, having little trade or animation. In 1620, here was a dreadful maſſacre of the Proteſtants, which laſted three days; it began at Tirano, and extended to all the towns of the Valteline. Sondrio is built in a romantic ſituation, at the extremity of a narrow valley, on both ſides of the Malenco, a rapid torrent, which frequently overflows its banks, 15 miles SSE. Chiavenna.

SONERCON, or SUNNERGAUM, a village, once a large city of Hindooſtan, the provincial capital of the eaſtern diviſion of Bengal; famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths, before Dacca was built. It is ſeated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 15 miles SE. of Dacca.

SONNEBURG, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria, a citadel of which gives name to a country in the circle of Auſtria veſted in the houſe of Auſtria, and a town of Coburg, in Upper Saxony.

SONNENSTEIN, a fortreſs of Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony, near Pirna. Near this place a Saxon army, of 17,500 men, had encamped and entrenched in 1756, but being unable to paſs the Elbe into Bohemia, were compelled by the Pruſſians, who had blocked up the river at Ebenheit, to ſurrender priſoners at diſcretion.

SONORA, a province of New Navarre, in N. America, ſituated on the coaſt of the Gulf of California. It is but little known.

SOOLOA, an iſland of the Eaſtern Ocean, ſituated to the SW. of Mindanao, almoſt midway between that iſland and Borneo. It is about 80 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, who are governed by a ſultan. The natives are Malays. It is a great mart, and the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company have a reſident here. Abundance of edible birds-neſts are found in the rocks of the neighbouring

nuring ſea, but its principal production s ſago.

SOORANDUR, a town of Hindooſtan, n the Oriſſa country, ſituated near the iver Mahanada, 275 miles W. of Calutta.

SOPHIA. See SOFIA.

SOPHIANA, a town of Adirbeitzan, n Perſia.

Sopley, Hants, 2 miles from Chriſtburch.

SOPRON, or EDENBURG, a town and unty of Hungary, 29 miles SW. of rſtburg.

Sopworth, Wilts, SW. of Malmſbury.

Sorrell, Herts, near St. Albans.

SORA, a town of Lavora.

SORA, a town of Ratibor, in Sileſia.

Sorankes, Kent, in Stanſtede pariſh.

SORAW, an ancient town of Luſatia, ith manufactures in cloth, and a conſiderable trade in linen and yarn.

SORBONNE, a village in the dept. of e Ardennes, remarkable for being the rth-place of Robert de Sorbonne, confeſſor to St. Louis, who founded the celeated college at Paris, called after his me. It is 6 miles N. of Rethel.

SORIA, a town in Old Caſtile, ſituated ar the ſource of the Douro.

SORGUES. See VAUCLUSE.

SOROE, a town of Zealand, in Denark, noted for a royal academy, or gymſium. It is 35 miles SW. of Copenagen.

SORRENTO, a ſea-port town of Principato Citra, ſeated on the Bay of Naes.

SOSPELLO, a town of Nice.

Sotby, Lincolnſ. NW. of Horncaſtle.

Sotherton, Suffolk, near Blithborough.

Sotterley, Suffolk, near Beccles.

SOVANA, a town in Tuſcany.

SOUBISE, a town in the dept. of ower Charente, ſeated on an eminence, ar the river Charente, 3 miles W. of ochefort.

Sough-Hall, near Cheſter.

SOUILLAC, a town in the department Lot, ſeated on the river Boreſe, 32 les N. of Cahors.

SOUILLY, a town in the dept. of the euſe, 12 miles SSW. of Verdun.

Soulby, Weſtmorl. near Kirby Steven.

Souldern, Oxfordſhire, E. of Doddington.

Souldrop, Bedfordſ. NE. of Harrold. *South-End*, Warwickſ. between Aſtley and illington.

SOUND, THE, or ORESOUND, a ſtrait tween Sweden and Denmark, through ich ſhips uſually ſail between the ocean d the Baltic. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of the merchant-ſhips that paſs. See ELSINORE.

SOUR, or SUR, a ſea-port of Syria, in the pachalic of Saida, or Acre, near the remains of the ancient and celebrated Tyre. It is now a village, ſituated on a peninſula, which projects from the ſhore into the ſea. This head of land is a ſolid rock, covered, however, with a brown cultivable earth, and forming a plain about 800 paces long by 400 broad. The iſthmus joining the plain to the continent is of pure ſea ſand; this difference of ſoil renders the inſular ſtate of the plain, before Alexander joined it to the ſhore by a mole, very viſible. On this iſthmus, the village of Sour is ſituated. In one point of the peninſula is a baſon, which was evidently a port formed by art, but is now ſo choked up, that children paſs it without being wet above the middle. Juſt without the walls of the ancient city, on the eaſtern ſide, is an ancient tower, which contains ſeveral wells of excellent water; they are about 15 cubits deep; and though the water does not riſe in them above eight inches, they are never dry. About the beginning of October, this water always becomes ſo muddy as to be unfit for uſe; but by throwing a few pitchers of ſea-water into the well, it ſoon recovers its tranſparency; this operation, which the inhabitants call the marriage of the ſea and land waters, gives occaſion to an annual feſtival, which is celebrated with muſic and dancing. The purple dye, ſo highly celebrated by the ancients, is now no longer known here; but a modern voyager, the Abbe Mariti, informs us, that when he viſited Tyre, walking on the ſea-ſhore, his guide ſhowed him a ſpecies of murex, which emitted a beautiful purple fluid; but the uſe of it as a colour, is unknown to the Arabs. Here are only 50 or 60 poor families, who live on the produce of their little grounds and gardens, and a trifling fiſhery. At the SE. corner are the ruins of a Chriſtian church. It is 18 miles S. of Saida, and 80 NNW. of Jeruſalem.

SOURE, or SURE, a river which runs from E. to W. through Luxemberg, and falls into the Moſelle, a little above Treves.

SOURNIA, a town in the dept. of the eaſtern Pyrenees, 21 miles W. of Perpignan.

SOUSE, or SUSA, a town of Tunis, one of the beſt in the country, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is a place of ſome trade for oil and linen, and has a good harbour. It is 54 miles S. of Tunis.

SOUTCHEOU, a city of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiangnan, in China, beautifully and agreeably ſituated on a river which communicates with the Lake Tai. It is extolled by the Chineſe as an earthly paradiſe, for the delightfulneſs of the adjacent country, &c. The brocades and embroidery made here are highly eſteemed.

Soutern Caſtle, near York.

SOUTERRAINE, a town in the dept. of Creuſe, 12 miles W. of Gueret.

South, Suſſex, near Beachy-Head. *South-Acre*, Norfolk, near Caſtle-Acre.

* SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickſhire, with a conſiderable market for cattle. It is ſeated in a fertile ſoil, 8 miles SE. of Warwick, and 83 NW. of London. Market on Monday. Fair on July 10th.

Southam, Glouceſ. in Cleve pariſh, rendered remarkable for the antique houſe belonging to this tithing, which is a low building, in the ſtyle of the age of Henry IV. The hall floor is of painted brick, brought from Hales-Abbey, in high preſervation, on which are many curious devices.

* SOUTHAMPTON, formerly called HANTUN, a town of Hampſhire, ſituated on a fine inlet of the ſea, called Triſſanton-Bay, or Southampton-Water, deep enough for ſhips of 1500 tons burden, or rather for the largeſt ſhips. The two principal rivers that flow into it (the Itchen and the Teſt, Teſe, or Anton) admit ſmall craft ſome way up the country. The town is ſituated between theſe two rivers. It was formerly a port of great commerce, and ſtill poſſeſſes a reſpectable trade in French and Port wines, and in the Newfoundland fiſhery; having a particular connection, moreover, with Guernſey and Jerſey. The veſſels employed in foreign commerce are about 30, and in the coaſting-trade upwards of 100. Here alſo are manufactures of ſilk and carpets. The new church here is much admired, being chiefly deſigned by *Mr.* Reevely, from various ancient temples in Italy and Greece, and much above the general character of Engliſh buildings. The roof is ſaid to be the moſt maſterly performance of the kind in the world. It is a faſhionable place of reſort for ſea-bathing; and it was on this beach that the Daniſh king Canute gave that ſtriking reproof to his paraſitical courtiers; when the diſobedient tide waſhed his feet and wetted his robes. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where there is a curious manufactory of ſhip-blocks, from which the royal dock-yards are ſupplied. Southampton is 12 miles SSW. of Winchester, and 75 WSW. of London. Markets on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

SOUTHAMPTON, THE COUNTY OF. See HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON, a county of Virginia.

South Aſh, Kent, by Wrotham. *Southbrent*, Somerſetſ. *Southbridge*, Norfolk, NW. of Hingham. *Southbrook*, or *Waters*, Suſſex, W. of Sedgwick-Park. *Southburn*, Yorkſ. NE. of Bayntón. *Southbury-Hill*, Wiltſhire, near Everley-Warren. *South-Cary*, Dorſetſ. a mile W. of Wareham. *South-Church*, or *Sea Church*, Eſſex, near Prittlewell. *South-Comb*, Dorſetſ. near E. Lulworth. *Southcot*, Berkſ. near Reading. *Southcot*, Kent, near Eynsford. *South-Downs*, Suſſex, have a delightful proſpect of the ſea, and a carpet road of 13 miles, from Lewes to Brighthelmſtone. *Southend*, Eſſex, in Prittlewell pariſh. Being the neareſt watering place to the metropolis, it is now pretty much reſorted to, for the purpoſe of ſea-bathing, handſome accommodations for the company having been erected. It is 44 miles E. of London. *Southend*, Glouceſterſ. in Nibley pariſh. *Southend*, Kent, 2 miles N. of Chiſelhurſt. *Southend*, Lancaſ. near the Pile of Foudray. *South-Mead*, Glouceſterſ. in the pariſh of Weſtbury-on-Trin. *Southerby*, Cumberl. in the pariſh of Caſtle-Sowerby. *Southerton*, Lincolnſ. near Dunnington. *Southes*, Suſſex, S. of Lewes. *Southfield*, or *Bankſide*, Glouceſ. in Longborough pariſh. *Southfleet*, Kent, 2 miles S. of Graveſend. *Southgate*, Middleſex, a village on the verge of Enfield-Chace, 2 miles SE. of Eaſt Barnet. *South-Hams*, Devonſ. a number of villages near Torbay, noted for a ſtrong, rough cyder, reſembling wine in taſte. The ſoil, alſo, here being a reddiſh ſand, produces the beſt cabbages in England, and carrots not inferior to thoſe of Sandwich. *South Harting*, Suſſex. *Southaven-Point*, Dorſetſ. in Pool-Harbour. *Southoe*, Huntingdonſhire, near Great and Little Paxton. *Southill*, Bedfordſhire, 3 miles SW. of Biggleſwade. *Southill*, Cornwall, N. of St. Ives. *Southlanes*, Suſſex, in Eaſtbourn pariſh. *Southleigh*, Oxfordſ. 2 miles from Witney. *Southmere*, Norfolk, near Briſley. *South-Minſter*, Eſſex. *Southold*, Middleſex, in Haves pariſh. *Southold*, or *Hole*, Cornwall, near Clovelly-Harbour. *Southolt*, Suffolk, SE. of Eye. *Southorp*, Glouceſterſ. on the river Leck, 5 miles from Burford, in Oxfordſhire. *Southorp*, Northamptonſ. near Ulford. *Southorp*, Somerſetſ. between Ilminſter and Crovil. *Southover*, Dorſetſ. near Frampton. *Southover*, Suſſex,

uſſex, near Lewes. *South-Park*, Suffolk, Hargrave pariſh. *South-Park*, Surry, W. of Crowhurſt. *Southrey*, Lincolnſ. the Witham, SW. of Horncaſtle. *uthrey*, Norfolk, near Holt. *South-e-Caſtle*, Hampſhire, near Portſmouth, ilt by Henry VIII. *Southtown*, Suf-lk, near Yarmouth.

SOUTHWARK, a town of Surry, which ay be conſidered as part of the metropo-, being ſeated on the oppoſite ſide of the hames, and under the juriſdiction of the d mayor, who is its bailiff, with a ward and deputy bailiff under him. uthwark is alſo one of the city wards, med Bridge Ward Without, and an al-rman is choſen to govern it. It is call-the *Borough*, by way of diſtinction, d is a large and populous place, parti-ating conſiderably in the commerce of ndon. The biſhop of Wincheſter had merly a palace here, with a park; when re were 18 brothels along the Bank-e, licenſed by that prelate, under cer-n regulations confirmed by parliament. he proſtitutes kept here were commonly led *Winchester geeſe*. It is divided in-two parts, the Borough Liberty, go-rned by the lord mayor; and the Clink, Manor of Southwark, under the juriſ-tion of the biſhop of Wincheſter, who, his ſteward, keeps a court leet and a art of record on the Bank-ſide. A Court conſcience is eſtabliſhed here, as well as London. Southwark contains 6 pa-hes, a new Romiſh chapel, many places worſhip for the Diſſenters of various de-minations; ſeveral charitable founda-ns, particularly thoſe two noble en-wments, St. Thomas's Hoſpital, and y's Hoſpital; together with the Mag-en Hoſpital; the Aſylum for Female phans; the Freemaſon's School, a late-erected building, for the ſame purpoſe; Philanthropic Reform, &c. Beſide King's Bench and Marſhalſea priſons, the county Bridewell, a new county-l, with a ſeſſion houſe adjoining, has n lately built. The court-houſe, at Margaret's Hill has been alſo rebuilt. *Southwaite*, Cumberl. near Keſwick. *uthwate*, Lancaſ. on the Dudden, W. Fourneſs Fells. *Southwater*, Suſſex. *uthweald*, Eſſex, to which Brentwood a hamlet, is ſituated on an eminence t commands an extenſive proſpect, 16 les ENE. of London. *Southweek*, ouceſterſ. in Tewkeſbury pariſh. *South-ek*, Hants, 5 miles N. of Portſmouth; commands a fine view of the harbour, k, Iſle of Wight, &c. as alſo of an ex-ſive vale on the land ſide, well planted and cultivated, bounded with hills, ſpread with woods; and of the S. Downs, covered with ſheep.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Notting-hamſhire, noted for a church, both paro-chial and collegiate, called a minſter, the middle of the weſtern part of which is of Saxon architecture. There belong to it 16 prebends, or canons, 6 vicars choral, an organiſt, 6 ſinging-men, 6 choriſters, 6 boys, who attend as probationers, a re-giſtrary, a treaſurer, an auditor, and a ver-ger. The chapter has a peculiar civil juriſdiction over 28 pariſhes, to moſt of which it has the right of preſentation, be-ſides others in Yorkſhire and Lincolnſ. It is ſituated on the Greet, a branch of the Trent, 10 miles NE. of Nottingham, and 139 NW. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Southwick, Hants. *Southwick*, Suſſex.

SOUTHWOLD, a populous ſea-port of Suffolk, ſeated on a cliff, or point of land, near a fine bay, at the mouth of the river Blythe. Here a much eſteemed ſalt is made, and it trades largely in herrings, ſprats, corn, &c. It is almoſt ſurrounded by water, eſpecially at very high tide. It is commonly called SOWLE, or SOLE, and its bay, named SOLEBAY, is remark-able for two famous ſea-fights; one in 1666, between the Engliſh fleet, of 114 men of war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet, of 103 men of war, when the latter were defeated, with the loſs of near 70 ſhips, 2 admirals, and 6000 men, while the Engliſh loſt only one ſhip. The fight of 1672, was between the combined fleets of England and France, conſiſting of 101 men of war, and the Dutch fleet of 91. The iſſue of the day was rather uncertain; the Engliſh loſt four ſhips and the Dutch three. Southwold is 20 miles S. of Yar-mouth, and 104 NE. of London. Mar-ket on Thurſday.

Southwood, Hants, between South-Sea Caſtle, and Thorney-Iſland. *South-worth*, Lancaſ. N. of Warrington. *Southy Bank*, Lincolnſ. in Lower-Hol-land.

SOUTRA-HILL, the moſt elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammer-muir, in the N. part of Berwickſhire, in Scotland. In former times, it was a noted ſea-mark. In this dreary part of the country, there is ſcarce a tree or a buſh, and few houſes or villages; ſome ſucceſsful exertions, however, have been made to improve the ſouthern ſide of this mountain, near the village of Channelkirk.

SOUVIGNY, a town in the dept. of Al-

lior, ſeated on the rivulet Queſne, 6 miles W. of Moulins, and 107 S. of Paris.

Sow, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Trent at Tixall, about 3 miles E. of Stafford. *Sow*, a river in Warwickſ. which runs into the Avon, above Stoneleigh Abbey, about 4 miles N. of Warwick. *Sowbarrow*, Cumberl. near Penrith. *Sowberthwate*, Lancaſ. N. of Dalton. *Sowcam*, Nottinghamſ. N. of Mansfield. *Sowe*, Warwickſ. on the river Sow. NW. of Comb Abbey. *Sowerby*, Cumberland, near Grayſtock Caſtle. *Sowerby*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs. *Sowerby*, Weſtmorl. NE. of Kirby Steven. *Sowerby*, Yorkſ. near Thirſk. *Sowerby*, Yorkſ. SW. of Halifax. *Sowerby Temple*, Weſtmorland, near Kirkby-Thore. *Sowick*, Lanc. NW. of Preſton. *Sowland*, Yorkſ. SW. of Halifax. *Sowood*, Norf. NW. of Reedham. *Sowport*, Cumberland, near Longtown. *Sowerton*, Devonſ. SW. of Okehampton. *Sowterfield*, Cumberland, NW. of Ireby.

SOWTHAM, a well accommodated town of Warwickſhire, ſituated near Napton, in the road from Banbury to Coventry, 6 miles SE. of Warwick, and 87 NW. of London. A conſiderable market on Monday.

Sowthorp, Lincolnſ. W. of Stainfleet. *Sowthorp*, Lincolnſ. near Kirton, in Lindſey. *Sowton*, Devonſ. near Exeter. *Sowton*, Shropſhire, between Prees and Wem. *Sowton*, or *Southeram*, Suſſex, near Lewes.

SPA, a town of Liege, in Weſtphalia, ſeated in a romantic valley, ſurrounded by woody mountains, 17 miles SE. of Liege. It is ſituated on a ſmall river that runs into the Ourte. It contains about 300 houſes, and is famous for its mineral waters. That called the Old Spa, conſiſts of miſerable cottages, and is properly a ſuburb to the other. The houſes of the New Spa are moſtly of wood, old-faſhioned, dark, and ſmall, and yet, it is affirmed, they can make up 1200 beds for ſtrangers. The inn, called the *Court of London*, is very large, the beſt, indeed, in the place, and moſt frequented. The chief ſprings are called Pouhon, Saviniere, Groiſbeeck, and Geronſter, to which Dr. Lucas has lately added the Pouhon Pia, and Barriſar. The inhabitants are much employed in making toys for ſtrangers, as the town partly reſembles a fair, during the water-drinking ſeaſon. There are beautiful, healthful, and romantic rides on every ſide, with a great variety of pleaſant walks. There are public rooms for aſſemblies every night, and balls two or three times a week. The waters were firſt diſcovered in 1326.

Spade-Adam, Cumberl. near Beaucaſtle. *Spadſorth*, Nottinghamſhire, near Newark.

SPAIN, a conſiderable kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biſcay; on the NE. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which ſeparate it from France; on the E. S. and SE. by the Mediterranean, and the Straits of Gibraltar; on the SW. by the Atlantic; and on the W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is about 700 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It contains the provinces of Old and New Caſtile, Andaluſia, Arragon, Eſtramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biſcay, the Aſturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre; ſome of which have been ſeparate kingdoms. The air of Spain is dry and ſerene, except during the equinoctial rains, but exceſſively hot in the ſouthern provinces, in ſummer. The vaſt mountains, however, that run through Spain, are very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreſhing breezes that come from them in the ſouthernmoſt parts, though thoſe in the N. and NE. are in the winter extremely cold. The ſoil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is fine wheat, barley, ſaffron, exquiſite honey, ſilk, ſalt petre, ſalt, barrillas, (a ſpecies of pot-aſh) and even ſugar-canes. It produces the richeſt and moſt delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy, oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raiſins, figs, dates, pomegranates, olives, &c. Their wines are deſervedly in high eſteem. Wolves are the chief beaſts of prey that infeſt Spain. The wild bulls, which are caught in Andaluſia, have ſo much ferocity, that their bull-fights were formerly the moſt magnificent ſpectacle the court of Spain could exhibit; this barbarous amuſement, however, is now, in part, exploded. Their domeſtic animals are horſes that are remarkably ſwift, mules, horned cattle, which are but few, ſheep, &c. The wool of the latter is ſuperior to any in Europe; the beſt is that of Old Caſtile. Spain abounds in minerals and metals, cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadſtones, turquoiſe-ſtones, quickſilver, copper, lead, ſulphur, alum, calamine, cryſtal, marbles of ſeveral kinds, porphyry, the fineſt jaſper; and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethyſts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and ſilver mines, but, ſince the diſcovery of America at leaſt, no attention

FRANCE
SPAIN
&
PORTUGAL.
AFRICA
Barcelona
Valencia
Elbo R.
Citadella
Majorca
Formentera I.
C. de Palos
C. Ferret
C. Falcon
Longitude E. 2 from London 3

ttention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Duero, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, Ebro, Gualdalaviar, and Segura. Spain, which, in the times of the Goths and Moors, contained between 20 and 30 millions of people, is now but thinly inhabited, to which various cauſes have contributed; as the expulſion of the moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vaſt numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. It is ſuppoſed to contain, at preſent, about 7 500,000, inhabitants. The greateſt part of the neceſſary artiſans are French, as the natives diſdain to ſtoop to handicraft trades. The perſons of the Spaniards in general, are tall, their complexions ſwarthy, and their countenances expreſſive. The women are ſmall and tender, and, in general, poſſeſs little of that beauty which reigns in their novels and romances. The eſtabliſhed religion of Spain is popery, and here the inquiſition once reigned in all its horrors; but, although it ſtill exiſts, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmleſs. Spain has 44 epiſcopal ſees, and 24 univerſities. It was once the moſt free, but is now one of the moſt deſpotic kingdoms in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges; but though not abſolutely aboliſhed, they have little or no part in the government. They are aſſembled indeed, occaſionally, as at the acceſſion of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal ſtate, without power, or any other conſequence than what reſults from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO.

Spaines-Hall, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Finchingfield.

SPAITLA, a town of Tunis, with Roman ruins of great extent and magnificence,

SPALATRO, a ſea-port of the late Venetian Dalmatia. Here are grand and extenſive ruins of a fabric of the Emperor Dioclesian, of which the late Mr. Robert Adam publiſhed a ſplendid account, enriched with 71 folio plates. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is ſeated on the Gulf of Venice, with a large, deep, and well frequented harbour, in lat. 44. 4. N. lon. 17. 31. E.

Spaldick, Huntingdonſhire.

SPALDING, a neat populous, town of Holland, in Lincolnſhire, chiefly ſurrounded by gardeners' grounds. From its neatneſs, and the canals in the ſtreets, it reſembles a Dutch town, and veſſels of 50 or 60 tons, carrying coals, corn, &c. come up here with the tide. Much hemp and flax is grown in the neighbourhood. It is ſeated on the river Welland, 20 miles N. by E. of Peterborough, and 100 N. of London. Market on Tueſday. See HOLLAND.

Spaldington, Yorkſ. N. of Howdon. *Spaldwick*, Huntingdonſ. NE. of Kimbolton. *Spanby*, Lincolnſ. N. of Fakenham.

SPANDAW, a flouriſhing and populous town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, ſurrounded on all ſides by moraſſes. Here is a conſiderable foundry of arms. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Havel and Spree, 8 miles NW. of Berlin.

Spaniſh Iſland, in Cork, Munſter, in the Bay of Baltimore.

SPANNEBURG, a town in the archduchy of Auſtria.

SPANISH TOWN. See JAGO, ST.

SPARENBURG, a town and citadel of Ravenſburg, in Weſtphalia.

Spanſe-Hill, in Clare, Munſter.

Sparger, Cornwall, W. of Penryn.

Sparham, Norfolk, S. of Repeham.

SPARNECK, a town of Culmbach, in Franconia.

Sparſholt, Berks, 5 miles from Wantage. *Sparſhot*, Hants, NW. of Winchester.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory on the NW. point of Barbary, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lat. 35. 42. N. lon. 5. 55. W.

SPARTENBURG, a county of S. Carolina.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory on the coaſt of Naples, at the SE. extremity of Calabria Ultra. Lat. 37. 50. N. lon. 16 10. E.

Sparwnton, Yorkſ. NE. of Kirby Moorſide. *Speak*, Lancaſ. on the Merſey, SE. of Liverpool.

SPEAN, a conſiderable river of Inverneſſhire, which iſſues from Loch Laggan, and flowing in a weſterly direction, falls into the river Lochy, about a mile below Loch Lochy.

SPEIGHTS TOWN, a ſea-port town on the NW. coaſt of Barbadoes,

Spelbrook, Hertfordſ. S. of Stortford. *Speldherſt*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Tunbridge. Over the porch of its church, cut in ſtone, are the arms of the Duke of Orleans, who was taken priſoner at the battle of Agincourt, by Richard Waller of Gromebridge, at whoſe houſe the duke was kept near 25 years, during which he

was a good benefactor to the church of Speldherſt.

SPELLO, a town of Spoleto.

Spelmonden, Kent, near Horſmonden.

Spelwell Mount, Northamptonſ. near Daventry. *Spen*, Durham, on the Darwent, oppoſite to Gibſide.

Spence River, in Down, Ulſter.

SPENCER, a town of Maſſachuſetts.

Spene, or *Speenham-Land*, the *Spinæ* of the Romans, Berks, on the Kennet, near Newbury. *Spennythorn*, Yorkſ. near Midham. *Spernal*, Warwickſ. N. of Coughton. *Spetchley*, 3 miles E. of Worceſter. *Spetſbury*, Dorſetſ. near Blandford. *Speton*, and its *Cliff*, on the ſea, NW. of Flamborough-Head. *Spexhall*, Suffolk, near Haleſworth.

SPEY, a great and rapid river of Scotland, which iſſues from Loch Spey, in Inverneſsſhire, divides the counties of Murray and Banff for more than 20 miles, and enters the German Ocean at Speymouth, about 8 miles N. of Gordon Caſtle.

SPEZZIA, or SPETIA, a town of Genoa, with a good harbour, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 42 miles SE. of Genoa.

SPICE ISLANDS. See MOLUCCAS.

SPIEGELBERG, a town of Calenburg, in Weſtphalia, capital of a country of the ſame name, 18 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is ſubject to the prince of Orange, under the protection of the houſe of Hanover.

SPIELBERG, a town of Oetingen, in Suabia, inſulated in the margraviate of Anſpach.

SPIETZ, a town of Berne, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the lake Thun, 25 miles SSE. of Berne.

SPIGNO, a town of Montferrat.

Spigurnel, Warwickſ. near Milverton.

Spike-Iſland, near Cork-Harbour, Munſter.

SPILEMBURGO, a town of Friuli.

Spillhill, or *Spilſil-Court*, Kent, near Staplehurſt. *Spilſbury*, Oxfordſhire, near Cadlington and Charlbury.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnſhire, ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 17 miles N. of Boſton, (to which a turnpike road leads from it) and 132 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Spindleſton, Northumberl. near Bamburgh. *Sprinkhull*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale. *Spinney-Abbey*, Cambridgeſ. near Soham.

SPIRBACH, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which falls into the Rhine at Spire.

SPIRE, a free and imperial town in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. It was burnt by the French in 1689; and in 1698, the Imperial Chamber was removed to Wetzlar. In a diet held here, in 1529, the Reformers firſt obtained the name of Proteſtants. It is 12 miles SW. of Heidelberg.

SPIRE, a biſhopric in the circle of the Upper Rhine, about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a fertile country. Spire is the principal town.

SPIRITU-SANTO, a town of Braſil, in the government of Rio Janeiro, with a harbour. It is ſeated by the ſea-ſide, in a very fertile country, in lat. 20. 30. S.

SPITAL, a town of Carinthia.

Spital Gate, Glouceſ. near Cirencester. *Spital*, Cheſhire, near Bougnton. *Spittle*, Northumberland, S. of Berwick. *Spittle*, Northumberland, near Hexham. *Spittle*, Yorkſ. between Bulmer and Flaxton. *Spittle*, Yorkſ. on Stainmore Foreſt.

SPITHEAD, a ſpacious road for ſhipping, between Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight, where the royal navy commonly rendezvous in time of war.

Spittle in the Street, in Lincolnſhire, between Gainſborough and Market-Raſin, 10 miles N. of Lincoln. It was part of the Roman cauſeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber, which the country people call the *High-Street*, it being thrown up to a great height, and in ſome places ſeven yards broad. Here are two ſprings, one called *Julian's Well*, and the other *Caſtiana Well*. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village, and there are great foundations all around, whence it is conjectured, that ſome Roman town ſtood by the highway.

SPITZBERGEN, or EAST GREENLAND, the moſt northern country of Europe, conſiſting of an iſland, or iſlands, ſituated between Greenland to the W. and Nova Zembla to the E. The coaſt is beſet with craggy mountains, and in the months of June, July, and Auguſt, the ſun never ſets; for the reſt of the year it is hardly ſeen at all. In the valleys are large white bears, white foxes, and ſome curious birds and plants. The inland parts are uninhabited, and the coaſts are only frequented for the purpoſe of catching whales. Lat. 76. 30. to 79. 40. N. lon. 6. to 16. E.

Spix-worth, near Norwich. *Spodden*, a river in Lancaſhire. *Spoforth*, Yorkſ. S. of Knareſborough.

SPOLETO, a city of Italy, capital of Umbria,

Umbria, or the duchy of Spoleto. It was formerly a large place, but, in 1703, ſuffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of inhabitants. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is ſeated in a country noted for excellent wine, 53 miles NNE. of Rome.

SPOLETO, anciently UMBRIA, a duchy of Italy, in the States of the Church, E. of the Orvietan, and the Patrimonio; about 40 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth.

Spondon, SE. of Derby. *Sponebed*, or *Spoonbed*, Glouceſterſ. in Painſwick pariſh.

SPONHEIM, a country in the circle of Upper Rhine, between the Rhine and the Moſelle. It is divided between the elector Palatine, the duke of Deux Ponts, and the margraviate of Baden.

Spons Hoſpital, Warwickſ. near Coventry. *Spooner-Row*, Norfolk, a mile and a half SW. of Windham. *Spoonkill*, Shropſ. S. of Wenlock. *Spoonley*, Shropſhire, near Drayton. *Sporle*, Norfolk, NE. of Swaffham. *Spraiton*, Devonſ. near Bow.

SPRANGENBURG, a town of Heſſe Caſſel, 17 miles SE. of Caſſel.

Spraſton, Cheſhire, near Kinderton. *Spratton*, 2 miles from Northampton.

SPREE, a river of Germany, which riſes on the frontiers of Bohemia, croſſes Luſatia, enters the marquiſate of Brandenburg, and after paſſing by Berlin, joins the Havel at Spandaw.

SPREMONT, a town and ſmall county of Limburg, inſulated in the biſhopric of Liege, 5 miles NW. of Spa.

Spridlington, 6 miles N. of Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, a town of N. America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſeated on the E. ſide of Connecticut River, 73 miles W. of Boſton.

Springfield, in Cork, Munſter.

Springfield, *Boſwel* and *Richards*, Eſſex, near Chelmsford. *Spring Head*, Yorkſ. 4 miles W. of Hull. *Spring Park*, Glouc. 4 miles from Durſley. *Springthorp*, Lincolnſ. E. of Gainſborough. *Sprotborough*, Yorkſ. NE. of Rotherham. *Sproteley*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, S. of Burton-Conſtable.

SPROTTAU, a town of Glogau, in Sileſia, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Bober and Sprotta, 21 miles WSW. of Glogau.

Sprowſton, NE. of Norwich. *Sprowton*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Sproxton*, Leiceſterſ. E. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Sproxton*, Yorkſ. in Ridale, S. of Helmeſley. *Sprufton*, Yorkſ. E of Leeds. *Spurleſton*, Devonſ. near Plymſtock. *Spurnhead*, Yorkſ. at the mouth of the Humber, the SE. point of Holderneſs.

Spurreboy, in Limerick, Munſter.

Spurſtow, Cheſhire, NW. of Namptwich. *Spurtwell*, Northumberl. SW. of Hexham. *Sputt*, a river in Weſtmorl. *Sputty*, Denbighſhire. *Spy Crag*, Northumberl. near Lowes-Foreſt. *Spy-Park*, Wilts, near Chippenham.

SQUILLACE, a ſea port on the S. coaſt of Calabria Ultra, near a gulf of the ſame name. Lat. 38. 52. N.

Squince Iſland, near Glandore-Harbour, in Cork, Munſter. It produces a ſort of herbage, which has a wonderful good effect on diſeaſed horſes.

Squire Hills, *Red* and *White*, Northumberl. the former N. of Rédeſdale, and the latter near Cheviot-Hills. *Sreven-Wood*, Northumberl. in Herteſheved manor. *Stabbers*, Eſſex, in N. Ockingdon pariſh.

STABLO, or STAVELO, a town of Liege, with a manufactory of leather.

Stackhouſe, Yorkſ. near Settle.

Stack's Mountains, in Kerry, Munſter.

Stackworth, Cambridgeſ. S. of Newmarket Heath.

STADE, a town of Bremen, in Lower Saxony, formerly an Hanſeatic town, the capital of a county, and the reſidence of its counts. It is now the ſeat of the regency of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, as alſo of the chancery, chief court of juſtice, and conſiſtory, under the Elector of Hanover, to whom it is ſubject, together with its territory. In 1712, the Danes took it, after a bombardment, but in 1715, the Daniſh garriſon marched out, and was replaced by the troops of Hanover. In 1755, conſiderable ſums were aſſigned by the king of Great Britain, for the better fortifying of this town, and theſe improvements were completed with all poſſible ſkill and care. It is ſeated on the river Swinge, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg.

Staden, Derbyſ. in the High Peak.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Schauenburg, Weſtphalia.

STAFARDA, in Saluzzo, Piedmont.

STAFFA, an iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W. of Mull. It is a mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole SW. end of this iſland is ſupported by ſtupendous ranges of baſaltic pillars, moſtly above 50 feet high, and ſtanding in natural colonnades. Some of theſe columns are above 60 feet thick, and

are formed almoſt into the ſhape of thoſe uſed in architecture. Here is alſo a cavern, called Finma-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends about 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high. Hardly any thing can be conceived more magnificent than ſuch a ſpace, ſupported on each ſide by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of thoſe which have been broken off in order to form it. The cavern is lighted from without, ſo that its fartheſt extremity may be ſeen. Indeed, this iſland is every where ſupported by baſaltic rocks and pillars, much ſuperior in beauty and grandeur to thoſe which form the Giant's Cauſeway in Ireland.

* STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordſhire, containing two churches, and about 5000 inhabitants. It has a free-ſchool, and a fine, ſquare market-place, in which is a handſome county-hall, and under it the market-houſe. The ſtreets are large, and many of the houſes handſomely built. This town has greatly increaſed of late, both in population and wealth, by the manufacture of cloth and ſhoes. A county infirmary finiſhed here in 1772. It is ſituated in a plain, on the river Sow, near a navigable canal, which extends through ſeveral counties, 12 miles NW. of Lichfield, and 135 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Shropſhire and Cheſhire, on the NE. and E. by Derbyſhire, and on the SE. and S. by Warwickſhire and Worceſterſhire. It extends in length about 54 miles, and in breadth from 18 to 36. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 21 towns, 181 pariſhes, 670 villages, about 23 740 houſes, and 142,440 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Penk, and Manyfold. The air is reckoned pleaſant, mild, and wholeſome. The middle and ſouthern parts are level and plain, and the ſoil is good and rich; the N. are hilly and full of heaths and moors. The county, at large, contains about 780,800 acres, of which 600,000 are in a ſtate of cultivation. Staffordſhire is famous for its potteries, its inland navigations, and its foundries, blaſt furnaces, ſlitting mills, and various other branches of the iron trade. The mines of coals, copper, lead, and iron ore are rich and extenſive; thoſe of coal are ſuppoſed to occupy a ſpace of 50,000 acres. There are alſo numerous quarries of ſtone, alabaſter, and limeſtone. See CANAL, THE GRAND TRUNK.

Stafford, or Staneford, Dorſetſhire, E. of Dorcheſter, near Winterborn. *Stafford Wood*, Surry, in Limpoſfield pariſh.

STAGIRA, (now called LYBA NOVA, according to Dr. Brooke) a town of Macedonia, remarkable for being the birthplace of Ariſtotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is ſituated on the gulf of Conteſſa.

STAGNO, a ſea-port of Raguſa.

Stagno, Herts, in Paul's Walden pariſh. *Stagſden*, 4 miles from Bedford. *Stagſhawbank*, Northumb.

STAIN, a town in the Tyroleſe, and two towns in the archduchy of Auſtria, the moſt conſiderable of which is ſituated on the Danube, 32 miles WNW. of Vienna.

Stainber Hall, Yorkſ. SW. of Barnſley. *Stainboro*, Yorkſ. S. of Knareſborough Foreſt. *Stainborough*, Yorkſhire, 2 miles N. of Tankerſley. *Stainbridge*, Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh of Cotes. *Stainburn*, Cumberl. near Workington. *Stainby*, Lincolnſ. S. of Grantham.

STAINDROP, a town of Durham, 13 miles NW. of Darlington, and 146 from London. Market diſuſed.

Stainer Hall, Yorkſ. near Selby.

* STAINES, a populous town of Middleſex, with ſeveral good inns. It was ſo called from its being the ancient boundary to the juriſdiction of the city of London, on the Thames. There is now above the bridge, at Colne Ditch, a ſtone ſet up for this purpoſe, called London Mark Stone, which bears the date of 1280. It is ſeated on the river Thames, over which it has an elegant ſtone bridge, of 3 elliptical arches, 17 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Stainſby, Yorkſ. NE. of Yarum, near the Tees. *Stainefield*, E. of Lincoln. *Stainfleet*, Linc. near Gunthorp. *Stainforth, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſ. NW. of Settle. *Staingrave*, Yorkſhire, near Howingham. *Stainham*, Yorkſ. near Sheriff-Hutton. *Stainington*, Northumberland, near Morpeth. *Stainington*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Sheffield. *Stainley, E. N. and W.* Yorkſ. near Rippon and Boroughbridge. *Stainmore*, Weſtmorland, NE. of Kirby-Steven. *Stainmore Croſs*, or *Roy Croſs*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, on Stainmore-foreſt, a mountainous, ſtony tract. *Stainſton*, Yorkſhire, NE. of New Malton. *Stainton*, Cumb. SW. of Penrith. *Stainton*, Cumb. in Stanwix pariſh. *Stainton*, Linc. *Stainton*, Weſtm. in Haverſham pariſh. *Stainton*, Yorkſ. near

near Brandsby. *Stainton*, Yorkſ. N. of Midlam. *Stainton*, Yorkſ. E. of Rotheram. *Stainton, Great* and *Little*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Dacre. *Stainton, Great* and *Little*, Durham, 5 miles NE. of Darlington. *Stainton-in-the-Street*, Durham, near Stretlam.

STAINVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Meuſe, 7 miles S. of Bar le Duc.

Stairs, Glouceſ. in Newnham pariſh. *Stakes*, Lanc. near Preſton.

STALBRIDGE, a town of Dorſetſhire, remarkable for a manufacture of ſtockings, and for great quantities of ſtone which are dug near it. Here is an ancient croſs, 22 feet high, ſtanding on a baſe of 8 feet. It has a large, ancient church, and is 20 miles N. of Dorcheſter, and 111 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Stalbridge Weſton, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles NW. of Thornhill. *Stalesfield*, Kent, 4 miles NE. of Lenham. *Staley-Hall*, Cheſhire, on the Tame, NE. of Stopford. *Stalham*, Norfolk, near Hickling.

STALIMENE. See LEMNOS.

Stallingborough, Lincolnſhire, W. of Grimſby. *Stallington*, Staffordſhire, near Fulford. *Stalming*, Lancaſhire, between Garſtang and the river Wire. *Stamridge, Great* and *Little*, Eſſex, near Rochford. *Stamerham*, Suſſex, S. of Horſham. *Stamford*, Bedfordſhire, near Southill.

*STAMFORD, a large, populous, rich, and compact town of Lincolnſhire, formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent, as at one time it contained 14 churches, which in Camden's time were reduced to 7, and at preſent to 5. It is an ancient place, and had formerly, as ſome ſay, a univerſity, or, at leaſt, two colleges, called Black Hall and Brazen Noſe. Some remains of theſe are ſtill viſible, and particularly the gate of the laſt, on which there is a brazen noſe and a ring through it. Moſt of the houſes are covered with ſlate; and here are ſome large, neat inns, which, indeed, have all the appearance of palaces. Its trade is chiefly in malt, ſea-coals, and freeſtone. The cuſtom of Borough Engliſh prevails here. It is ſeated on the river Welland, which is navigable here for barges, 26 miles NNW. of Huntingdon, and 96 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

STAMFORD, a town of Kentucky.

Stamford, Northumb. in Embleton barony. *Stamford*, Yorkſ. near Hatfield-Chace. *Stamford Bridge*, Middleſex, between Little Chelſea and Walham Green. *Stamford Bridge*, (by ſome writers called *Battle Bridge*) Yorkſhire, on the Derwent, SW. of Wilton. Here King Harold gave a ſignal defeat to the forces of Harold the Norwegian, juſt before the arrival of William the Norman, in England. *Stamfordham*, Northumberland; though containing but one ſtreet, it has a well-endowed free-ſchool. *Stamford-Hill*, Middleſex, between Newington and Tottenham; is a hill, with a ſmall, but gradually increaſing village on its ſide.

STAMPALIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 16 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It has very few inhabitants, and wants freſh water. It is 60 miles NNW. of Rhodes.

Stanbach, Herefordſ. near the Arrow, NW. of Pembridge. *Stanborn*, Eſſex, near Steple-Bumſted. *Starborough*, Herts, 2 miles beyond Hatfield. *Stanbridge*, Bedfordſhire, near Leighton-Buzzard. *Stanbridge*, Hants, NW. of Rumſey. *Stanbridge*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding. Hither the limeſtone that is dug in great plenty, by Berwick in Elmet, and burnt at Knottingley and Brotherton, is brought, at certain ſeaſons, for ſale to the W. part of this county. *Stanbury*, Yorkſ. SW. of Keighley.

STANCHIO, anciently COS, an iſland of the Archipelago, diſtant about 12 miles from the coaſt of Natolia, and 70 miles in circumference. It abounds with cypreſs and turpentine trees, with a great variety of medicinal and other plants. The wine produced here was famous among the ancients for a purgative quality. The capital, which is of the ſame name, is a conſiderable town, ſituated in a bay, with a harbour defended by a caſtle. Lat. 36. 45. N.

Stancliff, Derbyſ. in the High-Peak. *Stancombe*, Glouc. in Hinchcombe pariſh. *Stand*. Derbyſ. near Chatſworth. *Standard Hill*, Kent, S. of Newington, by Sittingbourn, on which, it is ſaid, Julius Cæſar encamped. It is the *Durolerum* of the Romans. *Standard-Hill*, Suſſex, now called the Beacon-Hill, near Battle, where William the Norman erected his ſtandard of defiance, the day before his battle with the Engliſh. *Standel*, Oxfordſ. in Pirton pariſh. *Standen, E.* and *W.* Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Standen, Upper* and *Nether*, Bedfordſ. near Shitlington. *Standerwick*, Somerſetſ. NE. of Frome. *Standford*, Shropſ. 2 miles from Newport, in the road from London to Cheſter. *Standiſh*, Glouceſ. 4 miles NW. of Stroud, has a medicinal

ſpring

ſpring, in great repute for the cure of many diſeaſes. *Standiſh*, Lancaſhire, N. of Wigan. *Standiſh Morton*, Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh of Standiſh. *Standley*, near Durham.

STANDON, or STANDLOW, a town in Hertfordſhire, ſituated on the river Rib, over which it has a county bridge, and which runs through the middle of the town, 8 miles NE. of Hertford, and 27 N. of London. The Ermine ſtreet is generally ſuppoſed to paſs through this pariſh, over the Stoney hill field, from Braughing to Hertford. Market on Friday.

Standon, Staff. near Charlton. *Stane*, Linc. S. of the Saltfletbies. *Stane*, Yorkſhire, W. of Maſham-Chace. *Staneland*, Yorkſ. S. of Halifax, near the Calder.

STANEMORE, a dreary diſtrict of Weſtmorland, between Brough and Kirby-Steven, part of it being in Bows pariſh, in Yorkſ. Here is a fragment of Rerecroſs, ſet up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter kingdom.

Stanefgate, Eſſex, N. of Steple. *Stanfield*, Linc. W. of Horncaſtle, has a medicinal ſpring. *Stanfield*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Stanfield*, Norfolk, between Lytcham and Elmham. *Stanfield*, Yorkſ. on the Calder, W. of Halifax. *Stanfield*, Yorkſ. S. of Pontefract. *Stanford*, Bedf. near Southill. *Stanford*, Berks, near Farringdon. *Stanford*, Cheſhire, between Delamere Foreſt and Cheſter. *Stanford*, Kent, NW. of Weſtbythe. *Stanford*, Norf. near Langford and Lingford, ſo named from the ſtony ford over the river that paſſes through it. *Stanford*, Northumberland, W. of Dunſtaburg Caſtle. *Stanford*, Nott. on the river Soar, oppoſite to Loughborough. *Stanford*, Somerſ. *Stanford*, Worceſ. on the Teme, and the borders of Herefordſhire, S. of Orleton. *Stanford*, *Biſhop's*, Herefordſ. SE. of Bromyard. *Stanford-Bridge*, Cheſhire, over the Weever, S. of Nantwich. *Stanford Bridge*, Kent, SE. of Smarden. *Stanford Bury*, Bedfordſhire, near Stanford. *Stanford Dingby*, Berks, near Theal. *Stanford-Hall*, Northampt. near the Avon, towards Lutterworth. *Stanford-le-Hope*, Eſſex, between Orſet and the Thames, had formerly a ford, now a bridge over the rivulet, called by ſeamen, the Hope. *Stanford Rivers*, Eſſex, near Ongar. *Stangartickſide*, Cumb. near Harelaw. *Stanger*, Cumberl. on the W. ſide of Derwent Lake, in Croſthwaite pariſh. *Stanger*, Cumb. on the E. bank of the Cocker, 3 miles above Cockermouth. Here is a fine ſpa, but little known, and not much reſorted to.

STANHOPE, a ſmall town in Weſtdale, Durham, 20 miles SSW. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. It has a ſpacious park, in which the Scots army encamped when they were beſieged, or rather ſtraitened, by Edward III. Market diſuſed.

Stanhow, Norf. E. of Snetſham. *Stanidelf*, Warw. in the precincts of Wincote. *Stanigot*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Market-Raiſin. *Staninfield*, Suffolk, between Bury and Lavenham. *Staninghall*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs, between the river Skippon and the Ocean. *Staningtai*, Norf. between Wurſted and Norwich. *Staningley*, Yorkſ. between Bradford and Leeds. *Stank*, Lancaſ. between the Leven Sands and Walney Iſland. *Stari*, Yorkſ. NE. of Northallerton. *Stank*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Stanlake*, Oxfordſ. near Stanton-Harcourt.

STANLEY LEONARD, a town in Glouceſterſhire, ſo named from the ancient priory dedicated to that ſaint, of which ſome ruins are yet remaining. It is 4 miles SW. of Glouceſter, and 104 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Stanley, Cheſhire, SW. of Frodſham. *Stanley*, Cheſhire, near Hooton. *Stanley*, Derbyſ. N. of Bolſover, has a mineral ſpring. *Stanley*, Lancaſ. N. of Cartmel. *Stanley*, Staff. S. of Cheadle, is a rough, ſtony place, though ſituated in the Moorlands. *Stanley*, Warwickſ. near Coventry. *Stanley*, Weſtm. NW. of Kendal. *Stanley*, Wilts, W. of Calne. *Stanley*, Yorkſ. near Wakefield. *Stanley-Grange*, Derbyſhire, near Morley. *Stanley, King's*, Glouceſ. 3 miles SW. of Stroud. Had formerly a palace of one of the Mercian kings. The poor people hereabouts are chiefly employed in the clothing manufactory. *Stanley, North*, Yorkſ. N. of Ripley. *Stanley-Penteage*, Glouceſterſ. by Winchcomb. *Stanley-Pontlarch*, Glouceſ. in Toddington pariſh. *Stanley's-End*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of King's Stanley. *Stanlow*, Staff. E. of Knipperſley. *Stanmore, Great*, Middl. 10 miles NW. of London. Stanmore-Common, on a hill, affords an extenſive proſpect, and is ſo very elevated, that ſome high trees here ſerve as a landmark from the German Ocean. The ground floor of one of the houſes is ſaid to be on a level with Harrow church. *Stanmore, Little*, or *Whitchurch*, Middl. near Edgeware. *Stanmore Round-Houſe*, Middleſex, between Stanmore and Buſhy-Heath. *Stanney, Great* and *Little*, 3 miles from Cheſter.

ter. *Stannington*, Northumb. by Whalton. *Stannington*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, in Eccleſfield pariſh. *Stannog*, Hants, near Titchfield Bay. *Stanpit*, Kent, near Dartford. *Stanſby*, Derb. SE. of Cheſterfield. *Stanſby*, Yorkſhire, 2 miles from Stockton-upon-Tees. *Stanſfield*, Suff. N. of Clare. *Stanſgarth*, or *Stainſacre*, Yorkſ. S. of Whitby. *Stanſgate*, Eſſex, in Steple pariſh. *Stanſhaw*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Yate. *Stanſhope*, Staffordſ. 4 miles from Aſhburn.

STANSTED, a town of Virginia.

Stanſted, Kent, NW. of Hithe. *Stanſted*, Kent, 2 miles NW. of Wrotham. *Stanſted*, Suffolk, near Melford. *Stanſted-Abbots*, Herts, on the Lea, in the vale, near Eaſtwick. *Stanſted-Bury*, Herts, near Stanſted-Abbots. *Stanſted-Foreſt* and *Park*, Suſſex, near Racton, on the borders of Hampſhire; it is ſurrounded with woods, through which are cut the moſt agreeable viſtas imaginable; and at the W. opening, there is a fine view of the town and harbour of Portſmouth, the ſhipping at Spithead, St. Helen's, &c. &c. *Stanſted Monfichet*, Eſſex, near Birchanger, had its name from a caſtle fixed here anciently, on an artificial mount, ſome relics of which were, lately, if they are not ſtill viſible, about a quarter of a mile from the church. *Stanſted-Street*, Eſſex, near Stanſted-Monfichet. *Stanted Thele*, Herts, NE. of Hodſdon. *Stanſwood*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Stanthorn*, Cheſhire, NW. of Middlewich. *Stantney*, Cambridgeſhire, near Ely.

STANTON, a ſmall town in Lincolnſ. 16 miles ENE. of Lincoln, and 146 N. of London. Market on Monday.

Stanton, Derbyſ. near the Trent, S. of Burton. *Stanton*, Derbyſ. W. of Kegworth. Here is a very ancient chapel, the inſide of which is ſtill entire. The ceiling, which was painted, carved, and gilded, is in tolerable preſervation. It is now kept locked up, not being made uſe of. In the tower are three rooms, and over a part of the chapel is a fourth, all acceſſible by winding ſtairs of ſtone. One of theſe rooms Pope made uſe of as a ſtudy, having paſſed part of two ſummers here, in retirement, while employed in his tranſlation of Homer. At this place he was frequently viſited by Gay, who uſed to ſpend ſome time at Cockthorp, a ſeat belonging to Lord Harcourt, about 2 miles off. *Stanton*, Derbyſ. between Dall and the river Erwaſh. *Stanton*, Herefordſ. on the Arro, NW. of Pembridge. *Stanton*, Lancaſ. SE. of Dalton. *Stanton*, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth. *Stanton*, Nott. near Newark. *Stanton*, Shropſ. W. of Albrighton. *Stanton*, Shropſ. E. of Wem. *Stanton*, Shropſ. NE. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Stanton*, Staffordſhire, near Wotton-under-Weever. *Stanton*, Wiltſhire, near Highworth. *Stanton*, Wilts, near Biſhop's Canings. *Stanton*, Worceſ. near Ridmerley, on the borders of Glouceſ. watered by two ſtreams, on which it has ſeven corn-mills. It had formerly a market and fairs, now diſuſed. *Stanton*, or *Staunton*, Glouceſterſ. 7 miles SW. of Campden, and 7 N. of Winchcomb. *Stanton*, or *Staunton*, Glouceſ. 2 miles W. of Colford, and 5 E. of Monmouth. The labouring people here are chiefly employed in the getting of iron ore, at which they earn good wages. Here is a ſtone of a prodigious ſize, ſtanding, as it were, on a point, ſo as to fill the beholder with apprehenſions of its being ready to fall. It is ſuppoſed to have been a rocking ſtone, placed here in the times of Paganiſm; but it has now loſt its motion. *Stanton, All-Saints*, and *St. Joan's*, Suffolk, NE. of Ixworth. *Stanton Brudenel*, Leiceſterſhire, 4 miles from Market-Boſworth. *Stantonbury-Hall*, Bucks, near Stony-Stratford. *Stanton Chapel*, Monm. on the river Hothny, NW. of Michael Church. *Stanton-Drew*, Somerſ. on the river Chew, which runs into the Avon, near Pensford, between Bath and Briſtol, 8 miles W. of the former. Here is a monument reſembling Stonehenge, conſiſting of a circle of ſtones 5 or 6 feet high; the diameter of the circle is 90 paces. *Stanton-Fenny*, Huntſ. SW. of St. Ives. *Stanton Gabriel*, Dorſetſhire, on the coaſt, E. of Lime. *Stanton Hall*, Northumberl. on the Font river, NW. of Morpeth. *Stanton-Harcourt*, 6 miles W. of Oxford. There is a large barrow in the fields adjacent, and near it ſome ſtones, which are 8 feet high, and 7 broad near the bottom. They are called the Devil's Coits, and are ſuppoſed to be made, by art, of ſmall ſtones cemented together, of which there are vaſt numbers in theſe fields. *Stanton-Harold*, with a park, Leiceſ. 2 miles N. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Stanton-in-the-Hole*, Linc. NE. of Market-Raiſin. *Stanton-in-the-Stones*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Stanton, King's*, Devonſh. near Newton-Buſhel. *Stanton-Lacy*, Shropſ. on the Corve, N. of Ludlow. *Stanton, Long*, 8 miles from Cambridge. *Stanton, Long*, Shropſ. near the Corve, NW. of Prior's-Ditton. *Stanton-on-the-Would*, Nott. N. of Plum-

tree.

tree. *Stanton Prior*, Somerſ. E. of Penſford. *Stanton Quinton*, Wilts, between Somerford and Caſtlecomb. *Stanton, St. John*, NE. of Oxford. *Stanton-under-Barton*, Leiceſ. near Bagworth. *Stanton-upon-Wye*, Herefordſ. N. of Mockes. *Stanton Wivil*, Leiceſterſhire, S. of Hallaton.

STANTZ, a town of Swiſſerland, formerly capital of the canton of Underwalden. It is ſituated near the lake of Lucerne, 8 miles SE. of Lucerne, and 42 E. of Berne. Alſo a river of Stiria, which runs into the Muhr, 2 miles ENE. of Luttenburg.

Stanville, or *Park Corner*, Oxfordſ. in Bix and Swincomb pariſhes. *Stanwardins*, Shropſ. SW. of Wem. *Stanway*, Eſſex, SW. of Colcheſter. *Stanway*, Glouc. 7 miles SW. of Campden. *Stanwell*, Middleſex, 2 miles NE. of Staines. *Stanwick*, Northamptonſ. N. of Higham-Ferrers. *Stanwick*, Yorkſ. 5 miles N. of Richmond. There is a ditch near it, 8 miles in length, cut between the Tees and Swale. *Stanwix*, Cumberland, near Carliſle, on the oppoſite ſide of the Eden. *Stanyone*, Northamp. SW. of Weldon. *Stapeley*, Cheſhire, SE. of Namptwich. *Stapenhill*, Derbyſ. SE. of Burton. *Stapes-Hill*, Dorſetſ. near Hamperſton. *Staple*, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Sandwich. *Staple*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Ilminſter. *Stapledon*, Devonſ. near Thornbury. *Stapleford*, 5 miles SE. of Cambridge. *Stapleford*, E. of Cheſter. *Stapleford*, Derbyſ. has a bridge, leading into Nottinghamſhire, on the Erwaſh. *Stapleford*, N. of Hertford, in the vale, near the river Beane. *Stapleford*, Leiceſ. 3 miles SE. of Melton-Mowbray. *Stapleford*, Lincolnſ. N. of Beckingham. *Stapleford*, near Nottingham. *Stapleford*, Wilts, near Staple-Langford. *Stapleford, Abbots*, Eſſex, near Ongar, E. of the river Rodon, or Rothing, over which it had a ford. *Stapleford, Tany*, or *Tawny*, Eſſex, N. of Stapleford-Abbots. *Staplegate*, Kent, near Nackington. *Staplegreve*, Somerſ. NW. of Taunton. *Staplehurſt*, Kent, 4 miles N. of Cranbrook. It ſtands in a healthy air, and fruitful ſoil. *Staplehill*, Devonſhire, near Truſham.

Stapleſtown, in Carlow, Leinſter.

Stapleton, Cumberl. near Beaucaſtle. *Stapleton*, Glouceſ. on the Frome, 3 miles NE. of Briſtol. Here is a well, called the Boiling Well, the waters of which guſh out from many places, in a perpendicular direction, like a boiling cauldron, and with ſo copious a ſtream, as to drive a mill a quarter of a mile from its ſource. *Stapleton*, 7 miles from Leiceſter. *Stapleton*, Somerſetſhire, near Martock. *Stapleton*, Yorkſhire, on the Tees, SW. of Darlington. *Stapleton*, Yorkſ. near Pontefract. *Stapley Beacon*, Suſſex, E. of Rotherbridge.

STARA RUSA, a town of Novogorod, in Ruſſia, ſituated to the S. of Lake Ilmen, on the river Poliſh, 56 miles S. of Novogorod.

Starberrow, Kent, SW. of Penſherſt. *Starberton*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, between Lanſtrethdale and Netherdale. *Starburgh*, Surry, E. of Crowberſt, was formerly called Pringham. *Starch Green*, Middleſex, between Shepherd's Buſh and Acton. *Stareton*, Warwickſhire, near Stonely.

STARCKENBURG, a town of Tyrol.

STARENBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the Wurmſee.

STARGARD, or STAROGARD, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, ſituated on the Fers, 20 miles S. of Dantzick.

STARGARD, OLD, a town of Mecklenburg, capital of a circle, 55 miles SE. of Guſtro.

STARGARD, NEW, a large, well-built town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy, and of all Ulterior Pomerania, with a noble college, good woollen manufactures, and a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated on the river Ibna, 14 miles ESE. of Stetin, (whither the court of regency, the chief tribunal, the exchequer, with other offices eccleſiaſtical and civil, have been removed) and 74 NE. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 20. N. lon. 14. 18. E.

STARKENBERG, a town and caſtle of Sponheim, Upper Rhine, one mile N. of Traerbach, and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

Starſton, Norfolk, N. of Harleſton. *Starton*, Glouceſterſ. W. of Cheltenham.

START-POINT, a promontory of Devonſhire, in the Engliſh Channel, about 12 miles S. by W. of Dartmouth. Lat. 50. 9. N. lon. 3. 38. W.

STATEN ISLAND, an iſland of N. America, which forms the county of Richmond, in the ſtate of New York. It is about 18 miles in length, and 6 in its mean breadth, and contains upwards of 3100 inhabitants; in general the land is rough, and the hills high. Richmond, the only town of note, is principally inhabited by Dutch and French families, and is 9 miles SSW. of the city of New York.

STATEN LAND, a barren, craggy iſland, about 36 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, lying on the SE. ſide of Terra

del

el Fuego, between which and this iſland re the Straits of Le Maire. Nothing can e imagined more ſavage, wild, gloomy, nd horrible, than the aſpect of ſome parts f this coaſt, according to the author of nſon's voyage, being compoſed of inceſſible rocks, without the leaſt mixure of earth or mould between them, iſing up to a prodigious height, and rminated in a vaſt number of ragged oints, which points are themſelves ſurounded on every ſide with frightful preipices, and often overhang in a moſt ſtoniſhing manner. All of them are coered with everlaſting ſnow, and are geerally ſeparated from each other by narow cleſts or chaſms, nearly perpendicuar, which extend through the main ſubance of the rocks or hills which bear hem, almoſt to their very bottoms, and ppear as if the country had been rent by arthquakes. On the N. ſide, however, according to Capt. Cook, who paſſed he Straits of Le Maire, in January 1769) re the appearances of bays or harbours, nd the land is neither deſtitute of wood or verdure. Lat. 54. 40. S. lon. 65. W.

Statfall Caſtle, Kent, on the deſcent of he hill below Limme church; it inloſed about ten acres, and its walls, though now much broken, were very hick. It is evidently of Roman original.

Statfold, Staff. W. of Tame and Tinmore.

Stathe, Somerſetſ. on the Parret, W. of Langford.

Stathes, Yorkſhire, NW. of Whitby.

Statborn, Leiceſterſhire, N. of Waltham-on-the-Would.

STATO-DE GLI-PRESIDII. See PRESIDII.

STATO-DELLA CHIESA, or STATES OF THE CHURCH. See POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE.

STAVANGER, a ſea-port of Chriſtianſand, in Norway, ſituated on a bay of the North Sea, 75 miles S. of Bergen.

STAUBBACH, a celebrated cataract near Lauterbrunnen, in Bern, Switzerland. It ruſhes down a precipice 930 feet high, with ſuch impetuoſity as to reſolve itſelf into a fine ſpray, which, when viewed in ſome particular directions, reſembles a cloud of duſt. The roaring noiſe it makes is accompanied by a tempeſt, occaſioned by the violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. The brook which forms this current is named the Kapfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

STAVELO. See STABLO.

Stavely, Derbyſhire, SE. of Dronfield.

Stavely, Weſtmorland, NW. of Kendal.

Stavordale, Somerſetſhire.

STAVEREN, an ancient town and ſea-port in W. Frieſland, formerly very rich, powerful, and populous, but now much reduced, the harbour being choked up with ſand. It was anciently the reſidence of the kings of Staveren, or Frieſland; the firſt king, Richolde, having built a palace here about the year 400, and after he had conquered all the country as far as Utrecht, called his conqueſts the kingdom of Staveren. The inhabitants carry on ſome trade in fiſhing and in paſſage-boats, over the pools and moors of the neighbourhood. It is ſeated on the Zuyder Zee, 8 miles W. of Slooten, and 40 N. of Amſterdam.

Staverton, Devonſhire, between Broad and Little Hempſton.

Staverton, Devonſ. 5 miles from Totneſs.

Staverton, Glouceſ. 4 miles W. of Cheltenham.

Staverton, Northamp. W. of Daventry.

Staverton, Wilts, on the Avon, 2 miles from Bradford and Trowbridge.

Staughton, Surry, NW. of Guilford.

Staunton, Staff. W. of Swinerton.

Staunton, Glouceſ. N. of Winchcomb.

Stawel, Dorſetſ. a mile SE. of Nether Compton.

Stawley, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Milverton.

Staxton, Yorkſ. near Pickering Foreſt and Harford river.

Steanbridge, Glouceſterſ. in Painſwick pariſh.

Steanbridge, Glouc. a hamlet to Biſley.

Steanbridge, Glouc. in the pariſh of Stroud.

Steanford, Nottinghamſ. on the Trent, near its entrance into the county.

Stebbing, Eſſex, NE. of Dunmow.

Stedes, Berks, S. of the Kennet, almoſt oppoſite to Theal.

Stedham, Suſſex, near Wolheding.

Steel, Northumberland, E. of Billingham.

Steel, Shropſhire, S. of Whitchurch.

Steel, Bridge and *Croſs*, Suſſex, NW. of Rotherfield.

STEENBERGEN, a ſmall town of Dutch Brabant, 5 miles N. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

STEENKIRK, a village of Hainault, famous for a battle fought here, July 24th, 1692, between the confederates, under William III. king of England, and the French, under the Duke of Luxemburg, in which the latter were victorious. The allies, who were the aſſailants, loſt about 7000 men, killed and wounded, including the Earl of Angus, General Mackay, Sir John Lanier, Sir Robert Douglas, and other gallant officers. The French loſt about 3000 men killed, among whom were the Prince of Turenne, the Marquis de Bellefonds, Fermaçon, Tilladet, and many other officers of rank and merit. The Duke of Chartres, then in his 15th year; Louis de Bourbon, grand nephew of

of the great Condé; and Arnaud, prince of Conti, were in the French army. It is ſituated on the river Sonnecque, 13 miles N. of Mons.

STEENWICK, a town of Overyſſel, which has 3 churches. It is ſituated on the river Aa, in the country of Zallant, and on the confines of Frieſland, 41 miles N. of Zutphen.

Steep, Hampſhire, N. of Petersfield. *Steepholm*, Somerſ. an iſland in the Briſtol Channel, under Quantock-Hills. *Steeple*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck-Iſle, 3 miles from Corfe. *Steeple-Aſhton*, Somerſ. *Steeple-Barton*, Oxfordſ. near Woodſtock. *Steeple-Leaſe*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Steeple.

STEGEBURG, a town of E. Gothland, ſeated on the Baltic, with a ſmall, commodious harbour, 8 miles N. of Calmar.

STEIN, a ſmall, independent town of Swiſſerland, under the protection of the canton of Zurich. It is ſituated on the N. ſide of the Rhine, with a bridge over it, at the W. extremity of Lake Zell, 13 miles W. of Conſtance. Alſo a town and fortreſs of Worms, on the E. ſide of the Rhine, 4 miles N. of Worms; a town, with a citadel, of Corinthia, on the Drave, 2 miles S. of Clagenfurt; a town of Carniola, on the Feiſtritz, 10 miles N. of Laybach, and a town of Schonberg, in Upper Saxony.

STEINAU, a town, capital of a circle, of Wohlau, in Silefia, ſituated on a ſmall river, near the W. ſide of the Oder, 10 miles WNW. of Wohlau. It contains 2 churches, and has ſome manufactures of cloth. Alſo a town of Bremen, and a town of Hanau, Muntzenburg, Upper Rhine.

STEINBACH, a town of Baden, in Suabia; a town in the archduchy of Auſtria; a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony; and a town of Naſſau Dillenburg, in Weſtphalia.

STEINBERG, a town of Lippe, in Weſtphalia; a town of Colenburg, in Lower Saxony, near Minden; and a town of Erageburg, in Upper Saxony.

STEINFURT, a town, capital of a county, to which it gives name, in Weſtphalia, 9 miles S. of Bentheim; a county and principality about 25 miles long, and from 5 to 8 broad, inſulated in the biſhopric of Munſter, partly ſubject to the biſhop, and partly to the Count of Bentheim, and a town of Munſter.

STEINHEIM, a town of Mentz, ſituated on the Main, and a town of Paderborn.

SETLEENBOSCH, a town, capital of a diſtrict, or juriſdiction, in the ſettlement of the Cape of Good Hope, formed in the year 1670. It was burnt down in 1710, but has ſince been rebuilt. The town contains about 60 houſes.

Stelling, Kent, NW. of Elham.

STENAY, a town in the department of Meuſe, ſeated on the river Meuſe, 31 miles NNW. of Verdun.

Stenbury, Iſle of Wight, near Appledurcomb.

STENDAL, a town, capital of the Old Marche of Brandenburg. It contains 4 churches, has ſome conſiderable manufactures, introduced by the French refugees, and is ſeated on the river Ucht, 28 miles WNW. of Brandenburg.

Steene, Northamptonſ. near Brackley.

STENFORT, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, 8 miles S. of New Stettin.

STENNIS, a village in the iſland of Orkney, between Kirkwall and Stromneſs. Near this place ſome ſtones, of aſtoniſhing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected, and there are many other huge maſſes of ſtone in the neighbourhood, ſimilar to the celebrated ancient monument, called Stonehenge, on Saliſbury Plain.

STENOSA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 10 miles in circumference. It is inhabited only by a few goats, and their keepers. Lat. 37. 5. N. lon. 25. 46. E.

Stephen's, St. Cornwall, near Saltaſh. *Stephen's, St.* Cornwall, N. of Launceſton. *Stephen's, St.* Herts, near St. Alban's. *Stephen's, St.* or *Hackington*, Kent, a mile N. of Canterbury; had an image of St. Stephen, much reſorted to by pilgrims. King Edward III. on his return from France, held a tournament here. *Stephen's, St.* Warw. near Tamworth. *Stephen's-in-Brømil, St.* Cornw. NE. of Grampound. *Stepheton*, Hants, SW. of Baſingſtoke.

STEPHEN'S, ST. ISLANDS, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Cartwright in 1787. They had a green, pleaſant appearance, and were covered with trees, but whether they are inhabited or not, he could not learn. Lat. 22. 8. N. lon. 138. 39. E.

Stepingley and *Park*, Bedf. near Ampthill. *Steping, Magna* and *Parva*, Linc. SE. of Spilſby. *Stepington*, Dorſetſhire, NW. of Gunfield. *Stepple*, Dorſetſhire, S. of Wareham. *Steple*, Eſſex, W. of St. Lawrence, reaching to the creek of St. Oſyth. *Stepleford*, Dorſetſhire, near Beminſter, and N. of Blandford Forum, on the rivulet Iwerne. *Stepleton*, Dorſetſ. E. of Stourminſter. *Stepleton*, Dorſetſ. SW. of

W. of Dorcheſter. *Stepleton*, Shropſ. tween Shrewſbury and Church Stretn. *Stepleton Caſtle*, Heref. near Preſyne, in Radnorſhire. *Stepney*, Mideſex, E. of London, but contiguous to , by the increaſe of buildings of late; was called in the time of the Conqueror, ibenhede, or Stiben's Heath. Its pariſh very ancient, and was of ſuch extent, d increaſed ſo much in buildings, as to oduce the pariſhes of St. Mary, at Bow; . John's, Wapping; St. Paul's, Shadll; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Anne, mehouſe; St. George, Ratcliff-Highay; Chriſtchurch, Spitalfields; and St. atthew, Bethnal-Green; and yet it reains one of the largeſt pariſhes in the lls of mortality, and contains the hamts of Mile-End, Old and New Towns, atcliff, and Poplar. *Sterbury-Hill*, Eſex, a mile W. of Saffron-Walden.

STERNBERG, a town in the New larche of Brandenburg, 24 miles SE. of uſtrin.

Stereſby, Yorkſ. SW. of Hovingham. *erndale, Earl's*, Derbyſ. in the High eak. *Sterndale, King's*, Derbyſ. in artington pariſh. *Sternfield*, Suffolk, ar Saxmundham. *Stert Point*, Soerſetſ. W. of Bridgewater-Bay.

STERTZINGEN, a town in the Tirol, ith a noted manufactory of ſwordades.

STETTIN, OLD, a handſome and well rtified ſea-port town of Upper Saxony, pital of Pruſſian Pomerania; containing pariſh churches, about 1400 houſes, and),000 inhabitants. Here is alſo a court admiralty, a chamber of commerce, a llege of phyſicians, a board of health, c. It had long a famous ſchool, which e wars of Germany never diſturbed, and s ſeveral flouriſhing manufactures, and great trade with England, Holland, rance, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Noray, Dantzig, Lubeck, Hamburgh, &c. has alſo a dock for building of ſhips. is ſeated on the river Oder, which diides it into 4 parts, 74 miles W. of ew Stettin, and 70 N. by E. of Berlin. at. 53. 35. N. lon. 14. 8. SE.

Steton, Yorkſhire, NW. of Keighley *teton*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Skipton.

* STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordſ. 2 miles N. of Hertford, and 31 N. of ondon. Market on Friday, if not diſſed.

Stevenſon, Berks, NW. of Wantage. *tevenſtown*, Devonſhire, near Great orrington.

STEVENSWAERT, or FORT ST. ETINNE, a fortreſs of Duch Guelderland, ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Maeſe, over which there is an important paſſage at this place, 7 miles SSW. of Ruremonde, and 30 N. of Liege. In 1702, it was beſieged by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough, and taken after a ſhort reſiſtance. The garriſon, with two pieces of cannon, was conducted to Namur. In 1715, it was ceded to the States General, by an article in the barrier treaty.

Stewards, Eſſex, in Rumford pariſh.

STEWART'S ISLANDS, five iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Hunter, in 1791. and named by him in honour of Admiral Keith Stewart. Lat. 8. 26. S. lon. 163. 18. E.

Stewart's Town, in Tyrone, Ulſter, 5 miles NNE. of Dungannon.

STEWART'S TOWN, a town of Ayrſhire, in Scotland, containing about 2800 inhabitants in the town and pariſh, among whom are about 120 weavers. Here is alſo a manufactory of bonnets, and French or Quebec caps. It is ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the North Sea, 14 miles NNE. of Ayr.

Stenyborough, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

* STEYNING, a poor, little borough of Suſſex, with ſcarcely 200 families. It is chiefly noted for its church, which is a ſmall but curious and moſt complete Norman-built ſtructure, in its firſt plan. The middle aiſle has on each ſide 4 Norman, round arches, zigzagged, ſurmounted with as many round-headed, ſmall windows. The two ſide aiſles are much and diſproportionably lower, as was the cuſtom. The roof is of rafter, as ſtone vaulting was neither common, nor known at that time. A lofty Norman arch leads into the chancel. The tower is more modern. Steyning is ſituated in a very healthy air, on the road from Lewes, Brighthelmſtone, and Shoreham, to Petworth, Midhurſt, &c. 15 miles W. of Lewes, and 51 S. by W. of London. Market on Wedneſday, and one on the 2d Wedneſday in every month, for cattle. Fairs on June 9, Sept. 19, and Oct. 10. The Michaelmas fair is very conſiderable, for Welſh and other cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, wheat, ſeed, &c.; the others are pretty large.

STEYRE, a well-built town of Traun, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with noted manufactures of iron and ſteel. It is ſituated on a ſmall river, near its conflux with the Ems, 20 miles SE. of Lintz, and 44 SE. of Paſſau.

STEYREGG, a town in the archduchy of

of Auſtria, ſituated on the ſide of the Danube, 36 miles ESE. of Paſſau.

Stibard, Norf. near Fakenham. *Stibinton*, Hunt. in the W. angle of the county, on the borders of Northamptonſ. *Stichal*, or *Stivichal*, Warw. near Coventry. *Stitchbrook*, Staffordſ. near Litchfield. *Stickford*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Bullingbrook. *Stickford*, Warw. by Caſtle Bromwich.

STICKHAUSEN, a town and citadel of E. Friſtland, in Weſtphalia, founded by the Hamburghers, about the year 1435, as a ſecurity againſt pirates, and afterwards more ſtrongly fortified. It is 18 miles ESE. of Emden.

Stickland, Dorſ. SW. of Blandford. *Stickney*, Lincolnſ. between Wildmore and the Eaſt Fen. *Stid*, Derbyſ. on the Dove, SW. of Derby. *Stidcot*, Glouceſterſ. in Titherington pariſh. *Stifford Clay*, Eſſex, 1 mile and a half from Graves, and E. of Aveley, on a ſtream that goes to Purfleet. *Stifkey*, *St. John's* and *St. Mary's*, Norfolk, E. of Wells, with *Stifky Hall*, 3 miles from Walſingham.

STIGLIANO, a town of Baſilicata, in Naples, famous for its baths.

STILI, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, ſituated in lat. 37. 25. N. and lon. 22. 36. E.

Stillingfleet, on the Ouſe, S. of York. *Stillington*, Lincolnſhire, S. of Grantham. *Stillington*, N. Riding, 7 miles from York.

Stillorgan, in Dublin, Leinſter.

* *Stilton*, Hunt. SW. of Yaxley, on the Roman highway, from Caſtor to Huntingdon, called Ermine-ſtreet, (ſome parts of which, in this neighbourhood, appear ſtill paved with ſtone) and 75 miles from London. It is famous for its cheeſe, ſometimes called the Engliſh Parmeſan. *Stinchcomb*, Glouceſter. 2 miles W. of Durſley. *Stinford*, Dorſet, near the Frome, 1 mile NE. of Dorcheſter.

STIPEL, a town of Mark, in Weſtphalia.

Stiperden, Yorkſ. SW. of Heptonſtall. *Stiperley Park*, Cheſ. near Lime-park, is noted for ſheep larger than the common ſize, the fleece of which is rather hair than wool; beſides two ſheep's horns, they have two as erect as goat's, and their fleſh, though ſufficiently agreeable, has more the taſte of goat than mutton. *Stiperſhill*, Warw. near Poleſworth. *Stiperſtone Hill*, Shropſhire, NE. of Chirbury.

STIRIA, a duchy of Auſtria, N. of Carniola, and E. of Carinthia, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Stiria is about 110 miles in length, and from 35 to 45 in breadth; Judenburg is the capital. Lower Stiria is about 80 miles in length, and 48 in breadth; Gratz is the capital. Though in general, a mountainous country, the inhabitants raiſe great quantities of fine wheat; they have alſo large breeds of cattle, with wild fowl, chamois, and other game. Here are mines of iron, which have been worked three thouſand years, and ſtill continue rich. The Stirian ſteel is held in high eſtimation. The language is rough; but the inhabitants of Cilley are moſtly Wends, and ſpeak the Wendiſh language.

STIRLING, an ancient town of Scotland, the capital of Stirlingſhire. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the Frith of Forth, on a hill, which, riſing from the E. terminates abruptly in a deep rock. On this rock is an ancient caſtle, which was of old the reſidence of the kings of Scotland. The outſide of the palace, which is now converted into barracks, is richly and curiouſly adorned with various groteſque figures. From the caſtle is a fine view of the windings of the Forth, which are ſo numerous, that the diſtance from Stirling to Alloa is above 20 miles by water, although only four by land. The church of Stirling is a magnificent Gothic ſtructure, which ſerves for two ſeparate places of worſhip. In this town and its neighbourhood are flouriſhing manufactures of carpets, as alſo of coarſe ſhalloons and cottons; but that of tartans is on the decline. Stirling is commodiouſly ſeated, being a paſs between the N. and S. parts of Scotland, but with ſuch a difficult navigation of its river, that only ſmall veſſels can come up to the town. It is 30 miles NW. of Edinburgh.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded, on the N. and NE. by Perthſhire and Clackmannanſhire, on the E. by the Frith of Forth, and the county of Linlithgow, on the S. by Lanerkſhire, and on the W. by Dumbartonſhire. It is about 36 miles in length, 8 or 9 in its general breadth, and not more than 18 in its greateſt. The S. parts are mountainous, but the parts about the Forth are fertile and abound in coals. The principal rivers are the Forth, (which receives a great number of ſmaller ſtreams) Carron, and Avon; beſides which, the new canal from Glaigow runs through this county to the Carron mouth. The principal towns are Stirling and Falkirk.

Stirrop, Nott. W. of Bleaſby. *Stirthill*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Dorſet, in the pa-

riſh

ley of Shipton. *Stirthill*, Lower, has e ruins of a chapel, called Old St. uke's. *Stirthwith*, Durham, on the ees, N. of Egglestone.

STIRUM, a town of Berg, in Westralia, seated on the river Roer, 12 miles . of Dusseldorp.

Stirwood, Rutland, W. of Uppingm. *Stisted-Hall*, Essex, near Braintree. *it*, Salop, NE. of Stipperstone's-Hill. *itchworth*, Camb. 10 miles from Camidge. *Stithian's*, Cornwall, NE. of Helme, at the source of Trethege water. *itnam*, Yorks. N. Riding, near Bulmer. *obswood*, Northumberland, near Widington Castle.

STOCHEM, a town of Liege, seated the river Maese, 12 miles N. of laestricht.

Stock, Glouces. in Littleton-upon-Sern. *Stock*, alias *Herwood Stock*, Essex, tween Chelmsford and Billericay.

STOCKACH, a town of Nellingburg, in ustrian Suabia, seated on a river of the me name, 15 miles NW. of Constance.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, iefly noted for wheelwrights and carraters. It has some good inns, being considerable thoroughfare, on the SW. ad from London, and is 9 miles NW. Winchester, 15 E. of Salisbury, and 67 SW. of London. Market on Thursy. Fairs on Holy Thursday, July 10th, d October 7th, for all cattle, especially eep.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Massachutts.

Stockbridge, Westmorl. in Barton pah. *Stockbridge*, Yorkshire, W. Riding, ar Bramwith-Ferry. *Stockbury*, Kent, miles SW. of Milton. *Stock-Common*, ssex, E. of Ingatestone. *Stockel*, Yorks. . of Wetherby. *Stockel*, or *Stocks*, ropf. near Ellesmere. *Stock Hall*, Esx, near Matching. *Stockham*, Cheshire, . of Rocksavage. *Stockham*, Nottingms. NE. of the Markhams.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, a situation remarkable for its romantic enery. It is very long and irregular, ing built on 7 small, rocky islands, from te of which the city takes its name, (beween the Baltic and the Malar lake) beles which, it occupies two peninsulas. etween these several parts of the city a mmunication is formed by means of idges. A variety of contrasted and antiful views are formed by numerous cks of granite, rising boldly from the rface of the water, partly bare and cragy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water, of a blackish colour, is of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. The arsenal contains many curiosities, among which are an immense number of standards, and other military trophies, taken from the Imperialists, Poles, Russians, and Danes. Except in the suburbs, where some houses are of wood, painted red, the buildings are mostly of stone, or brick, stuccoed white, and built on piles. A Royal Academy of Sciences was instituted here in 1741: here is also a Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. In Stockholm are manufactures of glass, china, woollen, silk, linen, &c. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. The court formerly resided at Upsal, but removed here in the last century.

Stockingford, Warw. near Nuneaton. *Stockland*, Dorsetshire, W. of Membury, and 4 miles NW. of Chadstock. It is a large parish, almost surrounded by Devonshire. *Stockley*, Wiltshire, S. of Calne. *Stockley*, *English*, *Lucombe*, and *Pomeroy*, Devonshire, villages near each other, between Tiverton and Crediton. *Stocklinch*, *Magdalen* and *Ottersey*, Somersetshire, NE. of Ilminster.

* STOCKPORT, a town of Cheshire, seated on the river Mersey, over which it has a bridge that leads into Lancashire, and connected with the late extensive, inland navigations, 7 miles SE. of Manchester, and 176 NNW. of London. Standing on uneven ground, it is generally ill-built, but is, however, a town of good entertainment. Its population fluctuates from 16 to 20,000 inhabitants, according to the state of its manufactories, which are very considerable, and include the business of cotton and printed goods, with a few silk-mills, and a share of hat-making for the London market. Market on Friday.

STOCKPORT, a town of the United States of America, situated on both sides the Susquehana river, partly in New York, and partly in Pennsylvania, 95 miles NW. of New York, and 115 N. of Philadelphia.

STOCKSEE, a town of Holstein.

STOCKSTADT, a town of Mentz.

STOCKSUND, a town of Drontheim, in Norway, 60 miles N. of Drontheim.

STOCKTON, a clean, well-built, and well-paved town of Durham, containing a handsome town hall, a spacious market-

market-place, excellent inclosed shambles for butchers' meat, and about 3400 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of sail cloth, corduroys, thicksets, and other articles in cotton, and of linen damasks, in which last branch, some considerable improvements have been made here. The ships built at this place are admired for their beauty and strength; abundance of fine salmon is caught in the river, and carried by the fish machines to York, Leeds, &c. and there is a flourishing country trade, great quantities of lead, corn, butter, and bacon being exported in vessels, which load at the three quays before the town, for London, as well as other places. Stockton is a member port of Newcastle, and is seated on a point of land like an island, about 8 miles from the German Ocean, and on the river Tees, over which it has a fine stone bridge of 5 elliptical arches, 22 miles SE. by E. of Durham, and 244 N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Stockton, Heref. NE. of Leominster. *Stockton*, Norf. S. of Loddon. *Stockton*, Shropf. near Badger. *Stockton*, Shropf. N. of Chirbury. *Stockton*, Shropf. E. of Newport. *Stockton*, Warwickshire, NE. of Southam. *Stockton*, Worcestershire, SW. of Aberley, and NW. of the river Teme. Its church is built after the Norman style of architecture, in the reign of Henry II. *Stockton-on-the-Moor*, Yorkshire, near the Helmesleys.

STOCKUM, a town of Osnaburg.

Stockwell, Surry, in the parish of Lambeth, SW. of London; one of the precincts of the parish of Lambeth. *Stockwith*, Nottingh. with a ferry over the Trent, a hamlet of Misterton. A market and fair were proclaimed here in the reign of Henry III. but both are since disused. *Stockwith, East*, Lincolnf. NW. of Gainsborough, and opposite Stockwith. *Stockwood*, Bedfordshire, in Luton parish. *Stodham*, Oxfordf. near Chfselhampton. *Stodmarsh*, Kent, near the Stour, 5 miles NE. of Canterbury. *Stoford*, Devonf. in Harford parish. *Steford*, Somersetf. near Barwick. *Stogbach*, Heref. SW. of Leominster. *Stoke*, N. of Chester. *Stoke*, Cheshire, NW. of Namptwich. It communicates with all the late inland navigations. *Stoke*, Devonf. E. of Newton-Bushel. *Stoke*, Devonf. N. of Exeter. *Stoke*, or *East Stoke*, Dorsetf. NW. of Wareham. *Stoke*, Dorsetf. near Mulbury. *Stoke*, Glouces. 3 miles from Bristol. *Stoke*, Hants, in the parish of St. Maryborn. *Stoke*, Hants, S. of Havant. *Stoke*, Herefordf. E. of Leominster, on the Lug. *Stoke*, Kent, NE. of Rochester, near the Isle of Grease. *Stoke*, Middlesex, between Littleton and Laleham. *Stoke*, Norfolk, SE. of Downham, with a ferry on the river Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouse. *Stoke*, Suffolk, near Nayland. *Stoke*, Norfolk, between Saxlingham and Norwich. *Stoke*, Nottinghamshire, on the Trent, by Newark. *Stoke*, Shropshire, between Newport and Whitchurch. *Stoke*, Shropshire, between Ludlow and Tenbury. *Stoke*, Somersetf. E. of Bridgewater. *Stoke*, Somersetf. near Wincaunton. *Stoke*, Somersetf. between Bath and Bradford. *Stoke*, Suffolk, on the Stour, opposite to Ipswich. *Stoke*, Suffolk, near Nayland. It has a church upon a hill, the tower of which is 120 feet high, and the steeple serves as a landmark to ships that pass the mouth of the Orwell, at 15 miles distance. *Stoke*, Suffolk, near Clare. *Stoke*, Surry, near Guilford. *Stoke*, Sussex, NW. of Chichester. *Stoke*, Warwickf. E. of Coventry. *Stoke*, Wilts, W. of Bradford. *Stoke*, Wilts, E. of Savernoke-Forest. *Stoke-Albany*, Northamp. in the precincts of Rockingham Forest. *Stoke-Archer*, or *Stoke-Orchard*, Glouces. in Bishop's Cleve parish. *Stoke Ash*, Suffolk, near Thwayt. *Stoke-Bardolph*, E. of Nottingham, by the Trent. *Stoke Bavern*, Northamp. between Towcester and Northampton. *Stoke-Bishops*, Glouces. terf. near Bristol. *Stoke-Bysbops*, Hants W. of Bishop's Waltham. *Stoke-Brian*, Heref. near the Sapys. *Stoke-Bridge*, Westmorl. S. of Penrith. *Stoke by-Walton*, Staffordf. SE. of Stone. *Stoke Canon*, Devonf. near Pinhoe. *Stoke Castle*, Shropshire, NW. of Ludlow. *Stoke Christ*, Hants, E. of Barton-Stoke. *Stoke-Church*, Devonshire, S. of Chard. *Stoke-Climsland*, Cornwall, 8 miles from Callington. *Stoke-Dalberon*, *Devon.* *Daberron*, Surry, between Cobham and Fetcham, near the river Mole. At Jefop's Well, here is a purging, mineral water. *Stoke-Dale*, Northamptonshire, near Oundle. *Stoke Damarel*, Devon. 2 miles N. of Plymouth, by a creek called Damarel. It lies along the harbour of Hamoaze, and contains the royal docks &c. to which it owes its population and extent. *Stoke, Dry*, Rutland, on the side of a hill, near the little river Eye, below Uppingham. *Stoke, Earl*, Wilts, W. of the Lavingtons. *Stoke-Edith*, NE. of Hereford. *Stoke Fleming*, Devonshire, on the coast, very near Dartmouth. *Stotheford*, Herefordshire, a hamlet to East Stoke, and almost opposite

o it, on the river Frome. *Stoke Gabriel*, Devonſ. near Bury-Pomeroy. *Stoke Gallard*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Stourminſter. *Stoke Gaylard*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles N. of Sherborn. *Stoke Gifford*, Glouceſ. W. of Frocklechurch, on the Frome. Its pariſh is 25 miles in compaſs. *Stoke, Great, Little*, and *Harris*, are hamlets of this pariſh. *Stoke-Gifford*, or *Rodney-Stoke*, Somerſetſ. between Wells and Axbridge. *Stoke Goldington*, Bucks, SW. of Olney. It has beautiful views, enlivened by the Ouſe, running through rich meadows, and the ſight of Olney church. *Stoke Golding*, or *Monſfield*, Leiceſterſhire, in Sinckley pariſh.

STOKEGOMER, a town of Somerſetſ. 8 miles NW. of Taunton, and 112 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday, but not diſuſed.

Stoke Green, Berkſhire, near Windſor. *Stoke Gregory*, Somerſetſ. N. of Curry-Mallet. *Stoke Gurcy*, Somerſetſ. N. of Stowey. *Stoke-Hall*, Cheſhire, near Stanley. *Stoke Hall*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak, near the lead mines. *Stoke Hall*, Eſſex, near Althorn. *Stoke Hamond*, Bucks, NE. of Winſlow. *Stoke-Hill*, NW. of Warwick. *Stoke-Lacy*, Heref. of Bromyard. *Stokeland*, Somerſ. between Shepton Mallet and Babington. *Stokeland*, Somerſetſ. near Stoke Gurcy. *Stokeland Marſh*, Somerſetſhire, between the river Pauret and the Briſtol Channel. *Stoke Liberty*, Eſſex, S. of Harwich, includes Thorp, Kirby, and Walton. *Stoke-Line*, Oxfordſhire, near Hardwick. *Stoke Lodge*, Glouceſterſhire, near Horſidel. *Stoke Mandeville*, Bucks, S. of Aylesbury. *Stoke Mary*, Somerſetſ. SE. of Taunton. *Stoken-Church*, Oxfordſ. NW. of Chipping-Wicomb. *Stokenham*, Devonſ. NE. of Salcomb-Haven, where the rocks form a bay. By it is a ſpacious river, which abounds with fiſh, ſeparated from the ſea by a ridge of gravel, called Long Sand. A well-frequented fair on Good Friday. *Stoke, North*, Hampſhire, near Thorney-Iſland. *Stoke, North*, Oxfordſ. S. of Wallingford. *Stoke, North*, Somerſetſ. between Lanſdown and Swinford Mills and Lock. *Stoke, North*, Suſſex, NE. of Arundel. *Stoken Tinead*, Devonſ. E. of Newton-Buſhel. *Stoke-Orchard*, Glouceſterſ. near Caln. *Stoke Pero*, Somerſ. S. of Porlock. *Stoke, or Stoke-Poges*, Bucks, 2 miles N. of Eaton. The church is a Saxon ſtructure, but the tower was built in the reign of Henry I. The church-yard was the ſcene of Mr. Gray's celebrated elegy. A little to the N. of it is *Stoke-Houſe*, the great hall of which is adorned with many fine ancient buſtos of the Roman emperors, brought from Rome. From the hall, there is an entrance into a noble park, with 7 great avenues, cut in the ſhape of a ſtar, from each of which there is a delightful proſpect. *Stoke Priors*, Worceſ. S. of Bromſgrove. *Stoke Rivers*, Devonſ. near Sherwell. *Stoke Row*, Oxfordſ. S. of North Stoke. *Stokerſton*, Leiceſ. near Hallaton. *Stokeſey*, Shropſ. near Onybury.

STOKES-BAY, a bay on the coaſt of Hampſhire, a little to the S. of Goſport.

Stokeſby, Norfolk, E. of Accle.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, conſiſting chiefly of one well built ſtreet, about half a mile long. It is ſeated in a fruitful tract, called Allertonſhire, watered by the river Wiſk, near the ſource of the Tees, among ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams, a few miles E. of Yarum, 36 N. of York, and 230 N. by W. of London. A very good market on Saturday, and a large fair for horned cattle, horſes, and linen, on the Saturday before Trinity Sunday.

Stoke, South, Lincolnſ. near Grantham. *Stoke, South*, Oxfordſ. on the Thames, S. of Wallingford, has 2 ſmall ſprings, the waters of which have the colour but not the taſte of milk. *Stoke, South*, Somerſetſhire, near Combhay. *Stoke, Stoney*, or *Truſter*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles from Bruton. *Stoke Talmage*, Oxfordſ. SW. of Tame. *Stoketon*, Wilts, between Saliſbury and Warminſter. *Stoke-under Hamden*, Somerſetſhire, near Odcombe. *Stoke-upon-Trent*, Staff. near Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Stoke-Wake*, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Wolland. *Stokewood*, Dorſetſhire, 3 miles SE. of Yateminſter. *Stokeley*, Durham, in Branſpeth pariſh.

STOLBERG, a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, capital of a county, about 20 miles long and 15 broad, to which it gives names. It has a handſome caſtle, the reſidence of the Count, and is ſeated in a valley, between two mountains, 37 miles E. of Halle, and 58 NW. of Leipſic. Alſo a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony, 8 miles SSW. of Chemnitz, and a town of Juliers, in Weſtphalia.

STOLHOVEN, a town of Baden, in Suabia, ſituated in a moraſs, near the Rhine, 16 miles NNE. of Straſburg.

STOLPEN, a town of Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony, 33 miles WNW. of Zittau.

STOLPEN, or STOLPE, a town of anterior Pomerania, 5 miles W. of Anclam; alſo a lake in the March of Prignitz, Upper Saxony; a town in the Ucker March

of Brandenburg, 38 miles NE. of Berlin, and a town of Ulterior Pomerania, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on a river of the ſame name, which here begins to be navigable to the Baltic, 8 miles ENE. of Coſslin, and 66 NW. of Dantzick. It contains 3 churches, and a Lutheran convent for ladies, and has a conſiderable trade.

STOLPEMUNDE, a town of Ulterior Pomerania, ſituated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the river Stolpe, 10 miles N. of Stolpe.

Stoneacre, Kent, near Othum. *Stonall, Upper* and *Lower*, Staffordſhire, near Shenſton. *Stonar*, Kent, oppoſite to Sandwich, near the Wantſum river, and about a mile to the right of Richbor Lough; like that, it might properly be termed a deſerted village. It was the *Lapis Tituli* of the Romans, and appears to have been very populous in the reign of William II. when it enjoyed ſome privileges. Some ſalt works have been lately erected here. *Stondon Maſſy*, Eſſex, 2 miles from Ongar, towards Kelvedon.

* STONE, a town of Staffordſhire, with commodious inns, ſeated on the river Trent, by which it communicates with all the great inland navigations, 7 miles N. of Stafford, and 140 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Stone, Bucks, NW. of Aylesbury. *Stone*, Glouceſ. 2 miles S. of Berkeley. *Stone*, Hants, near Redbridge. *Stone*, Kent; in Oxney Iſle, near the river Rother, 4 miles SE. of Tenterden. The ſea formerly came near it. *Stone*, Kent, 8W. of Feverſham. *Stone*, Kent, NE. of Dartford, at a little diſtance from it is *Stone Caſtle*, the erection of which is imputed to the family of Norwood. Its principal remaining part is a ſquare tower, wrapped in its own ruins. *Stone*, Kent, near Cranbrook. *Stone*, Somerſ. between Wellow and Penſford. *Stone*, Worceſterſhire, SE. of Kidderminſter. The N. door of the church has a Saxon arch and mouldings.

STONE, a ſmall iſland in the Frith of Forth, about 8 miles SE. of Dunfermline.

Stone Aſton, Somerſetſ. near the coal-pits, between Mendip and Midſummer-Norton. *Stone Bay*, Kent, between Ramſgate and the North Foreland. *Stone Bridge*, Middleſex, over the Brent, in the road from London to Harrow. *Stonebury*, Herts, in Hormead pariſh.

STONEBYRES. See CLYDE.

Stone Cliff, Kent, in Oxney Iſle, S. of Stone, on the Rother. *Stone-Dale*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Swale-Dale. *Stone End*, Kent, near Lyd, by the ſea. *Stone Ferry*, Yorkſ. over the Hull, N. of the town of Hull.

Stonehall, in Limerick, Munſter.

Stone-Hall, Eſſex, on the Roding, near Redbridge. *Stone Hall*, Northumberl. NW. of Beltingham. *Stoneham*, Suſſex, N. of Lewes. *Stoneham-Aſpal*, Suffolk, SW. of Debenham. *Stoneham Earl's*, Suffolk, SW. of Stoneham-Aſpol. *Stoneham, N.* and *S.* Hants, on the river Itchen, N. of Southampton. *Stoneham, Parva*, Suffolk, NW. of Stoneham-Aſpol.

STONEHAVEN, or STONEHIVE, a fiſhing-town of Kincardineſhire, with a good harbour ſecured by a ſtone pier. Near it is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Creagh, which is remarkable for the reſort of the birds called kittiwake, the young of which are eſteemed a great delicacy. To the S. of it, the rocks riſe to a conſiderable height. Here is a manufacture of canvas, and ſome trade in dried fiſh oil. This oil is obtained chiefly from the dogfiſh, great quantities of which are caught on this coaſt. Stonehaven is 14 miles S. by W. of Aberdeen.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable monument of antiquity, ſituated in Salisbury Plain. It has the river Avon and other ſtreams on the E. and a brook that runs into the Willy, on the W. which ſtream encompaſs it half round. It ſtands on the ſummit of a hill, which riſes with a very gentle aſcent. At the diſtance of about half a mile, it has a very ſtately and auguſt appearance, and advancing nearer, eſpecially up the avenue on the NE. ſide, where the remains of this wonderful ſtructure are moſt perfect, it fills the eye in an aſtoniſhing meaſure. It is encompaſſed with a circular ditch; after this is paſſed, there is a ſpace of exactly 108 feet to the work itſelf, which is alſo 108 feet in diameter. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtones of enormous ſize, placed upon one another in a circular form: many of them are really ſtupendous, and cannot fail of filling the beholder with ſurpriſe and admiration. The exterior circle, in its perfection, conſiſted of 60 ſtones, 30 uprights, and 30 impoſts, of which only 17 uprights are left ſtanding. About 8 feet from the inſide of this outer circle is another of 40 ſmaller ſtones, without impoſts, forming, as it were, a circular portico. Of theſe 19 are left, of which 11 only are ſtanding. Beſides this outer portico, which is 300 feet in circumference, there is an inner one, which originally compoſed two-thirds of an oval. On the inſide of this oval, there is a leſſer one of 10 ſtones

19 ſtones, of a pyramidical form; theſe are 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, 1 foot and a half thick, and about 8 feet high, riſing in height as they approach the upper end of the incloſure. The ſpace within it has been called the *Adytum*, or *Sanctum Sanctorum*, where it is ſuppoſed the prieſts entered, to offer their ſacrifices on the altar at the upper end. This altar is compoſed of a kind of blue, coarſe marble, 20 inches thick, 4 feet broad, and 16 feet in length. All the ſtones added together, with which this whole temple was built, make juſt 140. One ſtone at the upper end, which is fallen down and broken in half, meaſures, according to Dr. Hales, 25 feet in length, 7 in breadth, and at a medium, 3 and a half in thickneſs. The ſtones are ſuppoſed to have been brought from the Grey Weathers, upon Marlborough Downs, but the difficulty in bringing them hither, and eſpecially in laying them one upon another, is inconceivable, as no mechanical powers now known, are ſufficient to raiſe thoſe that lie acroſs, to their preſent extraordinary ſituation. Stonehenge is 2 miles W. of Ameſbury, and 6 NNW. of Saliſbury.

Stone-Hill, Kent, in Wilmington pariſh. *Stone-Holm*, Kent, in Dengy-Marſh. *Stonehouſe*, Glouceſ. 4 miles W. of Stroud. *Stonehouſe*, *E.* and *W.* Devonſ. near Plymouth. The latter is W. of the paſſage at Crimble ferry. From it there is a proſpect of St. Nicholas Iſland, and the towns of Plymouth, Saltaſh, and Milbrooke. Eaſt Stonehouſe, anciently called Hipeſton, is become a large, populous place, and has the fineſt barracks in the kingdom. *Stonelinch*, Suſſex, near Winchelſea.

STONELY, a town of Warwickſhire, ſituated on the N. bank of the Sow, near its confluence with the Avon, 4 miles S. of Coventry, and 88 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Stone-Place, Kent, near Stone, by Dartford. *Stoner*, Kent, by Sandwich-Haven. *Stoneraiſe*, Cumberl. in the pariſh of Weſtward. *Stoneſby*, Leic. E. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Stonesfield*, Oxfordſ. near Blenheim Houſe. In 1711, a Roman pavement was diſcovered here; and in 1779, on the ſame ſpot, a few feet under ground, the areas of ſeveral large apartments were found, with teſſellated pavements, and borders of the moſt beautiful patterns; and adjoining to theſe a brick hypocauſt with funnels, and a bath with leaden pipes in the ſides, covered with plaiſter painted red, arcades and pilaſters. The brick-work appeared freſh and ſound. *Stoneſtreet*, Kent, a Roman way, from the Hithes to Canterbury and Stutfall Caſtle. *Stone Street*, Surry, the old Roman cauſeway from Holmſdale to Suſſex Downs, through Dorking church yard. *Stone Wall* Suffolk, near Codenham. *Stoney-Fen*, Cambridgeſhire, near Wiſbeach.

Stoneyford, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Stoneyford*, in Meath, Leinſter.

Stoney-Morton, Worceſterſ. near Inkborough. *Stonihurſt*, Lancaſhire, near Whaley. *Stonland-Houſe*, Suſſex, near Buckhurſt. *Stonley*, Huntingdonſ. E. of Kimbolton. *Stonley*, Wiltſhire, S. of Clarendon Park. *Stoner*, Oxfordſhire, E. of Wallingford. *Stony-Stanton*, Leiceſ. SE. of Hinckley. *Stopeſley*, Bedfordſhire, in Luton pariſh. *Stopham*, Suſſex, E. of Petworth. *Store Point*, Devonſ. E. of Exmouth. *Storeton*, *Great* and *Little*, Cheſhire, between the Dee and Merſey.

STORMARIA, a principality of Holſtein, bounded on the N. by Holſtein Proper, and on the S. and W. by the duchies of Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is ſeparated by the Elbe. It is about 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Hamburgh is the capital.

STORNAWAY, a growing, flouriſhing town of Scotland, capital of the Iſle of Lewis, ſituated on the E. coaſt, with a harbour, ſafe, ſpacious, and eaſy of acceſs. The Stornaway fiſhermen are famous for the vaſt herds of porpoiſes, which they kill in the lochs, ſometimes by hundreds at a time; and their general induſtry and activity, particularly in their trade of fiſhing for herrings, for which, indeed, their ſituation is very happy. They alſo ſend great quantities of oil, ſeal ſkins, and other ſkins, annually, to different markets. Lat. 58. 24. N.

STORRINGTON, a ſmall town of Suſſex, near Parham. Market on Wedneſday.

Storr's, or *Storth's Hall*, Yorkſhire, near Almonbury.

STORTFORD. See BISHOP'S-STORTFORD.

Storthwood, Yorkſ. SW. of Pocklington. *Stotfield*, Durham, SW. of Hartlepool. *Stothy*, or *Stotby*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Horncaſtle. *Stotteſcomb*, Devonſ. near Axmouth. *Stotteſden*, Shropſhire, E. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Stotton*, Dorſetſ. in Upway pariſh. *Stoubes*, Northumberl. near the river Read, NW. of Otterburn. *Stoven*, Suffolk, between Haleſworth and Benacre.

STOUGHTON, a ſmall town in Suſ-

ſex, NE. of Racton. Market on Wedneſday, if not diſuſed.

Stoughton Grange, Leic. 3 miles SSE. of Leiceſter. *Stoughton, Great*, Huntingdonſ. S. of Kimbolton. *Stoughton-Green*, Huntingdonſhire, 3 miles from St. Neots. *Stoughton, Little*, Bedfordſhire, NW. of Buſhmead. *Stoughton-Moor*, Huntingdonſhire, S. of Great Stoughton. *Stoulton*, near Worceſter.

STOUR, a river which riſes in Somerſetſhire, from three ſources, the firſt near Wincaunton, the ſecond near Pen, and the third near More Park. The ſecond and third of theſe ſtreams, unite ſoon after their entering Dorſetſhire, in Gillingham Foreſt, where the Stour becomes a conſiderable river, and directs its courſe nearly towards the S. where it is joined by the ſtream from Wincauton, near Fiſehead. About 2 miles and a half below this junction, it receives the waters of the Lyddon; and about half a mile farther, it is joined by the Duliſh, flowing with a full ſtream to Sturminſter Newton. Here it directs its courſe to the SE. waſhing the town of Blandford, and receiving at Wimbourn Minſter the waters of the Allen. About 4 miles below its junction with the Allen, it leaves Dorſetſhire, and falls into the Engliſh Channel at Chriſt Church, in Hampſhire.

STOUR, a river which riſes in Shropſhire, and running through Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire, falls into the Severn at Stourport, above Hartlebury Caſtle. Its courſe is about 20 miles, and it has on it, in that ſpace, upwards of 30 ſlitting-mills, forges, corn-mills, &c.

Stour, a river in Worceſterſ. which runs into the Severn, near Redſtone Paſſage.

STOUR, a river conſiſting of two ſtreams, called the Greater and Smaller Stour, both which riſe in the Weald, or woody, ſouthern part of Kent, and run NE. the greater Stour through the city of Canterbury, and the leſſer through Elham; here they fall into one channel, called the Wantſom, but are again divided into 2 ſtreams, one of which running NW. falls into the German Ocean, near Reculver, and the other running SE. enters the Straits of Dover at Sandwich. This river is famous for trout.

STOUR, a river which forms almoſt the entire boundary between Eſſex and Suffolk, waters Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Maningtree; and, being joined by the Orwell from Ipſwich, forms the noble harbour of Harwich.

Stour, a river in Dorſetſhire, which runs into the Avon, near Canford Lawn.

Stour, a river which riſes in Eſſex, and, running through Hertfordſhire, falls into the Lea at Hawſham. *Stour*, or *Sour*, a river in Leiceſterſhire, which paſſes by Leiceſter, Loughborough, Mountſorrel, Quarndon, Barrow, &c. and falls into the Trent at Thrumpton, in Nottinghamſ. It has lately been made navigable from Loughborough to Leiceſter. *Stour*, a river which riſes in Oxfordſhire, and running through Warwickſhire, falls into the Avon below Stratford.

* STOURBRIDGE, a well-built town of Worceſterſhire, noted for its conſiderable glaſs and iron works, (here being about 10 glaſs-houſes, in which are made drinking glaſſes, bottles, &c.) and has alſo a manufactory of cloth, and eſpecially fine frieze. It is 22 miles N. of Worceſter, and 124 NW. of London.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, the name of a common field, extending between Cheſterton and Cambridge, near the little brook Sture, for about half a mile ſquare, is noted for its fair, which is kept annually on September 19th, and continues a fortnight. It is ſurpaſſed by few fairs in Great Britain, or even in Europe, for traffic, though of late it is much leſſened. The booths are placed in rows, like ſtreets, by the name of which they are called, as Cheapſide, &c. and are filled with all ſorts of trades. The Duddery, an area of 80 or 100 yards ſquare, reſembles Blackwell-Hall. Large commiſſions are negociated here, for all parts of England, in cheeſe, woollen goods, wool, leather, hops, upholſterers and ironmongers' ware, &c. &c. Sometimes 50 hackney coaches from London, ply morning and night, to and from Cambridge, as well as all the towns round, and the very barns and ſtables are turned into inns, for the accommodation of the poorer people. After the wholeſale buſineſs is over, the country gentry generally flock in, laying out their money in ſtage-plays, taverns, muſic-houſes, toys, puppet-ſhows, &c. and the whole concludes with a day for the ſale of horſes. This fair is under the juriſdiction of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Stourden, Glouceſterſ. in Winterbourn pariſh. *Stourmouth*, Kent, near the mouth of the Stour, 4 miles NW. of Sandwich. *Stourport*, Worceſ. 4 miles S. of Kidderminſter, where the navigable canal empties itſelf into the Severn. This canal was begun in 1768, and finiſhed in 1771, at the expence of 105,000l. A bridge, alſo, over the Severn, which coſt 5000l. was finiſhed here in 1775.

Stourprovoſt,

Sturprough, Dorſetſh. on the Stour, 4 miles SW. of Shaftſbury. *Stourton*, Warw. on the Stour, SE. of Brailer. *Stourton Candal*, ſee *Candal Stourton*. *Stourton*, Wilts, or *Stour Head*, near Kindon. Here is a ſeat, or villa, which, though not large, yet has an air of grandeur, and is well deſigned for pleaſure and convenience. From Alfred's Tower, a beautiful building in a triangular form, 156 feet high, and aſcended by 221 ſteps, in the pleaſure ground, there is one of the moſt ſtriking and beautiful proſpects in England. This tower is built on the ſpot where king Alfred erected his ſtandard, in the year 879, when he collected together his ſcattered friends, and defeated the Danes. The river Stour has its riſe near this village.

STOW-ON-THE-WOULD, (generally called in old records, STOW, ST. EDWARD) a town of Glouceſterſhire, ſeated on a hill, expoſed to the bleak winds, and deſtitute of both wood and water. It is 11 miles SSE. of Camden, 25 NE. of Glouceſter, and 77 W. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday. The fairs, on May 12th and October 24th, have long been famous for hops, cheeſe, and ſheep.

Stow, 2 miles NW. of Buckingham. Here are very magnificent gardens, adorned with temples, pavilions, obeliſks, &c. with a variety of ſtatues and buſts, ancient and modern, beſides the ſtatues of the 9 muſes, of the liberal arts and ſciences, and of the Saxon idols, that gave name to the days of the week, &c. *Stow*, Cornwall in the Briſtol Channel, below Hartland. *Stow*, Huntingdonſ. NE. of Kimbolton. *Stow*, Monmouthſ. *Stow*, Lincolnſ. 1 mile E. of Fokingham, noted for a very large fair, on a neighbouring hill, for all ſorts of goods, on October 10. *Stow*, between Lincoln and Gainſborough, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Sidneceſter. It was famous before Lincoln was a biſhop's ſee. The church, which is a very large fabrick, was founded by one of the biſhops of Dorcheſter, in Oxfordſhire, and rebuilt by the firſt biſhop of Lincoln. *Stow*, Linc. near Market-Deeping. *Stow*, Northampt. near Weekon-Beck, on the S. ſide of the county. *Stow*, Shropſ. W. of Brumpton-Brian. *Stow*, Staffordſh. NE. of Stafford. It is alſo called *Stow Nine Churches*. *Stow-Bardolph*, Norfolk, NE. of Downham. In the ſwamy grounds adjacent, there is great plenty of turf for firing. *Stow-Bedon*, Norfolk, between Watton and Harling. *Stowborough*, Dorſetſhire, on the Frome, a ſort of ſuburb to Wareham. *Stowell*, Glouceſ. on the Coln, near Northleach. *Stowell*, Somerſetſhire, near Milbourn-Port. *Stowell*, Somerſetſ. in Morlinch pariſh. *Stower, Eaſtower*, and *Weſtower*, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Shaftſbury, on oppoſite ſides of the Stour, and only parted by a bridge. *Stower-Pain*, Dorſetſhire, near Blandford.

STOWEY, NETHER, a town of Somerſetſhire, containing about 106 houſes. It had formerly a caſtle, of which no veſtiges now remain, except the ditch. It is 12 miles N. of Taunton, and 145 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Stowey, or *Stowley, Upper* and *Nether*, Somerſetſ. between Stoke-Gurcy and Stoke-Gomer. *Stowford*, Devonſhire, between the rivers Lid and Thruſhel, before they meet at Lifton. *Stoughton*, Surry, NW. of Guilford. *Stowick*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Henbury pariſh. *Stow-Langtoft*, Suffolk, near Ixworth. *Stow-Long*, Cambridgeſ. near the Granſdens, 10 miles from Cambridge. *Stow Maries*, Eſſex, N. of N. Fambridge.

STOW MARKET, a large town of Suffolk, containing a ſpacious, beautiful church, with a large ſteeple and lofty ſpire, 120 feet high, and ſeveral good inns. Its cherries are thought to be the fineſt in England. It has a large manufactory of tammies, and other Norwich ſtuffs; and is ſeated in the centre of the county, between the branches of the rivers Gipping and Orwell, 12 miles and a half NNW. of Ipſwich, and 75 NNE. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Stow Qui, Cambridgeſ. SW. of Newmarket. *Stowting*, Kent, 3 miles and a half SW. of Eltham, had formerly a market on Tueſday. *Stowton*, Worceſterſ. NW. of Perſhore. *Stoxfield*, Northumberl. on the Tyne, SW. of Prudo Caſtle.

* STRABANE, a populous town of Tyrone, in Ulſter, ſeated on the river Mourne, near Lough Foyle, 11 miles SSW. of Londonderry, and 101 NNW. of Dublin.

Stradbrook, Suffolk, 6 miles from Harleſton.

* STRADELLA, a town of Pavia, ſeated on the river Verſa, near the Po, 9 miles ESE. of Pavia. It is defended by a citadel, and is a paſſage of great importance.

STRADBALLY, a town of Queen's County, in Leinſter, 38 miles from Dublin.

Stradbally, in Waterford, Munſter. *Stradone*, in Cavan, Ulſter.

Stradſet, Norfolk, NE. of Downham. *Stradſhill*, Suffolk, near Great and Little Bradley.

STRELITZ, a town of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony, giving name to a branch of the houſe of Mecklenburg. It is ſituated in a marſhy diſtrict, 50 miles W. of Stettin. Adjoining to it is a new town, founded in 1733, and in which is a palace, where the duke reſides.

Strelly, NW. of Nottingham.

STRENGNAS, a town of Sweden, in Sundermania, with a celebrated gymnaſium, or ſeminary, founded in the year 1626, by Guſtavus Adolphus. It is ſeated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W. of Stockholm.

Strenixton, or *Strixxton*, Somerſetſ. W. of Stoke Gurcy. *Strenſhall*, Yorkſ. near Galtres-Foreſt. *Strenſhall*, Yorkſ. S. of Doncaſter. *Strenſham*, Worceſterſ. SW. of Perſhore, not far from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. It is noted as the birth-place of Mr. Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras. *Stretchley*, Devonſ. near the river Yalme, NW. of Modberry. *Strete*, Eſſex, on the Crouch, oppoſite Walfleet. *Streteſton*, Warw. in Monks Kirby manor. *Stretford*, Heref. E. of Pembridge. *Stretford*, Heref. near Kinnerſley. *Stretball*, Eſſex, NW. of Saffron Walden. *Stretham*, and its *Mere*, Cambridgeſ. SW. of Ely, at the conflux of the Cam and Quſe. *Stretham*, Surry, 3 miles N. of Croydon, with a noted mineral water, of a cathartic quality. *Stretham*, Suſſex, on the Adur, between Breeding and Henfield. *Stretlam*, Durham, near Marwood. *Stretley*, SE. of Bedford. *Stretley*, Berkſhire, by the Thames, S. of Moulsford. *Strettenton*, Suſſex, on the river Lavant, near Chicheſter. *Stretton*, Cheſh. NW. of Malpas. *Stretton*, Derb. SW. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Stretton*, Derbyſhire, on the Ikenild Street, 4 miles S. of Cheſterfield. *Stretton*, NW. of Hereford. *Stretton*, between Gainſborough and Lincoln. *Stretton*, Rutland. *Stretton*, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. *Stretton*, Staff. N. of Burton-on-Trent. *Stretton Alt*, Shropſ. NE. of Church-Stretton. *Stretton Baſkerville*, Warw. N. of Wolvey. *Stretton Chapel*, Cheſhire, 4 miles N. of Northwich. *Stretton, Church*, Shropſ. 13 miles S. of Shrewſbury. *Stretton-Grandham*, Heref. at the conflux of the Loddon and Frome, near Canon Frome. *Stretton, Little*, Shropſhire, S. of Church Stretton. *Strettons, Magna* and *Parva*, SE. of Leiceſter. *Stretton under the Foſſe*, Warwickſ. near Monks Kirby. *Stretton-upon-Dunſmore*, Warwickſhire, E. of Stoneley. *Stretton upon the Roman Foſſe Way*, Warwickſhire, SW. of Shipſton. *Strewood-Head*, Devonſ. near Ottery. *Strickland Hall*, Weſtmorland, W. of Appleby. *Strickland, Great* and *Little*, Weſtmorland, S. of Strickland Hall.

STRIMON, or EMBOLI, a river of Romania, which runs into the Gulf of Conteſſa, 6 miles S. of Emboli.

Strixton, Northamptonſhire, near Eaſton Mawduit. *Stroat*, or *Strode*, Glouceſ. in Tiddenham pariſh. *Strode*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Netherby. *Strogle Caſtle*, Monmouthſhire, 5 miles W. of Cheſtow.

Strokeſtown, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

STROMA, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Caithneſſhire, in Scotland, 3 miles NW. of Dungſbay Head, once uſed as a place of interment by the inhabitants of ſeveral of the neighbouring iſlands. In caverns of this iſland, entire uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead 60 years, or more, were formerly to be found.

STROMBERG, a town of Munſter; and a town in the palatinate of the Rhine.

STROMBOLO, or STRONGOLI, one of the Lipari Iſlands, anciently STRONGYLE, about 12 miles in circumference. It conſiſts of one large mountain, on which is a volcano, which riſes in a conical form, to the height of above 500 fathoms. On the eaſt ſide, it has three or four little craters ranged near each other, not at the ſummit, but on the declivity, nearly at two-thirds of its height. The common chimney is alſo on the declivity, although always in the centre of the whole baſe. It is inhabited, notwithſtanding its fires; but care is taken by its few inhabitants (who are repreſented as unſocial in their manners) to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. "I was aſſured," ſays M. De Luc, "by an Engliſhman, who, like me, had the curioſity to viſit theſe iſles, that the fine weather having invited him and his company to land at Strombolo, they aſcended a volcano, whoſe craters at that time threw out nothing; but that while they were attentively viewing them, unapprehenſive of any danger, they were ſuddenly ſaluted by ſuch a furious diſcharge, as to be obliged to retreat with precipitation, and not without one of the company being wounded by a piece of the ſcoria. Of all the volcanoes recorded in hiſtory, Strombolo ſeems to be the only one that burns without ceaſing. Etna and Veſuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the leaſt appearance of fire; but Strombolo is ever at work, and, for ages paſt, has been

of the Horſe Shoe inn, ſtood one of queen Eleanor's croſſes, which was pulled down in the civil wars. *Stratford, Old*, Warw. near Lapworth. *Stratford, St. Andrew's*, Suffolk, SW. of Saxmundham. *Stratford, St. Mary's*, a conſiderable thoroughfare trading village of Suffolk, near Dedham, with a ſhare in the woollen manufacture.

STRATFORD, STONY, a pretty large town of Buckinghamſhire, containing 2 pariſh churches. The houſes are, for the moſt part, built of ſtone. It has a manufactory of bone lace, and is ſeated on the river Ouſe, on the Roman highway, called Watling ſtreet, 6 miles NW. of Fenny-Stratford, and 52 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

* STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a town of Warwickſhire, ſeated on the river Avon, which is navigable up to the town by barges, and over which it has a handſome ſtone bridge, with 13 great and 6 ſmall arches, and a long cauſeway at the W. end of it, walled on both ſides. It is memorable as the birth-place of Shakeſpeare, who was buried here in 1616, and whoſe monument ſtands near the further-moſt corner of the church. It has a conſiderable trade in corn and malt, of which laſt it makes abundance, and is 8 miles SW. of Warwick, and 94 NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

STRATFORD, a town of Connecticut, ſituated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, (which is formed by the union of the Houſatonic and Naugatac, at Derby, which runs into Long Iſland Sound, 52 miles NE. of New York, and 12 SW. of Boſton.

Stratford Tony, Wilts, SW. of Sarum.

Stratford Water, near Buckingham.

STRATHAVON, a town, giving name to a fertile little tract of Lanerkſhire, 6 miles S. of Hamilton.

STRATHBOGIE, a town of Aberdeenſhire, 18 miles SW. of Banff, and 36 NW. of Aberdeen.

STRATHEARN, a fine vale of Perthſhire, in Scotland, ſcreened on the N. by the Grampian mountains, and on the S. by the Ochills. It contains a great number of villas. See EARN.

STRATHMORE, an extenſive valley of Incardineſhire, and one of the fineſt tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, and extends SW. almoſt as far as Benlomond, in Stirlingſhire.

Strathmore, a river of Sutherlandſhire, that falls into Loch Hope.

STRATHNAVER, a diſtrict of Sutherlandſhire, in Scotland, which compriſes the whole NE. part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

STRATHSPEY, an extenſive valley of Murrayſhire, giving name to a very ſtriking and popular ſpecies of Scotch muſic.

Strathy, a river on the N. coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, which runs into the North Sea, 3 miles SSE. of Strathy Head.

STRATTON, a town of Cornwall, chiefly noted for its orchards, gardens, garlic, and countryman's treacle. It is ſeated between 2 rivulets, which here unite and fall into the ſea, at a ſmall diſtance, 18 miles NW. of Launceſton, and 221 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Stratton, Bedfordſ. near Biggleſwade. *Stratton*, Dorſetſ. near Frampton, on the Roman road, N. of the river Frome. *Stratton*, Glouceſterſ. one mile from Cirenceſter. *Stratton*, Glouceſ. E. of Camden. *Stratton*, Norfolk, S. of Aleſham. *Stratton*, Staffordſ. near Wolverhampton. *Stratton, Audley*, Oxfordſ. N. of Biceſter. *Stratton, B.* and *W.* Hants, SW. of the Candovers. *Stratton, Margarets*, Wilts, near Swindon. *Stratton Mary* and *Mille*, Norfolk, SW. of the Saxlinghams. *Stratton-on-the-Foſſe*, Somerſetſ. near the coal pits, and Kilmerſdon. *Stratton Over*, Somerſetſ. on the Parret, near South Petherton. *Stratton Over*, Wilts, SW. of Highworth.

STRAUBING, a large town of Lower Bavaria, with broad ſtreets, and containing 2 churches, (one of which is collegiate) and 4 convents. It is defended by a caſtle, and is ſituated on the Danube, 22 miles SE. of Ratiſbon.

Stravert Peel, Northumberland, S. of Beltingham. *Strawberry-Hill*, Middl. near Twickenham, on the Thames, repreſents an ancient abbey, late the ſeat of Horace Walpole, Lord Orford. *Strawton*, Lincolnſ. S. of Grantham. *Stretchley*, Shropſ. SE. of Wellington. *Street*, Somerſetſ. E. of Glaſtonbury. *Street*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Glaſtonbury. *Street*, Somerſetſ. near Ford Abbey, Devonſhire. *Street*, Suſſex, SE. of Dichling. *Street*, Wiltſhire, near Devizes. *Streethey*, Staffordſhire, near Lichfield. *Streethorp*, Yorkſ. near Doncaſter. *Street Houſes* and *Street Lane*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds, ſo called from the Via Vicinatis paſſing through it, from the Watling Street Road to the Roman ſtation that was at Addle. *Stroglethorp*, Lincolnſhire, SE. of Beckingham.

STRELITZ, GREAT, a town, capital of a circle, of Oppeln, in Sileſia. It is 90 miles N. of Ratibor.

STRELITS,

fordſhire. *Studley*, Devonſhire, NW. of Tiverton. *Studley*, Oxfordſhire, NE. of Wood Eaton. *Studley*, Warwickſhire, on the Arrow, SE. of Ipſley. *Studley*, Wilts, near Calne. *Studley*, Yorkſhire, a mile from Rippon. *Stukeley*, *Great* and *Little*, Huntingdon, on the Ermine Street, NW. of Huntingdonſ. It was anciently called *Stivecle*, or *Stiff Clay*, from the nature of the ſoil. *Stukeley*, or *Stivicle*, Bucks, near Monks Riſborough. Its church was built about the reign of Henry II. The ſolidity of this building, with its circular arches, and zigzag ornaments, evidently mark its great antiquity. *Stukeſwold*, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Tatterſhall Chace.

STULINGEN, a town, capital of a landgraviate of Suabia, ſubject to the prince of Furſtenburg.

STULWISSENBURG, a ſtrong but decayed town of Lower Hungary, 24 miles SW. of Buda.

Sturby, Yorkſhire, near Flamborough. *Sturmer*, Eſſex, near Haverill, in Suffolk.

STURMINSTER, or STOURMINSTER-NEWTON, a mean town in Dorſetſhire, ſeated on the river Stour, 20 miles NNE. of Dorcheſter, and 111 W. by S. of London. A ſmall market on Thurſday.

Sturminſter Marſhal, on the Stour, 5 miles E. of Sturminſter. *Sturry*, Kent, by the river Stour, 2 miles NE. of Canterbury. *Sturſton*, Derbyſ. NE. of Aſhborn. *Sturſton*, Norfolk, 4 miles SW. of Watton. *Sturſton*, Suffolk, N. of Yaxley. *Sturtlow*, Huntingd. in Bugden pariſh. *Sturtmarſh*, Kent, in Sheppey Iſle. *Sturton*, Lancaſhire, N. of Garſtang. *Sturton*, Nottſ. SW. of Gainſborough. *Sturton*, or *Stourton*, Wilts. W. of Mere, at the ſource of the Stour. *Sturton* and *Sturton Caſtle*, Staffordſhire, on the river Stour. *Sturton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Otley. *Stourton*, Yorkſ. W. of Skipton. *Sturton*, *Great*, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Horncaſtle. *Stufall Caſtle*, Kent, in Limme pariſh.

STUTGARD, a city of Suabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. The ſtreets are narrow in the town, and the houſes generally of wood; but, there are fine houſes, and wide, ſtraight ſtreets, in one of the ſuburbs. Here are the duke's palace; an orphan houſe, with rich cabinets of curioſities, and handſome gardens; an academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, eſtabliſhed in 1701; and manufactures of ſtuffs, ſilk ſtockings, and ribbons. It is ſeated on the Naſenbach, near the river Neckar, 40 miles NW. of Ulm.

Stutteſbury, Northamptonſhire, NW. of Brackley. *Stutton*, Lincolnſh. NE. of Louth. *Stutton*, Suff. near Bramham.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and the palatinate of the Rhine, on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine and Alſace; on the S. by Swiſſerland, and the Tyroleſe; and on the E. by Bavaria. It comprehends the duchies of Wirtemberg, the margraviate of Baden, the principalities of Hoven Zollern, Oetringen, and Mindelheim; the biſhoprics of Augſburg, Conſtance, and Coire, with ſeveral abbeys and free towns. The duke of Wertemberg is director.

SUABRIA, AUSTRIAN, is compoſed of the ancient, hereditary eſtates of the houſe of Habſburg, and the remains which have fallen to Auſtria, ſince it has been elected to the empire. Theſe eſtates are compoſed of Burgau, Nellenburg, the prefectorate of Suabia, Hohenburg, the Ortenau, Briſgau, and ſome towns and convents.

SUANA. See SOANA.

SUANES, SUANI, or SUANETI, a poor and ſimple people of Aſia, who inhabit one of the four diviſions of the kingdom of Imeritia. They ſubſiſt by raiſing cattle, and by a little agriculture. Major Rennel ſuppoſes them to be the deſcendants of a people of the ſame name and country, who are mentioned by Strabo. They were, in his time, a formidable and numerous nation, governed by a king with a national council of 300 perſons. They are ſaid to have collected a conſiderable quantity of gold, by means of fleeces, which they ſunk in their torrents; a practice from which Strabo derives the fable of the Golden Fleece. It is reported, that this mode of collecting gold ſtill ſubſiſted, when the Turks were in poſſeſſion of Mingrelia, and that the product of a river, called the Zgenis ſkald, was farmed by certain Jews of Conſtantinople.

SUAQUEM, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Nubia, with a ſea-port of the ſame name, anciently called THEON SOTER. The iſland is ſituated in a bay, the entrance of which is narrow, and well ſecured from every wind, with five, ſix, and ſeven fathoms water. A Turkiſh baſhaw reſides here. Lat. 19. 20. N.

Stubbarton, Hampſhire, near Biſhop's Waltham.

SUBBIACO, a town in the Campagna di Roma, ſeated on the river Teverone, 30 miles E. of Rome.

SUBSTANTIVE, a noun which ſignifies

town in the dept. of the Indre, 9 miles S. of Chatillon.

SUCCADANA, a town of the iſland of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds. Lat. 1. 8. lon. 109. 30. E.

Suckholm, Nottſ. near Wirkſop. *Suckle-bridge*, Somerſ. *Suckley*, SW. of Worceſter. *Sudborn*, Suff. by Orford. *Sudborough*. Northamp. NW. of Thrapſton. *Sudbroke*. NE. of Lincoln. *Sudbroke*, Monm. near Caldicot. *Sudbroke*, Surry, 2 miles from Kingſton. *Sudbury*, Berkſ. near Windſor. *Sudbury*, Derbyſ. 6 miles from Uttoxeter. *Sudbury*, Devonſ. near Sidmouth. *Sidbury*, and its *Green*, Middleſex, at the foot of Harrow-Hill. *Sudbury*, Glouceſ. in Tiddenham pariſh.

* SUDBURY, an ancient town of Suffolk, containing 3 large, handſome churches. Its other buildings are pretty good, but the ſtreets are remarkably dirty in bad weather. It was one of the firſt ſeats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III. to teach the Engliſh the art of manufacturing their own wool. It became, in conſequence, very populous and opulent. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; however, many kinds of thin ſtuffs are ſtill made here, ſuch as ſays, perpetuanas, bunting for ſhips' colours, burial crapes, &c. The river was made navigable from this place to Maningtree many years ago. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Stour, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, and over which it has a handſome bridge leading into Eſſex, 14 miles SSE. of St. Edmondſbury, and 56 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Sudbury Tenements, Glouceſterſhire, in Wincheomb pariſh. *Sudrote Steel*, Yorkſ. near Hull. *Sudden*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles S. of Owre Moigne. *Suddington*, Glouceſterſhire, near Cirenceſter.

SUDERMANIA, or SUDERMAN LAND, a province of Sweden, S. of Upland and Weſtmanland, about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is the moſt populous and beſt cultivated part of Sweden, having alſo a fertile ſoil, with woods, paſtures, fine arable lands, lakes well ſtocked with fiſh, and mines of divers metals. Nicoping is the capital.

SUDEROE, one of the Ferro Iſlands, in the Northern Ocean, remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occaſioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the ſides. The danger at moſt times is great, eſpecially in ſtorms, when ſhips are irreſiſtibly drawn in; the rudder loſes its power, and the waves beat as high as the maſts, ſo that an eſcape is almoſt miraculous; yet, at the reflux, and in very ſtill weather, the inhabitants venture hither in boats, for the ſake of fiſhing.

Sudgrove, or *Southgrove*, Glouceſterſ. *Sudick*, Durham, N. of Monk-Wearmouth.

SUENBORG, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen, with manufactures of woollen and linen. Here is the beſt harbour in the iſland. It is 23 miles SSE. of Odenſee. Lat. 55. 9. N. lon. 10. 37. E.

Sudley, Glouceſterſhire, 1 miles S. of Winchcomb. *Sudmead*, near Glouceſter.

SUEZ, anciently BERENICE, a town of Egypt, ſeated at the N. end of the W. gulf of the Red ſea, called the Gulf of Suez, with a harbour. This gulf is ſeparated from the Mediterranean by an iſthmus, 120 miles over, which joins Aſia to Africa. The town is without water, which comes from the wells of Naba, (carried by Arabians) on the other ſide of the gulf, and without almoſt all the other neceſſaries of life. Fiſh is the only article of proviſions plentiful here. It is very much crowded with people, when the Turkiſh galleys arrive there. However, at other times, it is very thinly inhabited, and the harbour is too ſhallow to admit ſhips of great burden. The commerce of Suez with Cairo is carried on only by means of caravans, but ſeveral veſſels ſail annually between this port and Jidda. It is ſituated in a ſandy country, the ground around being all one bed of rock, ſlightly covered with ſand, (plants, trees, gardens, and fields being entirely unknown) 60 miles ESE. of Cairo. Lat. 30. 2. N. lon. 32. 45. E.

SUFFIELD, a town of Maſſachuſets, 8 miles S. of Springfield.

Suffield, Norf. NW. of North Walſham. *Suffield*, Yorkſhire, NW of Scarborough.

SUFFOLK, an Engliſh county, bounded on the W. by Cambridgeſhire, on the N. by Norfolk, on the S. by Eſſex, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It extends 58 miles from E. to W. and 28 from N. to S. It is divided into 22 hundreds, which contain 31 towns, 575 pariſhes, 1550 villages, about 34,042 houſes, and 206,000 inhabitants. The air is very clear and healthy, even near the ſea-coaſt. The ſoil is of various qualities, but the country in general level. That near the ſhore is ſandy and full of hearbs, yet abounds in rye, peaſe, turnips carrots,

rots, and hemp, with numerous flocks of ſheep. Copious beds of petrified ſhells, called ſhell-marl, which are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, have for many years been made uſe of for improving light ſand, and have liberally rewarded the agricultural labours in thoſe parts. High-Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is the inland part of the county, has a rich, deep clay and marl, that yields good paſture-grounds, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part which lies on the confines of Eſſex and Cambridgeſhire, affords alſo excellent paſture; and about Bury St. Edmunds, and to the N. and NW. it is fruitful in corn, except towards Newmarket. Its principal produce is butter and cheeſe; but as the latter is only ſupplementary to the former, it has gained, almoſt proverbially, the character of the worſt in England. Grain of all ſorts, beans, and hemp, are grown in this county, and a few hops not far from Sudbury. They have an excellent breed of draught horſes: the cows are in great repute for the quantity of milk they give (they are not of a large ſize, and univerſally without horns:) the farmers are ſkilful; and on the whole, this county, with reſpect to agriculture, is one of the moſt thriving in England. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Waveney, Little Ouſe, Lark, Deben, Blythe, Alde, and Orwell, in one part of it called the Gipping. Ipſwich is the principal town, but the aſſizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's.

SUFFOLK, a county of Maſſachuſets, a county of New York and a town of Virginia.

Sufton, E. of Hereford.

SUGARLOAF-HILL, GREAT and LITTLE, two high conical mountains, in Wicklow, Leinſter. They are ſituated near Bray, between Wicklow and Dublin, about 12 miles from each of theſe ports.

SUGELMESSA, or SIGELMESSA, a town of Morocco, capital of a diſtrict about 100 miles in length. It abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits; and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is 72 miles NNE. of Tafilet.

Sugnel, Great and *Little*, Staffordſ. NW. of Eccleſhall. *Sugwas*, near Hereford.

SUHLA, a town of Heaneburg, in Franconia, with manufactures of Steel, fuſtians, and ticks. It is ſituated on the river Haſel, 7 miles SE. of Smalkalden.

SUINOE, one af the Ferro or Farœr iſlands, in the N. Sea.

SUIPPE, a town in the dept. of the Marne, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, (which afterwards runs into the Aiſne) 12 miles N. of Chalons ſur Marne.

SUIR, a large river of Munſter, which riſes in Tipperary, is navigable for barges, from Clonmel to the ſea; and for veſſels of conſiderable burden, from Carrick on Suir. At Waterford it forms a deep and ſpacious harbour, and below that city it unites with the Nore, and paſſes on to the ſea, 8 miles below Waterford, forming a commodious haven, deep enough for the largeſt veſſels.

Sulbury, Bucks, E. of Winſlow. *Silby*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Naſeby. *Salford*, Northamptonſ. near Haddon. *Salgrave*, Northamptonſ. near Weedon, in a low, clayey ſoil; near it is Barrow Hill, on which is a tumulus, and from thence may be ſeen 9 counties, viz. Northampton, Warwick, Worceſter, Oxford, Glouceſter, Berks, Bucks, Bedford, and Hertfordſhire, and in very clear weather, part of Hampſhire and Wiltſhire. *Sulham*, Berkſhire, 4 miles W. of Reading. *Sulhamſted Abbots*, Berks, on the Kennet, oppoſite Ingleſield.

SULLANE, a river of Cork, in Munſter, which runs into the Lee, 15 miles W. of Cork.

Sullemacha, Hertfordſhire, near Elſtree.

SULLY, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, 7 miles ENE. of Autun; and a town in the dept. of Loiret, ſituated on the Loire, 21 miles SE. of Orleans.

SULMONA, anciently SULMO, the birth-place of the poet Ovid, a town of Abruzzo Citra, containing 11 churches, and 12 convents.

SULPHUR ISLAND, in the N. Pacific Ocean, about 5 miles long, in a NNE. and SSW. direction. A conſiderable part of it is conjectured to be ſulphur, both from its appearance to the eye, and the ſtrong ſulphuric ſmell which it emits. The ſurface exhibits various colours, and when ſeen from the WSW. it preſents an evident volcanic crater. It was diſcovered by Captain Gore, in 1797. Lat. 24. 48. N. lon. 141. 18. E.

SULTANIA, a town in Irac-Agemi, built in the 13th century, on the ruins of the ancient Tigranocerta. Many kings of Perſia made it their reſidence, and it was at one time one of the largeſt cities of Aſia. The ſtreets are now deſerted, and the inhabitants ſcarcely amount to 6000. It is 250 miles NNW. of Iſpahan.

Sulton, Suſſex, N. of Arundel Foreſt.

SULTSBACH, a town in the palatinate of Bavaria, ſubject to the duke of Newburg

lewburg Sultzbach. It is 10 miles NW. f Amberg. Alſo a town in the dept. of ie Upper Rhine, 6 miles SW. of Colmar.

SULTZBURG, a town of Baden Dourich, celebrated for its wine.

SUMATRA, an iſland of Aſia, the moſt eſtern of the Sunda Iſlands, about 720 iles in length, and 180 in its greateſt readth. On the SE. it is ſeparated from iva by the Straits of Sunda. Its genel direction is nearly NW. and SE. The quator divides it into almoſt equal parts, ie one extremity being in 5. 33. N. and ie other in 5. 50. S. lat. No account id been given of this iſland, by any Engſhman, till the year 1778, when Mr. harles Miller publiſhed an account of ie manners of a particular diſtrict, in the 8th volume of the Philoſophical Tranſtions. Theſe were the Bettas, a people ho live in the interior parts, called the aſſia country. They differ from all the her inhabitants in language, manners, id cuſtoms. They eat the priſoners hom they take in war, though only *in rrorem*, and not as common food, and ang up their ſkulls as trophies in their ouſes. From this country, the greateſt art of the caſſia that is ſent to Europe is rocured. It abounds alſo with the camhire trees, which conſtitute the common mber in uſe; and in theſe trees the camhire is found native, in a concrete form. t is remarkable, that in this ſtate it is ld to the Chineſe, at the price of 250l. r 300l. per cwt. but theſe dexterous arſts contrive to furniſh the Europeans with , at about a quarter of that price. In 783, Mr. Marſden, who had been ſecretry to the preſident and council of Fort arlborough, publiſhed a hiſtory of Sutra, with very copious particulars of ie iſland. He repreſents it as ſurpaſſed y few in the beautiful indulgencies of ature. A chain of high mountains, in me of which are volcanoes, run through eir whole extent; their altitude, though reat, is not ſufficient to occaſion their beig covered with ſnow during any part of ie year. Between theſe ridges are exnſive plains, conſiderably elevated above ie ſurface of the maritime lands. In eſe, the air is cool; and, from this adantage, they are eſteemed the moſt eligile portion of the country, are the beſt habited, and the moſt cleared from oods, which elſewhere, in general, roughout Sumatra, cover both hills and allies with an eternal ſhade. Here too re found many large lakes, that facilite much the communication between he different parts. The heat of the air is far from being ſo intenſe as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the torrid zone; and it is more temperate than many regions without the tropics, the thermometer, at the moſt ſultry hour, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. Mr. Marſden divides the inhabitants into Malays, Achaneſe, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; and he takes the latter as the ſtandard of deſcription, with reſpect to the perſons, manners, and cuſtoms of the inhabitants. They are rather below the middle ſtature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the moſt part ſlight, and particularly ſmall at the wriſts and ancles; and, upon the whole, they are accounted gracefully formed. Their hair is ſtrong, and of a ſhining black. The men are beardleſs; great pains being taken to render them ſo, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quick lime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that conſtitutes a copper or tawney colour. They are, in general, lighter than the Meſtees, or half-breed, of the reſt of India; thoſe of the wealthier claſs, who are not expoſed to the rays of the ſun, and particularly their women, approaching to a degree of fairneſs. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are obſerved to have the ſwelled neck, or goiter; but they attempt no remedy for it, as theſe wens are conſiſtent with the higheſt health. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans, conſiſt ſimply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occaſion. But little apparent courtſhip precedes their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it; the young people of each ſex being carefully kept aſunder, and the girls being ſeldom truſted from under the wing of their mothers. The opportunities which the young people have of ſeeing and converſing with each other, are at the public feſtivals. On theſe occaſions, the perſons who are unmarried meet together, and dance and ſing in company. The men, when determined in their regards, generally employ an old woman as their agent, by whom they make known their ſentiments, and ſend preſents to the female of their choice. The parents then interfere, and the preliminaries being ſettled, a feaſt takes place. At theſe feſtivals, a goat, a buffalo, or ſeveral, according to the rank of the parties, are killed to entertain, not only the relations and invited

vited guests, but all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, who chuse to repair to them. The greater the concourse, the more is the credit of the host, who is, generally on these occasions, the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can purchase, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare, that an instance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. The children are nursed but little, not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves. When cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceilings of the rooms. The Sumatrans are fond of the barbarous diversion of cock-fighting, taking great pains in rearing and feeding cocks, and never matching the same colours; but a grey against a pile, a yellow against a red, and the like. It rarely happens that both cocks survive the combat. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, numerous elephants of a superior size, rhinoceroses, bears monkeys, and even cats. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys, and even their domestic occupations, most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods, is almost incredible. Whole villages have been depopulated by them. Yet from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India Company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. Their traps, of which they can make variety, are very ingeniously contrived. Sometimes they are in the nature of strong cages, with falling doors, into which the beast is enticed by a goat or dog inclosed as a bait; sometimes they manage that a large timber shall fall in a grove, across his back; sometimes he is nooosed about the loins with strong rattans; sometimes he is led to ascend a plank, nearly balanced, which turning when he is past the centre, lets him fall upon sharp stakes prepared below. Instances have occurred of a tiger being caught by one of the former modes, which had many marks in his body of the partial success of this last expedient. The size and strength of the species which prevails on this island is prodigious. They are said to break, with a stroke of their fore paw, the leg of a horse or a buffalo; and the largest prey they kill is without difficulty dragged into the woods by them. This they usually perform on the second night, being supposed, on the first, to gratify themselves with sucking the blood only. Time is by this delay afforded to prepare for their destruction; and to the methods already enumerated, beside shooting them, may be added that of placing a vessel of water, strongly impregnated with arsenic, near the carcass. The tiger having satiated itself with the flesh, is prompted to assuage his thirst with the tempting liquor at hand, and perishes in the indulgence. Their chief subsistence is most probably the monkeys with which the woods abound. They are described as alluring them to their fate, by a fascinating power, similar to what has been supposed of the snake; and, says Mr. Marsden, "I am not incredulous enough to treat the idea with contempt, having myself observed that when an alligator or crocodile, in a river, comes under an overhanging bough of a tree, the monkeys, in a state of alarm and distraction, crowd to the extremity, and chattering and trembling, approach nearer and nearer to the amphibious monster that awaits to devour them as they drop, which their fright renders almost unavoidable." These alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, frequently destroying the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom, and which the perpetual evidence of the risk attending it, cannot deter them from. A superstitious idea of their sanctity, also, preserves them from molestation, although with a hook of sufficient strength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, civet cats, a small but numerous kind of horses, goats, hogs, which run wild in the mountains, deer, few hares, but plenty of other game, bullocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its shanks and feet like those of the deer. The sheep which have been hitherto carried to the island, decay and come to nothing. The bezoar-stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold; it is of a dark brown colour, smooth on the outside, and the coat being taken off, it appears still darker, with strings running underneath the coat; it will swim on the top of the water. If it be infused in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter; the virtues usually attributed to this stone are cleansing the stomach, creating an appetite, and sweetening the blood. Of birds they have a

greater variety than of beaſts. The coo-
w, or Sumatran pheaſant, is a bird of
incommon beauty. They have ſt rks of
rodigious ſize, parrots, dunghill fowls,
nd ducks, (the eggs of which are in
he greateſt plenty, and form a conſidera-
le article of commerce) the largeſt cocks
n the world, wood-pigeons, doves, and a
reat variety of ſmall birds different from
urs, and diſtinguiſhed by the beauty of
heir colours. Of their reptiles, they
ave ſerpents, lizards, flying-lizards, and
ameleons. The iſland ſwarms with in-
ects, and their varieties are no leſs extra-
rdinary than their numbers. The princi-
al ſeeds ſown are rice and millet. They
ave ſugar canes, beans, peas, radiſhes,
ams, potatoes, pumpkins, and ſeveral
inds of pot herbs unknown to Europe;
nd here are found moſt of the fruits to
e met in other parts of the E. Indies, in
he greateſt perfection. Indigo, Braſil-
ood, two ſpecies of the bread-fruit tree,
he beſt pepper in the E. Indies, except
hat of Cochin China, and which forms
he moſt important article of commerce
ere, 20 veſſels being annually loaded
with this ſpice; benjamin, coffee, and
otton, are likewiſe the produce of this
land. Here alſo is the cabbage tree and
ilk cotton tree; and the foreſt contains a
reat variety of valuable ſpecies of wood,
s ebony, pine, ſandal, eagle, or aloes,
eek, manchineel, iron-wood, the banyan-
ree, and the moſt precious balſams and
doriferous gums. Gold, ſilver, tin, iron,
opper, lead, agaric, ſapphires, ſulphur,
rſenic, and ſaltpetre, are alſo produced
t Sumatra. Bees' wax is a commodity
f great importance here; and they have
ikewiſe edible birds'-neſts. It is well
watered by a great number of rivers, in
which there is plenty of fiſh. The Eng-
iſh and Dutch have factories on this
land; the principal one of the former
eing Fort Marlborough, on the SW.
oaſt. Sumatra is divided into many
etty kingdoms. The original natives
f Sumatra are Pagans; but it is to be
bſerved, that when the Sumatrans, or
ny of the natives of the eaſtern iſlands,
arn to read the Arabic character, and
ubmit to circumciſion, they are ſaid to
ecome Malays; the term *Malay* being
nderſtood to mean *Muſſulman*.

SUMBI, a province of Angola, in Afri-
a, lying in about 11 deg. S. lat. and but
ittle known.

Sumbridge, Devonſhire, near Barnſta-
le. *Summerby*, Leiceſterſ. near Cold-
rton. *Summer Court*, Cornwall.

* SUMMER-HILL, a town of Meath,
in Leinſter, 20 miles from Dublin.

Summerley, Suſſex, S. of Burdham.
Summers, Bedf. E. of Luton. *Summer-
ton*, Oxf. on the Charwell, near Fritwell.
Summerton, Suffolk.

SUMNER, a county of N. Carolina.

SUNART, a diſtrict of Argyleſhire, re-
markable for numerous veins of lead,
which, however, are not very productive.

SUNART LOCH, an inlet of the ſea, in
Argyleſhire, which ſeparates the iſland of
Mull from the diſtrict of Morven.

Subbingin, Weſtmorl. S. of Croſby-
Ravenſworth, at the foot of Beacon Hill.
At a little diſtance is Sunbiggin Tarn, or
Lake, which abounds with eels, and in
which are bred vaſt quantities of a red
trout, like char. The adjoining moors
abound with grouſe and moor-game.
Sunbrick, Lancaſhire, W. of Ken Sands.
Sunbury, Middleſex, on the Thames, be-
tween Hampton Court and Shepperton.

SUNBURY, a town of Georgia, in N.
America, with a ſafe and commodious
harbour, 25 miles SSW. of Savannah.
Several ſmall iſlands intervening, partly
obſtruct a direct view of the ocean, and
interlocking with each other, render the
paſſage to ſea winding, but not difficult.
It is a pleaſant, healthy town, and is the
reſort of the planters from the adjacent
places of Midway and Newport, during
the ſickly months. Alſo a town of Penn-
ſylvania, 92 miles NW. of Philadel-
phia.

SUNDA ISLANDS, in the Indian Ocean,
near the Straits of Sunda. The chief of
them are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

SUNDA, STRAITS OF, a ſtrait or paſ-
age in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, between
the iſlands of Sumatra and Java.

SUNDAL, a town of Drontheim, in
Norway, ſituated on the Driva, 66 miles
SSW. of Drontheim.

SUNDERBUNDS, a tract of country in
Hindooſtan, conſiſting of that part of the
Delta of the Ganges, in the S. part of
Bengal, which borders on the ſea. It is
compoſed of a labyrinth of rivers and
creeks, all of which are ſalt, except thoſe
that immediately communicate with the
principal arm of the Ganges. In extent
it is about equal to the principality of
Wales. "It is ſo completely enveloped
in woods, and infeſted with tigers," ſays
Major Rennell, "that if any attempts
have ever been made to clear it (as is re-
ported) they have hitherto miſcarried."
Here ſalt, in quantities equal to the
whole conſumption of Bengal and its de-

pendencies, is made and tranſported with equal facility; and here alſo is found an almoſt inexhauſtible ſtore of timber for boat-building. The diſtance to which the Ganges expands its various branches, at its junction with the ſea, is about 200 miles.

SUNDERBURG, a ſea-port of the Iſle of Alſen, in Denmark. It is ſeated on a ſtrait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 miles E of Flendſburg.

SUNDEROO, a ſmall iſland and ſea-port of Hindooſtan, on the Concan coaſt, about 36 miles NNW. of Goa. It was reduced by Commodore James, in 1756.

SUNDERLAND, a large, populous, thriving, and well built ſea-port town in the county of Durham, containing a handſome church, a large and elegant chapel of eaſe, a neat and large chapel for the Methodiſts, five Diſſenters' meeting-houſes, an hoſpital for old ſeamen or their widows, another for eight poor women, a diſpenſary, and other public buildings. Its inhabitants are eſtimated at 30,000. Coal is the ſtaple commodity, of which about 280,000 chaldrons, Newcaſtle meaſure, are exported annually. This coal is brought down the Wear, from numerous pits near its banks. In one year, (1791) not leſs than 4905 veſſels cleared coaſtways, and 703 overſea; in all 5608. This town, together with that of Biſhop Wearmouth, bordering on its weſtern extremity, and to which it is immediately attached, comprehend a ſpace of about a mile and a half in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The main ſtreet, and particularly the central part of it, riſing in a conſiderable aſcent, which connects the two towns, is ſpacious and tolerably handſome, but moſt of the other ſtreets, which branch off from it, are narrow and dirty. Glaſs bottles and ſalt are manufactured here, and there is an exportation of lime, grindſtones, coperas, pottery-ware, and other articles. For a long time the navigation of this port was conſiderably impeded, from the want of a ſufficient depth of water, to admit ſhips of any conſiderable burden to put to ſea with their whole lading; to remedy which, ſuch veſſels were obliged to take part of their cargo in the open road; by which the keel-men, who bring down the coals, were often expoſed, in ſudden ſtorms, to danger, by venturing out to ſea with the remainder of their lading; to obviate which inconvenience, and the danger to which the veſſels are there often expoſed, many of the largeſt ſhips belonging to this port were obliged to take in their lading at Shields. But this inconvenience is now very much remedied, by recent improvements in the harbour, and particularly the addition of a north pier, by which the ebbing tide gains greater force to ſcour the ſand which forms a bar at the entrance of the harbour; the tide now flows 16 feet, and admits veſſels of 300 and 400 tons burden. A bridge has been lately erected acroſs the river Wear, thought to be the greateſt curioſity of its kind in the world. It is not leſs remarkable for its prodigious height and extreme ſpan, than for the peculiarity of its conſtruction, being formed of ſmall ſegments of caſt iron, joined in ſuch a manner as to form a complete arch, the ſpan of which is 236 feet, and will admit of veſſels ſailing under it of 400 tons burden, by only ſtriking their top-gallant maſts. The ſeamen of this port are reckoned among the colliers, the beſt in the kingdom. Sunderland is a member of Newcaſtle, and is ſituated on the S. ſide of the river Wear, (by which, at high water, it is almoſt ſurrounded) 18 miles NE. of Durham, and 204 N. by W. of London.

SUNDERLAND, a town of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Connecticut, oppoſite Deerfield, and 69 miles W. of Boſton.

Sunderland, Cumberl. 4 miles NE. of Cockermouth. *Sunderland*, Durham, by Branſpeth Caſtle. *Sunderland*, Northumberland, by the ſea, N. of Dunſtaburgh Caſtle. *Sunderland, High*, Yorkſ. near Halifax. *Sunderland Point*, Lancaſhire, on the coaſt, SW. of Lancaſter. *Sunderland Wick*, Yorkſ. near Great and Little Driffield.

SUNDGAW, formerly a diſtrict of Germany, on the left ſide of the Rhine, but now forming the ſouthern part of the dept. of Lower Rhine.

SUNDI, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of ſeveral metals. The capital is of the ſame name. Lat. 4. 50. S lon. 17. 55. E.

Sundon, Upper and *Lower*, Bedfordſ. SW. of Stretley. *Sundridge*, Kent, 2 miles and a half NE. of Weſtram. *Sundridge*, Kent, in Bromley pariſh.

SUNDSWALL, a ſea-port of Medelpadia, Sweden. Lat. 62. 47. N. lon. 17. 5. E.

Sungar, Warw. S. of Claverdon. *Sunger*, Wilts, near Clarendon. *Sunk Iſland*, Yorkſ. in the Humber, about two miles long, and one and a half broad. It is about

about 10 miles NW. of Spurn Head, and 14 SE. of Hull. *Sunning*, Berks, on the Thames, 2 miles NE. of Reading. At the E. end of the church, Leland ſays, there ſtood a chapel, formerly much reſorted to in pilgrimage, for the cure of madneſs. According to the ſame author, 9 biſhops ſat here, till Hermanus, the laſt of them, tranſlated the ſee to Sarum. *Sunning-Eye*, Oxf. near Sunning. *Sunning-Hill*, Berks, in Windſor Foreſt, near Bagshot: its medicinal wells are efficacious in paralytic caſes. *Sunning-Well*, Berks, 1E. of Oxford and Baſil's Leigh.

SUPERIOR, ſo called from its magnitude, the largeſt lake of North America, and ſuppoſed to be the largeſt body of freſh water on the globe. It may be juſtly termed the Caſpian Sea of America, being, according to the French charts, not leſs than 1500 miles in circumference. There are many iſlands in this lake, two of them are very large, eſpecially Iſle Royale, which is computed to be 100 miles long, and in ſome places 40 broad. The ſurrounding coaſt is rocky and uneven. Upwards of 30 rivers enter this lake, ſome of which are of conſiderable ſize. It abounds with fiſh, particularly trout and ſturgeon; the former generally weighing from 12 to 50 pounds. Storms affect this lake as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean. It diſcharges its waters from the SE. corner, through the Straits of St. Marie, into Lake Huron.

SUPINO, a town of Moliſo, in Naples.

SUR. See SOUR.

SURAT, a ſea-port of Hindooſtan, encompaſſed on the land ſide with two brick walls, which divide it into the Inner and the Outer Town. Within the inner walls ſtand the citadel, on the ſhore of the river, divided by trenches from the town. The Europeans reſiding here, eſtimate the population of the city at a million of inhabitants, but M. Niebuhr thinks this calculation above the truth by, at leaſt, two thirds. The larger houſes are flat roofed here, as through the reſt of the Eaſt, with courts before them, but the houſes of the common people are moſtly high-roofed. Its trade is very conſiderable, it being the great ſtore-houſe of the moſt precious productions of India; and in the city are as many different profeſſions of religion as in Amſterdam; for there are Mahometans of ſeveral ſects, and many ſorts of Gentoos. Mr. Niebuhr ſays, that the Mahometans at Surat are not, by far, ſo ſtrict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkiſh countries, nor are the diſtinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reſide here, ſtrictly obſerved. "Theſe Hindoos," he continues, "are a ſet of induſtrious, ſober people, and of ſuch ſurpriſing honeſty, that no Europeans have ever had cauſe to repent the intruſting, even their whole fortune, to the Banians, who being born to trade, are employed here as brokers, as the Jews are in Turkey. The Hindoo women aſſiſt their huſbands in earning their bread, and keep themſelves ſo clean, that the European women, who come to India, are obliged to follow their example, or run the riſk of loſing their huſband's affections. When a child is born, a Bramin is to declare, by aſtrological rules, whether the child is come into the world in a lucky hour or not. This done, he hangs a thin ſtring over the ſhoulder of a boy, who wears this diſtinctive mark of his nation all his life time. The Bramins fix the time for the celebration of weddings; and alſo order and announce the holydays. Every Banian is obliged, every morning, after waſhing and bathing himſelf, to have a kind of ſeal impreſſed on his forehead by a Bramin; though this is the office of inferior Bramins only. I ſaw, one morning, a great number of them ſit on the river ſide, under the caſtle, where a number of girls and women reſorted to bathe, and to ſay their morning prayers. Every one of them gave the clean clothes, which they intended to wear for that day to one of theſe prieſts, and then went into the river. They afterward exchange their wet clothes for the dry ones, publicly on ſhore, but with ſuch a dexterity, that the moſt curious obſerver could ſee nothing inconſiſtent with decency. The Bramin, afterward, dipped his thumb into ſome red colour, and impreſſed it on the forehead of the women, who reciprocally marked the prieſt again, though ſlightly, leſt his face ſhould be daubed all over, by the great number of markers. Laſtly, the perſon that is ſigned, and in this manner conſecrated for the day, keeps the colour-box in one hand, ſays a ſhort prayer, gives the Bramin one or two handfuls of rice, and then, with the wet clothes in the other hand, returns home."—Beſides the Mahometans and Gentoos, there are Jews and Chriſtians of various denominations, at Surat. Perſons of diſtinction, both here and through the reſt of India, ſpeak and write the Perſian language, which has been received at the courts, and the knowledge of which is very uſeful for buſineſs. In trade, however, a corrupt Portugueſe is uſed; and this is in India,

what the Lingua Franca is in the Levant. The ſurrounding country is fertile, except towards the ſea, which is ſandy and barren. Here is a fine garden, the property of the Dutch Eaſt India Company, the aſpect of which is rich and charming. Before the Engliſh Eaſt India Company obtained poſſeſſion of Bombay, the preſidency of their affairs on the coaſt of Malabar was held at Surat; and they had a factory eſtabliſhed there. Even after the preſidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was ſtyled his admiral, and who received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupees, ariſing from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer towards the merchants, induced the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which diſpoſſeſſed the admiral of the caſtle; and, ſoon after, the poſſeſſion of this caſtle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the poſt of admiral, and were conſtituted receivers of the tanka, ſo that the Engliſh are, at preſent, the actual ſovereigns of Surat, and engroſs nearly the whole trade of the city. They keep the nabob of Surat in a ſtate of abſolute dependence, allowing him only an income on which he may live ſuitably to his dignity. The Mahrattas, however, enjoy a third part of the amount of the cuſtoms; and one of their officers conſtantly attends here to receive this tribute. The Indians are, in part, content with their new maſters, and the merchants are no longer in danger from the avaricious extortions of the nabobs, yet they complain of the ſelfiſh ſpirit of their new maſters. It is ſituated in a large plain, on the S. bank of the Tapty, about twenty miles from its mouth, on the confines of Guzerat, and 177 N. of Bombay. Lat. 21. 10. N. lon. 72. 48. E.

Surbiton, Surry, near Kingſton, in the road to Epſom. *Surfleet*, Eſſex, at the mouth of the Cola, NW. of Gunfleet. *Surfleet*, Lincolnſhire, on Boſton Dike, near the Waſh.

Surgowny, in Armagh, Ulſter.

SURGUT, a town of Tobolſk, in Siberia, 284 miles NNE. of Tobolſk.

Suridlington, Lincolnſhire, SW. of Market-Raſin.

SURINAM, a country of S. America, in Guiana, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by the river Marawina, on the S. by a country of Indians, and on the W. by the river Corentyn. It is about 150 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and abounds in fruits, fiſh, game, and ſingular animals of different kinds. The ſoil is, in general, extremely fertile, particularly in thoſe parts which are cultivated by European induſtry, producing ſugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, cocoa, gums, wood for dying, &c. The woods are full of monkeys, and there are likewiſe tigers, with parrots, ſcorpions, ſerpents of an amazing ſize, and a great variety of inſects. The rivers abound with alligators, and in Surinam is found that wonderful fiſh, the torpedo. Beſides this, which gives name to the colony, the other principal rivers are, the Corentyn, the Copename, the Seramica, and the Marawina; of theſe, the Surinam only is navigable; the reſt, though very long and broad, are ſo ſhallow, and ſo extremely crowded with rocks and ſmall iſlands, that they are of little conſequence to Europeans; nor are their banks inhabited, except by the Indians, or natives of the country. Into all theſe rivers are diſcharged a number of very large creeks, or rivulets, the banks of which are inhabited by Europeans, and cultivated with various plantations, which exhibit the moſt delightful proſpects imaginable to thoſe who travel by water, the univerſal mode of journeying in this country, as the ſoil is, in general, ill adapted for the conſtruction of roads, and in ſome places the woods are abſolutely impenetrable. The whites, or Europeans, in Surinam, who reſide principally in Paramaribo, the chief town, are computed at about 5000, including the garriſon and the negroes, at about 75,000. In 1674, this ſettlement, which had been partly planted by the Engliſh, was ceded to the Dutch by King Charles II. in exchange for the province of New York. Lat. 4. 45. to 6. N. lon. 53. 40. to 56. 25. Weſt.

SURINAM, a river of S. America, which riſes in the government of Terra Firma, and after a winding courſe of about 150 miles, from S. to N. falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 6 25. N. and lon. 55. 40. W. This river is navigable for large veſſels more than 90 miles up the country.

SURINGIA, or SUISJU, a ſea-port of Niphon, in Japan, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle, where the emperors formerly reſided. It is 178 miles SSE. of Meaco.

Surlby, Nottinghamſhire, N. of Blythe. *Surlingham, St. Mary's* and *St. Saviour's*, SE.

SE. of Norwich. *Surrendon*, Kent, NW. of Aſhford.

SURRY, a county of England, bounded on the N by Middleſex and a point of Buckinghamſhire, on the E. by Kent, on the S. by Suſſex, and on the W. by Hampſhire and Berks. Its greateſt length is about 39 miles, and its breadth 26. It is divided into 13 hundreds, which contain 11 market towns (including Southwark) 140 pariſhes, 650 villages and hamlets, and about 85,000 houſes. It is a healthy, pleaſant county, and the value of eſtates in it has advanced, of late years, beyond any other part of England. The ſoil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarſe cloth with a fine border: for the edge of the county on all ſides has a rich ſoil, extremely fruitful in corn and graſs, particularly in Holmeſdale, and on the N. and W. parts toward the Thames; but it is far otherwiſe in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of ſandy ground and barren heath, and in ſome places are long ridges of hills, with warrens of rabbits, and parks for deer. However, we meet here and there with ſome pleaſant ſpots interſperſed in the middle of Surry, and it is not to be doubted that a great deal of the waſte ground might, by proper management, be greatly improved. This county produces corn, box wood, walnuts, hops, and fuller's earth; and near Darking grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleaſant wine is made, little inferior to French claret. The manufactures in ſtarch, tobacco, gunpowder, paper, vinegar, calico printing, wax bleaching, &c. are conſiderable. The principal rivers, beſide the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N.) are the Mole, Wey, Wandle, and Loddon. The Lent aſſizes are held at Kingſton, and the ſummer aſſizes at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

SURRY, a county of Virginia, and a town of New Hampſhire.

SURSEE, a town of Lucerne, in Switzerland, ſeated on the Lake of Sempach, 8 miles NW. of Lucerne.

SUS, a river of Africa, which riſes from Mount Atlas, in Morocco, and runs into the Atlantic, near Santa Cruz. It gives name to the province, which it bounds on the ſouth.

SUS, SOUS, or SUEZ, a diſtrict of Morocco, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Mount Atlas, on the E. by Darah, and on the S. by Nun. It is a flat country, moſt of which produces corn, ſugar-canes, dates, indigo, alum, calamine, and red copper; and alſo abounds with cattle and camels. In the mountainous part the inhabitants are entirely free, and are governed by their own ſcheiks. The principal towns are Tarudant, Aguadir, Toma, Teceut, and Meſſa.

SUSA, anciently SEGUSIUM, an ancient and ſtrong town of Piedmont, capital of the marquiſate of Suſa. Here is a rich convent, called the Abbey of St. Juſt, and a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar. It has been called the key of Italy, becauſe it is the principal paſſage out of France into Italy. It is at preſent ſmall and poor, and is ſeated on the river Dora Riparia, in a valley to which it gives name, 25 miles WNW. of Turin.

SUSA, SUSTER, or SCHOUSTER, a town of Chuſiſtan, in Perſia, with ſome manufactures of ſilk ſtuffs and rich cloth. It is 150 miles W. of Iſpahan, and is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ancient Suſa, where the kings of Perſia had a magnificent palace for their winter reſidence; alſo a town of Choraſan, in Perſia, 60 miles NNW. of Herat.

SUSA. See SOUSE.

SUSDAL, a town of Volodomir, in Ruſſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is built of wood, as are moſt towns in theſe parts, and is 90 miles NE. of Moſcow.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a river of N. America, which riſes in two branches, the eaſternmoſt in the Mohawks' country, New York; and the weſternmoſt in the N. part of Pennſylvania. Theſe branches unite at Sunbury; after which it runs in a SE. direction, paſſes by Harriſburg, croſſes the Blue Mountains, enters Maryland, and being joined by ſeveral other rivers, forms the Cheſapeak.

SUSSEX, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Surry, on the NE. and E. by Kent, on the S. by the Engliſh Channel, and on the W. by Hampſhire. It is about 75 miles in length, and 20 in its mean breadth. It is divided into 6 rapes, and theſe are ſubdivided into 61 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 20 market-towns, 312 pariſhes, and 1060 villages. The air of this county is very various: along the ſea-ſhore it is thought agueiſh; but it has a much greater effect on ſtrangers than on the natives, who are generally very healthful. In the Weald, which is a rich deep ſoil, it is apt to be foggy, yet not unwholeſome; but upon the Downs the air is extremely ſweet and healthy. The ſoil is likewiſe various; that of the Downs, and thence to the ſea,

is very fertile, both in corn and graſs, the latter feeding large flocks of ſheep, whoſe wool is remarkably fine. The middle of the county abounds with meadows and rich arable ground, and the N. ſide is ſhaded with extenſive woods, that uſed to ſupply fuel for the iron works when they were in a flouriſhing ſtate. This plentiful county, therefore, ſupplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glaſs, fiſh, and fowl. It is particularly famous for its wheaters, a ſmall bird, of the ſize of a lark, not much inferior to an ortolane, which is taken on the SE. Downs in the following manner: a turf is cut up, about a foot long, and half a foot broad; in the cavity is placed a ſnare of horſe-hair, and the turf turned with the graſs downward to cover the greateſt part of the hole. Theſe birds are naturally ſo timorous, that the ſhadow of a cloud, or any thing that moves on the ground, makes them fly into theſe little pits for ſhelter, where they are taken. With reſpect to manufactures, Suſſex is not diſtinguiſhed for any but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles and coarſe cloths at Chicheſter. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouſe, Rother, Rye, and Cockmere. Chicheſter is the capital.

SUSSEX, a town of New Jerſey, and a county of Virginia.

Suſted, Norf. SW. of Cromer.

SUSTEREN, a town of Juliers.

Suſton, E. of Hereford. *Sutcomb*, Devonſ. *Sutham*, Berks, between Theal and Pangbourn. *Suthbury Hill*, Wilts, between Everley Warren and Luggerſhall. It is the higheſt in the county, and has the traces of a vaſt fortification, ſuppoſed to have been Daniſh.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and W. by the North Sea, on the E. by Caithneſſhire and the German Ocean, and on the S. and SW. by the Frith of Dornoch and Roſsſhire. Its greateſt extent from E. to W. is about 46 miles, and from N. to S. ſomewhat more. It is uſually divided into Strathnavern and Sutherland Proper, the former comprehending the northern, the latter the ſouthern part. Some parts of this county, ſtill called foreſts, were anciently covered with wood, but are now trackleſs deſerts, deſtitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In theſe parts there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but to the SE. along the Frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. Dornoch is the county town.

SUTHERLAND POINT, the S. point of entrance into Botany Bay, ſo called from *Forby Sutherland*, one of Captain Cook's ſeamen, who was buried there, in 1770.

SUTRI, a town in the Patrimonio, ſeated on the river Puzzulo, 22 miles NW. of Rome.

Sutterby, Linc. SW. of Alford. *Sutterleigh*, Devonſ. near Chumleigh. *Sutton*, Bedfordſ. near Potton. *Sutton*, near Buckingham. *Sutton*, Camb. SW. of Ely. *Sutton*, Cheſhire, near Frodſham. *Sutton*, Cheſh. on the Bollin, near Macclesfield. *Sutton*, Cheſhire, near Traffordbridge. *Sutton*, Cheſhire, near Elton, has a mill on the Wheelock. *Sutton*, Dorſetſ. N. of Weymouth. *Sutton*, Eſſex, in Hornchurch manor. *Sutton*, Eſſex, near Stapleford Towney. *Sutton*, Hants, SE. of Burton Stacey. *Sutton*, Hants, SE. of Alresford. *Sutton*, Hampſhire, SE. of Burton Stacey. *Sutton*, Hants, S. of Odiham. *Sutton*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Sutton*, Kent, 5 miles NE. of Dover. *Sutton*, Kent, by the Darent, 2 miles SE. of Dartford. *Sutton*, Lanc. in Preſcot pariſh. *Sutton*, Leiceſ. near the Soare, SW. of Croſby. *Sutton*, Linc. by the ſea, SW. of Saltfleetby. *Sutton*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Holbeach. *Sutton*, Lincolnſ. near Beckingham. *Sutton*, Norf. near Hickling. *Sutton*, Northamp. by the Nen, W. of Peterborough. *Sutton*, or *Sutton-in-Aſhfield*, Nottinghamſ. near Mansfield.

SUTTON, a town of Nottinghamſhire, on the Trent, near Grieſthorp, with a market on Monday.

SUTTON, a town of Maſſachuſetts, 38 miles SW. of Boſton.

Sutton, Nottinghamſ. near Grandby. *Sutton*, Shropſhire, E. of Broſely. *Sutton*, Shropſhire, near Bromwich Park. *Sutton*, S. of Shrewſbury. *Sutton*, Staffordſh. between Forton and Norbury. *Sutton*, Staffordſ. in Aldridge pariſh. *Sutton*, Suffolk, on the Stour, SE. of Eaſt Bergholt. *Sutton*, Suffolk, SE. of Woodbridge. *Sutton*, Surry, near Carſhalton, in the road from London to Epſom. *Sutton*, Suſſex, near Seaford. *Sutton*, Wilts, NE. of Chippenham. *Sutton*, Yorkſ. on the Derwent, oppoſite to New Malton. *Sutton*, Yorkſ. 4 miles NE. of Hull. *Sutton*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, in Galtres Foreſt. *Sutton*, Yorkſ. between Boroughbridge and Bedal. *Sutton-Barne*, Kent, in Borden pariſh. *Sutton-Baſſet*, Northampt. near Harborough. *Sutton-Bingham*, Somerſetſ. 2 miles SW. of Yeovil. *Sutton-Biſhop's*, Somerſetſ. W. of Stowey. *Sutton-Bonnington*, Nottinghamſ. NW. of

of Normanton. *Sutton-Caſtle*, Kent, in the pariſh of Sutton-Valence. *Sutton-Chart*, Kent. *Sutton-Cheney*, Leiceſ. S. of Boſworth.

SUTTON COLFIELD, a ſmall town of Warwickſhire, ſituated among pleaſant woods, in a barren ſoil but excellent air, near a chaſe or foreſt, as it was formerly called, 7 miles NNE. of Warwick, and 111 NW. of London. Mark. on Monday.

Sutton-Court, Middleſ. between Chiſwick and Strand Green. *Sutton Court*, Somerſetſ. between Stowey and Stanton Drew. *Sutton Courtney*, Berkſhire, on the Thames, near Abingdon. *Sutton Eaſt*, Kent, 4 miles SW. of Leneham. *Sutton, Guilden*, Cheſhire, NW. of Tarven. *Sutton-Hall*, Derbyſhire, near Bolſover Caſtle. *Sutton-Hungrove*, Yorkſ. SW. of Thirſk. *Sutton, Long*, Somerſetſ. between Somerton and Muchney. *Sutton, Maddock* or *Magna*, Shropſhire, SW. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Sutton, Magna* and *Parva*, Cheſhire, W. of Stanney. *Sutton, Magna*, Eſſex, adjoining Rochford. *Sutton, Magna* and *Parva*, Wilts, near Warminſter. The clothiers have ſpinning houſes here. *Sutton-Mallet*, Somerſetſ. W. of Morlinch. *Sutton-Mandeville*, or *Manſfield*, Wilts, on the Madder, E. of Wardour Caſtle. *Sutton-Park*, Worceſterſ. in Tenbury pariſh. *Sutton Parva*, Warwickſhire, near Sutton-Colfield. *Sutton-Place*, Surry, in Woking pariſh, a noble manor-houſe, built of brick, with a ſtately gate-houſe and high tower. The window mouldings within the houſe, and coins of the walls, are of baked, white clay, and appear perfect as when it was firſt erected in the reign of Henry VIII. *Sutton, St. Edmund's, St. James's, St. Leonard's*, and *St. Mary's*. Lincolnſ. all in that part called Holland. *Sutton Sturmy*, Worceſ. near Sutton Park. *Sutton Valence*, Kent, 4 miles and a half SE. of Maidſtone. *Sutton-under-Braylis*, Glouceſ. 7 miles E. of Campden, is completely inſulated in Warwickſ. It lies in a fine, rich country, on the Stour, and is many miles diſtant from any part of the county, of which it is a member. *Sutton under Whiſton Cliff*, Yorkſ. NE. of Thirſk. *Sutton-upon-Lound*, Nottinghamſ. NW. of Retford. *Sutton-upon-the-Hill*, Derbyſhire, SE. of Boylſton, *Sutton-Waldron*, Dorſetſ. NE. of Sturminſter. *Sutton-Walleys*, Herefordſ. on the Lug, between Hampton Court and Hereford, where was formerly a palace of king Offa.

SUZA. See SUSA.

SUZANNE, ST. a town in the dept. of the Mayenne, with a conſiderable paper manufactory. It is 17 miles E. of Laval.

Swaby, Lincolnſ. W. of Alford. *Swacliff*, Oxfordſ. W. of Banbury.

Swadlinbar, in Cavan, Ulſter, 74 miles from Dublin. About half a mile from it is a celebrated ſpa.

Swadlingrote, Derbyſ. SE. of Burton-upon Trent; has coal-pits.

* SWAFFHAM, a large, genteel, well-built town of Norfolk, one of the beſt in the county, containing a very ſplendid church, a Quakers' meeting-houſe, and about 300 good houſes. It is full of inns and ſhopkeepers, and is ſeated on a hill, 15 miles SE. of Lynn, and 91 NNE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Swaffham Bulbeck, *Prior St. Cyric*, and *Prior St. Margaret*, Cambridgſ. and W. of Newmarket. *Swafield*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Grantham. *Swafield*, Norfolk, between Trunch and North Walſham. *Swaily*, Glouceſ. in Forthampton pariſh. *Swainby*, Yorkſ. between Bedall and Thirſk. *Swaintborp*, four miles SW. of Norwich. *Swainſton*, Iſle of Wight, near Newport. It is pleaſantly ſituated, and commands an extenſive view of the Channel, and of the neighbouring woods, walks, pleaſure grounds, &c. *Swale*, a river of Yorkſ. which riſes on the confines of Weſtmorland, and running SE. paſſes by Richmond and Thirſk, and falls into the Ure, about 4 miles below Boroughbridge. *Swale, E.* and *W.* Kent, two branches of the Medway, that run into the Thames, the former below Shelneſs, the latter, or main ſtream, at Sheerneſs. The oyſter fiſhery chiefly lies upon the coaſts of the former, from Colemanſole to the Snout Wears, and ſo to the Ride. *Swale-Cliff*, Kent, by the ſea 5 miles N. of Canterbury. *Swaleneſs*, Kent, W. of W. Swale, oppoſite to Queenborough. *Swaley*, on the Darwent, SW. of Derby. *Swalland*, Dorſetſ. near Encomb, in Purbeck Iſle. *Swallow*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Thongcaſter. *Swallow Cliff*, Wiltſhire, E. of Wardour-Caſtle. *Swallowfield*, Berkſ. near Okingham. *Swallwell*, Durh. W. of Gateſhead.

SWALLY, a ſea-port of Cambaya, in Hindooſtan, 15 miles NNW. of Surat.

Swampton, Hampſhire, between Whitchurch and Andover. *Swanacote*, Cornwall, between Jacobſtow and Whitſtone. *Swanborough* Suſſex, SW. of Lewes. *Swanburn*, Bucks, near Winſlow and Ayleſbury. *Swanby*, Yorkſ. near Wharlton-Caſtle. *Swancot*, Shropſ. NE. of Bridgenorth. *Swanland*, Yorkſ. 7 miles SSW. of Hull. *Swanington*, Leiceſterſ. near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Swanington*, Norfolk, S. of Caſton.

Swan-Iſland, in Down Ulſter, ſituated near Down Patrick, in Strangford Lake

Swanlow, Cheſhire, by Darnell Park. *Swanmore*, Hampſhire, SE. of Biſhop's Waltham. *Swannage*, Dorſetſhire, near Pool. *Swanſcomb*, Kent, 2 miles W. of Graveſend, near the remains of 3 ſmall camps and forts, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh. Here, it is ſaid, the Kentiſhmen, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, ſurpriſed William the Conqueror, and throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient cuſtoms and franchiſes granted to them, to which he immediately conſented. But the fact is doubted, as it is firſt mentioned by Thomas Spot, a monk, who lived two centuries after William's arrival. It is certain, however, that many peculiar cuſtoms are to be found in Kent; one of which is that of gavelkind, or the equal diſtribution of landed property among all the ſons of a family.

*SWANSEY, or ABERTAW, a large, clean, well built, and populous town of Glamorganſhire, containing an old caſtle, 2 churches, and about 400 houſes, with broad paved ſtreets. It exports great quantities of coals to Ireland and the ſouthern coaſt of England; it has alſo a great correſpondence with Briſtol and Worceſter for grocery, and other ſhop goods. Here are potteries, and conſiderable works for the ſmelting of copper and lead ore. Many ſhips have been built here, and it is reſorted to for ſea bathing. It is ſituated on a bay of the Briſtol Channel, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Tawy, which here forms a good harbour. 24 miles WNW. of Cowbridge, and 205 W. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Swanſtern, Nottinghamſ. in Dunham Manor. *Swanſwick*, Somerſetſ. N. of Bath. *Swanthorp*, Hants, between Odiam and Farnham. *Swanton*, Norf. W. of Melton-Conſtable. *Swanton Abbots*, Norfolk, W. of Wurſted. *Swanton-Morley*, Norfolk, NE. of Eaſt Dereham. *Swanwich*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle, 2 miles from Langton, and 5 SE. of Corfe Caſtle. It contains above 1000 inhabitants, who carry on a pretty briſk trade in exporting ſtone; immenſe quantities being annually dug, for various purpoſes, in the quarries hereabouts. Veſſels of 300 tons may ride in its bay. From 1764 to 1771, 94,000 tons of ſtone were exported from hence and Purbeck. The town conſiſts of one ſtreet, about a mile in length, with ſtone buildings, built ſmall and low. *Swanwick*, Derbyſ. near Alfreton. *Swanwick*, Hants, near Titchfield. *Swarby*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Sleaford. *Swardeſton*, SW. of Norwich. *Swarſord*, Oxfordſhire, NE. of Chipping-Norton. *Swarkſton*, Derbyſ. in the road from Derby to Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, has a bridge over the Trent, ſuppoſed to be the longeſt in Europe, except that of Eſſeck in Hungary, it having 39 arches. It extends acroſs the meadows near a mile to Stanton, but is conſtructed with ſuch very low battlements, that it muſt be conſidered rather as a terror than an ornament. *Swarland*, Northumberland, in Felton Manor. *Swarwotton*, Hampſhire, N. of Alresford. *Swaton*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Fokingham.

Swatteragh, in Derry, Ulſter.

Swavesey, Cambridgeſ. SE. of St. Ives. *Sway*, Hampſhire NW. of Lemington. *Swebſton*, Leiceſterſ, 2 miles from Hog's Norton.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom, in the N. part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Norway and Lapland; on the E. by Ruſſia; on the S. by the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate. It is the largeſt ſtate in Europe, next to Ruſſia, though geographers are not agreed reſpecting its ſuperficial contents. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of theſe is ſubdivided into ſeveral provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Weſtmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains Oſtrogothia, or Eaſt Gothland, Smoland, Weſtrogothia, or Weſt Gothland, the Iſles of Gothland and Œland, Wermland, Bohus, Dalia, Scania, or Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen. Norland includes Geſtrike, or Geſtrikeland, Helſingland, Medelpadia, Jemtland, Herjedalia, Angermania, and W. Bothnia. Swediſh Lapland comprites Aſela, Hiemtland, Umeo, Pitheo, Luleo, Torneo, and Kemi. Finland contains Finland Proper, Eaſt Bothnia, Tavaſteland, Nyland, Sivolax, and that part of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preſerved. In the S. the longeſt day is 18 hours 30 minutes; but toward the N. there is continual day in ſummer, and continual night in winter, for ſeveral weeks ſucceſſively. In the province in which Stockholm is ſeated, the ſpring and autumn are ſcarcely to be perceived; for the winter continues nine months, and the ſummer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is exceſſive, and in ſummer the heat is almoſt inſupportable, the air being

being generally ſerene all that time. Notwithſtanding this, the Swedes live to a great age, as the pure and ſharp air which they breathe, probably preſerves them from epidemical diſeaſes. Thunder is ſeldom heard in this country; it produces no venomous reptiles, and earthquakes never ſpread terror and conſternation among its inhabitants. Thoſe places that are fit for cultivation have ſcarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reaſon they till the ground with a ſingle ox, and one perſon may readily manage the plough. All their rocks are quite covered with flowers in the ſummer time, and their gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in bloſſoming, becauſe the ſoil is fat and ſulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, melons, and grapes have not ſo good a taſte as in the more ſouthern countries. The pine and fir are the principal foreſt-trees. Their domeſtic animals are horſes, cows, hogs, goats, and ſheep. The wild beaſts are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and ſquirrels. There are alſo elks and rein-deer, roes, ſables, beavers, and pole-cats. Linnæus reckons 1400 ſpecies of animals in Sweden, and about 1300 ſpecies of plants, of which 200 are uſed in medicine. They have ſeveral ſorts of fowls; as partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. They have rich ſilver, copper, and iron mines. They export boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, ſkins, flax hemp, pitch, roſin, and maſts; and import ſalt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, ſpice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robuſt conſtitution, and able to ſuſtain the hardeſt labour; and they have ſeveral public ſchools and colleges, where arts and ſciences are taught. Their houſes are generally of wood, with very little art in their conſtruction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is ſcarcely any country in the world where the women do ſo much work; for they till the ground, thraſh the corn, and row the boats on the ſea. Sweden was formerly an elective monarchy, and afterwards the moſt limited one in Europe, till the year 1772, when the late king gained the moſt eſſential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an abſolute monarch. This prince was aſſaſſinated, March 16th, 1792, leaving his ſon, Guſtavus, heir, and his brother, the Duke of Sudermania, regent of the kingdom. The inhabitants are computed at 3,000,000. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran, and it is ſaid they will not tolerate any other in the kingdom. They have one archbiſhop, and 7 biſhops, beſides 6 ſuperintendants. The capital is Stockholm.

Sweſling, Suffolk, NW. of Sixmundham. *Swell, Nether* and *Over*, Glouceſt. W. of Stow-on-the-Would.

SWERNICK. See ZWORNICK.

Swetenham, Cheſhire, on the river Dane, near Somerford. *Swift*, a river in Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire, which runs into the Avon, above Rugby. *Swilſtyate*, a river in Glouceſterſhire, which runs into the Avon below Tewkeſbury.

SWILLY, a river of Donegal, in Ulſter, which empties itſelf into Lough Swilly.

Swill Court, Somerſetſ. SW. of Langport. *Swillington*, Yorkſ. near Leeds. *Swillond*, Suff. E. of Needham. *Swinbridge*, Devonſhire, NW. of S. Moulton. A brook runs from hence into the Taw. *Swinbrook*, Oxfordſhire, E. of Burford. *Swinburn Caſtle*, and *Swinburn, Little*, Northumberland, near Kirkheaton. The former is an elegant ſtone ſtructure. *Swincomb*, Oxfordſhire, E. of Wallingford. *Swindale*, Weſtmorl. in the parish of Shap. *Swinderby*, Lincolnſ. N. of Beckingham. *Swindeſcheles*, Northumb. near Alnwick. *Swindon*, Glouceſterſ. a mile NW. of Cheltenham. *Swindon*, Staffordſ. NW. of King's Swinford. It has blade mills, where ſcythes, axes, reaping hooks, &c. after being prepared by the white ſmiths, are ground to a fine edge.

SWINDON, a ſmall town of Wiltſhire, conſiſting of houſes well built with ſtone. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, near a rich vale, 10 miles NNW. of Marlborough, and 83 W. of London. Market on Monday

Swindon, Yorkſ. on the Ribble, SE. of Settle. *Swine*, Yorkſ. near Conſtable-Burton.

SWINEFLEET, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the Ouſe, to the E. of Snaith. Market on Thurſday.

Swinehop, Lincolnſ. between Thongcaſter and Louth. *Swinerton*, Lincolnſ. N. of Beckingham.

SWINEMUNDE, a new town in the iſland of Uſedom, Lower Saxony, ſituated at its northern extremity, at the mouth of the Peena. It was built in 1775, on the ruins of a fortreſs, called Swine Schanz. Lat. 54. 8. N. lon. 13 27. E.

SWINERTON, a town of Staffordſhire, ſeated in the healthieſt part of the county, being

being moſt free from waters, mines, and woods, a little to the W. of Stone. Market and fair diſuſed.

Swineſhead, Huntingdonſ. W. of Kimbolton. *Swineſide*, Cumberl. in Caldbeck pariſh. *Swineſted*, Lincolnſ. NE. of the Witham. *Swiney*, Shropſ. S. of Oſweſtry. *Swinſen*, Staffordſhire, S. of Lichfield.

Swinford, in Mayo, Connaught.

Swinford, Kent, near Hythfield. *Swinford, King's*, Staff. N. of Stourbridge. Upon Aſhwood Heath, in this pariſh, is a large intrenchment, ſuppoſed to have been Roman. In the neighbourhood are coal-pits. *Swinford, Old*, Worceſterſ. a mile E. of Stourbridge. It is a large, populous pariſh. *Swingfield*, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Eltham. *Swinhow*, Northumb. NW. of Sunderland.

SWINNA, a little iſland of the Orkneys, NE. of Mainland. See ORCADES.

Swinney, Glouceſterſ. in Nibley pariſh. *Swinſord*, Leicet. near the Kilworths. *Swineſhead*, Linc. SW. of Boſton. *Swinſhead*, Staff. near Standon. *Swinſted*, Linc. *Swinſton*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Swinthorp*, NE. of Lincoln. *Swinton*, Northumberl. in Veſey barony. *Swinton*, Yorkſ. in the pariſh of Wath. *Swinton*, Yorkſ. near Maſham. *Swinton*, York. W. Riding, on the Kemp Bank, which paſſes through it to Mexborough. *Swire*, Dorſetſ. W. of Abbotſbury, and one mile from the ſea. It contains about 30 houſes.

SWISSERLAND, or SWITZERLAND, a large and populous country of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Tirol and Auſtrian Suabia; on the W. by France; on the N. by the Black Foreſt, and a part of Suabia; and on the S. by Savoy and Italy. Its greateſt extent, from E. to W. is about 180 miles, and from N. to S. 140. Here are many lakes and rivers, and ſome very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the neceſſaries of life, although the greateſt part of it may juſtly be conſidered as the moſt elevated land in Europe. Swiſſerland is divided into 13 cantons, excluſively of their allies; their names are, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, which are Romaniſts. The Proteſtant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Baſle, and Schaffhauſen. Glarus and Appenzel contain both profeſſions of religion. The mountains of Swiſſerland are commonly called the Alps, over which there are four paſſages to go into Italy from Swiſſerland. The principal lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, Neufchatel, and Bienne. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rouſs, and the Inn. The principal riches of Swiſſerland conſiſt of excellent paſtures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. As they leave out their cattle night and day on the mountains, a ſtranger might be induced to think they would be devoured by the wild beaſts, and yet it is quite otherwiſe; for, when the beaſts perceive a bear or a wolf, at a diſtance, they form themſelves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats and chamois, they feed in flocks on the mountains, and in the woods, and they place centinels on all ſides; and when any dangerous animal draws near, a ſignal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the ſavage beaſts dare not come. The inhabitants are ſtrong, robuſt men, and form excellent mercenary troops, for which reaſon they are hired by ſeveral nations for the military ſervice; and even the pope has his Swiſs guards. The women are tolerably handſome, have many good qualities, and are, in general, very induſtrious. The peaſants retain their old manner of dreſs, and are content to live upon roots, herbs, milk, butter, and cheeſe; and there are ſome of the mountaineers who never have any bread. The manufactures of Swiſſerland are conſiderable in linen, ſilk, cotton, and woollen, leather, hats, gloves, paper, pottery, clocks, watches, hardware, toys, &c.; beſides which they export butter, cheeſe, cattle, ſheep, horſes, and ſome wine, conveyed by pack-horſes, as the roads are often impracticable for carriages. The imports are principally grain, hemp, flax, wine, ſalt, and ſome manufactures. The inhabitants are eſtimated at 2 000,000. See the cantons under their reſpective names, and alſo GLACIERS and SCHWEITZ.

* SWORDS, a town of Dublin, in Leinſter, 7 miles from the metropolis.

Swythamley, Staffordſ. near the Dane, NE. of Ruſhton Spencer. *Swythland*, N. of Leiceſter. *Sybbertoft*, Northamptonſ. near the ſprings of the Welland, SW. of Harborough. *Syde*, Glouceſterſ. NE. of Painſwick. *Sydenham*; ſee *Sidenham*. *Sydiſtrond*, Norfolk, by the ſea, SE. of Cromer. *Sydling, St. Nicholas*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles SW. of Cerne-Abbas.

SYDNEY BAY, a bay on the S. ſide of Norfolk Iſland, in the S. Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ruſs, which are a mile and three quarters diſtant from each other. On this bay is formed a ſettlement of Engliſh convicts.

SYDNEY COVE, the town or ſettlement of convicts, begun to be erected in Port Jackſon,

Jackſon, on the coaſt of New S. Wales, in 1788. The ground about it was then covered with a thick foreſt; but in 1790, ſome good buildings had been erected. The governor, lieutenant-governor, judge-advocate, and greateſt part of the civil and military officers were comfortably lodged. The governor's houſe is built of ſtone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant-governor's houſe is of brick, as are alſo thoſe belonging to the judge and the commiſſary. The reſt of the houſes are built with logs, and plaſtered, and all the roofs are either covered by ſhingles, or thatched. The hoſpital is a good temporary building. The ſoldiers were in barracks, and the officers had comfortable huts, with gardens adjoining to them. The cove lies open to the NE. and is continued in a SW. direction for near 1000 yards, gradually decreaſing from the breadth of 1400 feet, till it terminates in a point, where it receives a ſmall ſtream of freſh water. It is perfectly ſecure from all winds, with anchorage extending 2000 feet up the cove, and ſoundings, in general, of four, five, ſix, and ſeven fathoms, ſo that ſhips can lie cloſe to the ſhore, for a conſiderable way on both ſides. Metals of various kinds abound in the neighbouring ſoil. Lat. 33. 50. S. lon. 151. 28. E.

SYENE, a miſerable town of Egypt, ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of the Nile, 375 miles S. of Cairo. Here are columns and pillars of granite, with other remains of the ancient town, on an eminence to the S. Among theſe is a building, ſuppoſed by ſome, to be an obſervatory of the ancient Egyptians.

Syerſham, Northamptonſ. near Whittlewood-Foreſt. *Syerſton*, Nottinghamſ. SE. of Southwell. *Sylham*, Berks, on the Kennet, SW. of Reading. *Sylham*, Suffolk, by the Waveney, NE. of Eye. *Sylum*, or *Silham*, Kent, in Raynham pariſh. *Symondſbury*, Northumberl. *Symonvard*, Cornwall, NW. of Camelford. *Synenthwate*, Yorkſ. E. of Wetherby.

SYRA, a mountainous iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, with a town of the ſame name, 12 miles S. of Andros.

SYRACUSA, an ancient and famous city of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, with a fine large harbour. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1693. It is very advantageouſly ſeated near the ſea, 72 miles S. by W. of Meſſina. Lat. 37. 5. N. lon. 15. 30. E.

Syreford, Glouceſterſ. in Whittington pariſh.

SYRIA, a province of Turkey in Aſia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Natolia; on the E. by Diarbeck and the Deſerts of Arabia; which laſt alſo bound it on the S. and on the W. by the Mediterranean. It abounds in oil, corn, ſalt, and different ſorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulſe and garden ſtuff; it affords, alſo, the ſugar-cane, indigo, ſilk, wine, the cotton and tobacco plant, with a multitude of other uſeful and agreeable productions. Syria is divided into five governments, or pachalics, Apello, Tripoli, Damaſcus, Acre, and Paleſtine.

SYRK, a town in the dept. of the Moſelle, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 14 miles SE. of Luxemburg.

Syſonby, Leiceſterſ. near Melton-Mowbray. *Syſwell*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Wellingborough. *Syxford*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on the Nyd, in Netherdale.

SZACK, a town of Minſk, in Lithuania.

SZEBEN, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the river Tareza, 30 miles N. of Caſchau.

SZEKEL, a town of Hungary, 18 miles ESE. of Debreczyn.

TAAFE, a rapid river of Glamorganſhire, which enters the ſea at Cardiff. Upon this river, near Carphilly, is a ſtone bridge, called Pont y Pryddal, of a ſingle arch, 140 feet in the ſpan, and 34 high, planned and executed by the untaught genius of a maſon in this county.

TAAIF, a town of Hedjas, in Arabia, ſituated upon a lofty mountain, in an agreeable country, abounding in excellent raiſins, almonds, and other fruits, 60 miles SE. of Mecca.

TAAS, a city of Yemen, in Arabia, 43 miles ENE. of Mocha.

TAATA, a town of Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile, and 200 miles S. of Cairo.

TABARIA, anciently TIBERIAS, a town of Paleſtine, ſituated on the W. ſide of a lake, called, in ſcripture, the lake of Genezareth,

nefareth, or Tiberias, at the foot of a high and ſharp mountain, 50 miles NNE. of Jeruſalem.

TABAGO, a mountainous iſland in the South Sea, ſix leagues S. of Panama, about four miles in length and three in breadth. Before it is a good road.

TABARCA, an iſland on the coaſt of Barbary, at the mouth of the river Zaine, which ſeparates Algiers from Tunis. Near it is a coral fiſhery. Lat. 36. 55. N. lon. 9. 18. E.

TABASCO, a town of Mexico, capital of the province to which it gives name. It is ſeated on the Iſland of Tabaſco, (which is about 36 miles long and 7 broad) in lat. 17. 40. N. lon. 93. 45. W. Alſo a river of Mexico, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 18. 15. N. and lon. 57. 32. W. On its banks are ſome of the largeſt cabbage and cotton trees in the world.

TABASCO, a province of Mexico, having Yucatan on the E. Chiapa on the S. Guaxaca on the W. and the Gulf of Mexico on the N. It is about 100 miles in length, but narrow, and is well ſtocked with fruit trees. The air is extremely moiſt, and there are ſhowers daily for nine months in the year, ſo that the climate is not healthy, nor is the ſoil remarkably fertile.

Tablehurſt, Suſſex, between E. Grinſted and Aſhdown Foreſt. *Tableigh, Upper* and *Lower*, Cheſhire, 2 miles from Knottesford.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a mountain or promontory of Africa, on the W. coaſt of the ſouthern extremity, on which the caſtle and town of the Cape of Good Hope are ſituated. The bay at the foot of it is called Table-Bay.

TABOR, a town of Bechin, in Bohemia.

TABRISTAN, a province of Perſia, forming a part of Mezanderan. It lies on the ſhore of the Caſpian Sea, and is bounded by Aſtrabad on the E. and Ghilan on the W.

TACAMES, or ATACAMES, a juriſdiction of Terra Firma, in S. America, ſituated to the N. of Guaquil, and W. of the Andes. It contains 20 towns, 5 on the ſea coaſt, the others inland. Its foreſts are thick ſet with trees of a ſurpriſing bulk and loftineſs, and of an infinite variety.

Tachbroke, Biſhop's and *Mallery*, SE. of Warwick. *Tachbury*, Hampſhire, W. of Southampton Bay. *Tachley*, Oxfordſhire, NE. of Woodſtock. *Tackley*, Warwickſ. in Fokeſhill pariſh. *Tacolneſton*, Norfolk, E. of Attleborough.

* TADCASTER, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, noted for the great plenty of limeſtone dug up near it. It is ſituated on the river Wharfe, over which it has a large ſtone bridge, 9 miles SSW. of York, and 188 N. by W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Taddington, Derbyſ. in Bakewell pariſh. *Taddington*, Glouceſ. in Stanway pariſh. *Tadilſthorp*, Oxf. W. of Chipping Norton. *Tadilthorp*, Glouceſterſ. NE. of Stow-on-the-Would. *Tadington*, NE. of Hereford. *Tadley*, Hampſhire, SW. of Silcheſter. *Tadlow*, Cambridgeſ. NW. of Royſton. *Tadmerton, Upper* and *Lower*, Oxfordſ. SW. of Banbury.

TADMOR. See PALMYRA.

TADOUSAC, a town of Lower Canada, ſituated at the mouth of the river Sagueney on the left ſide of the river St. Lawrence, 100 miles NE. of Quebec.

Tadwort, Surry, S. of Banſtead.

TAFALA, or TAFALLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a univerſity, 18 miles S. of Pampeluna.

TAFILET, a country of Morocco, extending along the E. ſide of Mount Atlas, of which little account can be given, as Europeans are not ſuffered to paſs through it. It is a mountainous, ſandy country, but produces a little wheat and barley by the ſides of the rivers. The inhabitants manufacture ſtuffs and carpets, and live upon camels' fleſh and dates; they alſo breed horſes to ſell to foreigners; and have oſtriches and dromedaries, which laſt will travel 100 miles in a day. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in ſcattered habitations, with cultivated grounds adjoining. Tafilet is the capital, ſeated on the river Tafilet, 140 miles ESE. of Morocco.

Taghmon, in Wexford, Leinſter.

TAGLIACOZZA, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

TAGOAST, a town of Sus, in Morocco, 140 miles SW. of Morocco.

TAGODAST, a town of Morocco, 60 miles NE. of Morocco.

TAGUMADERT, a town of Morocco, in the country of Darah.

TAHOOROWA, one of the ſmalleſt of the Sandwich Iſlands, lying off the SW. part of Mowee, from which it is diſtant three leagues. It is deſtitute of wood, and the ſoil ſeems to be ſandy and barrer.

TAIEF, a town of Hedjas, Arabia, 48 miles E. of Mecca.

TAILLEBOURG, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, 6 miles N. of Saintes.

Tain, or *Teau*, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Dove near Uttoxeter.

thr. *Taiuton*, Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles SE. of Newent.

TAJO, anciently called TAGUS, a river of Spain, which has its ſource in New Caſtile, on the confines of Arragon. It runs through Old Caſtile and Eſtramadura, paſſing by Toledo, Talavera, &c; when entering Portugal, it waſhes Santerin, below which it forms the harbour of Liſbon, and 10 miles ſtill lower it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden ſands.

TAJOH, a town of China, in Chiangſi, in which there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers.

TAIN, the principal town in Roſsſhire, ſeated on the Firth of Dornoch, 12 miles NNW. of Cromarty.

TAIOUAN, a city and ſea-port, capital of the iſland of Forma, on the coaſt of China. It is ſituated on the W. coaſt, with a harbour ſheltered from every wind, but the entrance of which grows narrower every day, from the ſand being driven hither by the ſea, in lat. 23. N. and lon. 120. 50. E.

TAIPING, a city in China, of the firſt rank, in Quangſi, 1175 miles SSW. of Peking.

TAIPING, a city in China, of the firſt rank, in Kiangnan. It is ſituated on the Yangtſe river, 525 miles S. of Peking.

TAITCHIN, a town of China, in Setchuen; and a town of China, in the province of Petcheli.

TAITONG, a city of China, in Changſi.

Takeley, Eſſex, near Stanſted.

TALAMONE, a ſea-port of Tuſcany.

TALAVERA, a town of New Caſtile, famous for its earthen ware. It is ſeated on the river Tajo, 35 miles W. of Toledo.

TALAVERUELA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Guadiana, 9 miles from Badajox.

TALBOT, a town and county of Maryland.

Talgarth, Brecknockſhire, 10 miles E. of Brecknock. *Talkin*, Cumberl. in Hayton pariſh. *Talk-on-the-Hill*, Staffordſ. N. of Newcaſtle-under Line.

TALLAGH, a town of Waterford, Munſter, 104 miles from Dublin.

Tallagh, in Dublin, Leinſter, 3 miles SW. of the metropolis. Near it is Tallagh-Hill, a mountain which affords a beautiful proſpect of the ſurrounding country, the city, harbour, and bay of Dublin, with the peninſula of Howth, and the Iriſh Channel.

Talland, Cornwall, a mile from Weſt Looe. *Talland Point*, Cornwall, between Fowey and the Looes.

TALLARD, a town in the dept. of the Upper Alps, ſituated on the river Durance, 47 miles S. of Grenoble.

Tallaton, Devonſ. near St. Mary's-Ottery. *Tallentire*, Cumberl. in the pariſh of Bridekirk, near Cockermouth.

TALLEVENDE, a town in the dept. of the Calvados, with a manufacture of earthen ware. It contains near 3000 inhabitants, and is 2 miles SW. of Vire.

TALLOW, a town of Waterford, in Munſter, ſituated near the river Bride, which is navigable hither for boats, 32 miles WSW. of Waterford.

TABLWATER, a river of Ireland, which runs, with the Callen, into Blackwater, near Charlemont.

TALMONT, a ſea port in the dept. of Lower Charente, ſituated on the Gironde, with a harbour; and a town in the dept. of Vendee, 8 miles W. of Lucon.

Talſarne, Cardiganſ. *Talvern*, Cornwall, E. of Falmouth Haven. *Talworth*, Surry, S. of Kingſton. *Talybont*, Carnarvonſhire.

TAMALAMECA, a town of St. Martha, Terra Firma, ſituated on the river Magdelane, in lat. 8. 52. N. and lon. 70. 12. Weſt.

TAMAN. See PHANAGORIA.

TAMAR, by Ptolemy called TAMARA, a river of England, which riſes in the NW. part of Devonſhire, on the borders of Cornwall, runs from N. to S. and after dividing Cornwall from Devonſhire, (except a ſmall part of the latter county, which is on the W. ſide of the river) forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze.

TAMARA ISLANDS, on the coaſt of Guinea, near Sierra Leone, where there are refreſhments for ſhips, as well as gold and elephants' teeth.

TAMARA, a ſea-port on the NW. coaſt of the Iſland of Socotora, and the reſidence of the king.

TAMARACA, a diſtrict of Fernambuco, in Braſil, between 30 and 40 leagues in extent, having Parayba on the N. Fernambuco on the S. the Atlantic on the E. and unſubdued Indians on the W. It is pleaſant and fertile, producing large quantities of Braſil wood, cotton, cocoa, ſugar, melons, citrons, beſides timber for fuel, and other purpoſes. There is an iſland on the coaſt, of the ſame name, near the mouth of the river Tamarac, about 9 miles long, and 3 broad, with a commodious harbour on the S. ſide.

TAMARIL, a town of Catalonia, 2 miles NE. of Tarragona.

TAMARITE, a town of Arragon, 16 miles ESE. of Balbaſtro.

TAME, a town in Oxfordſhire, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. Here is a famous free ſchool, and a ſmall hoſpital. It is 12 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Tame, a river which riſes near Winſlow, in Buckinghamſhire, and runs into the Thames at Dorcheſter, in Oxfordſhire.

Tame, a river in Staffordſ. which riſes near Dudley, and runs into the Trent, not far from Eldinghall, about 7 miles above Burton. *Tamerton*, Cornwall, on the Tamar, SE. of Stratton, a place of great antiquity. *Tamerton Foliot*, Devonſ. E. of Tamar, and N. of Plymouth. *Tambourn*, Staffordſhire, by the Trent, NW. of Tamworth. *Tamil*, Cornwall, E. of Camelford.

Tamlaghcburch, in Derry, Ulſter.

TAMING, a town of China, in the province of Petcheli.

TAMMESBRUCK, a town of Thuringia, built by king Pepin, father of Charlemagne. It is ſituated near the river Unſtrutt, one mile from Lingen Salza.

Tamſquite, Cornwall, SE. of Padſtow.

TAMWORTH, an ancient, large, well-built town of Staffordſhire, with one part, viz. the E. in Warwickſhire, formerly the royal ſeat of the Mercian kings. It has a conſiderable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures, and is noted for good ale. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Tame and Anker, near the grand navigable canal, 8 miles SE. of Lichfield, and 114 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

TANARO, a river of Italy, which riſes near Tenda, paſſes by Coni, Aſti, Alexandria, &c. and falls into the Po, about 8 miles SSE. of Valenza.

Tanat, a river of Montgomeryſhire and Denbighſhire, which forms part of the northern boundary between the two counties, and runs into the Severn at the NE. point of Montgomeryſhire.

TANBOF, or TAMBOVSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, S. of the government of Vladimir. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Zna, 228 miles SE. of Moſcow.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Tajo, at its confluence with the Zezare, 21 miles NE. of Santarem.

Tancrey Iſle, Kent, by Fordwich.

TANDA, or TANRAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal, of which ſoubah it was the capital in the laſt century. There is little remaining of this place but the rampart; and the period when it was deſerted is not certainly known. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Ganges, 120 miles NW. of Dacca.

TANDAY. See SAMAR.

* TANDERAGEE, a town of Armagh, in Ulſter, in which the linen manufacture is extenſively carried on. It is ſituated within a mile of the Newry canal, 61 miles from Dublin.

Tanfield, Durham, NW. of Lumley-Caſtle. *Tanfield, E.* and *W.* Yorkſhire, E. of Maſham.

TENGERMUNDE, a town in the Old Marche, of Brandenburg, with a conſiderable trade in brewing. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, where veſſels pay a toll, near its confluence with the Tanger, 24 miles NW. of Brandenburg.

TANGIER, a ſea-port of Fez, in Africa, at the W. end of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors by the Portugueſe in 1471, and given as a dower to the princeſs Catharine of Portugal, who married Charles II. of England; but that impolitic monarch did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore, in 1684, cauſed the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garriſon. At preſent, there are ſome batteries facing the bay, in tolerable condition, but it is incapable of defence againſt a powerful attack. The Bay of Tangier is not very ſafe, when the wind is in the W. having been encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortifications: the beſt anchorage for larger veſſels is at the eaſtern point, whence they may eaſily ſet out, whichever way the wind blows; and the bay is only dangerous during the winter. The Engliſh obtain from hence, fowls, vegetables, and other ſupplies, for the garriſon at Gibraltar. It is 108 miles NNW. of Fez, and 38 WSW. of Gibraltar.

Tangley, Hants, near Andover. *Tangley*, Oxfordſ. NW. of Burford. *Tangley*, Surry, in Ognerſh pariſh. *Tangmere*, Suſſex, E. of Chicheſter.

TANJORE, a country on the coaſt of Coromandel, included in the Carnatic, about 95 miles in length and 50 in breadth. It is watered by the river Cauvery, and is governed by a rajah, who pays, however, an annual ſubſidy of 160,000l. to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company.

TANJORE, a city of Hindooſtan, capital of the province of the ſame name. The palace, ſituated at the end of the town, is a grand ſquare, defended by a wall, and a wet ditch abounding in crocodiles. It is ſurrounded by a double wall and large ditch, and is ſeated between

ween two branches of the river Canvery, 56 miles S. by W. of Madras. Lat 10. 6. N. lon. 79. 12. E.

Tankerſley, Yorkſ. between Barneſley nd Sheffield, 2 miles E. of Wortley.

TANKIA, or TINKIA-LING, a town of Thibet, ſituated at the foot of Mount angur, which is ſaid to exhale ſuffocating umes, 232 miles WSW. of Laſſa.

TANKROW, an Engliſh factory of the ingdom of Kaen, in Africa, ſituated on he river Gambia, 30 miles E. of James ort. The chief trade is in wax. The ortugueſe have a church here.

TANNA, a conſiderable iſland in the S. acific Ocean, and one of the New Hebrides, the inhabitants of which are brave nd hoſpitable. There is a volcano in the ſland, with ſome hot ſprings, and the oil is very fertile, particularly in ſugaranes and yams. The inhabitants would ot ſuffer Captain Cook, nor his companions, to penetrate far into the iſland. at. 19. 30. S. lon. 169. 46. E.

TANNENBURG, a town of Oberland, n Pruſſia, and a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony.

Tannis, Herts, NW. of Buntingford.

TANORE, a ſea-port of Calicut, on the oaſt of Malabar. Lat. 10. 55. N.

Tanot, and *Tanot Greater*, rivers in Montgomeryſ. The former runs into he Vurney, or Vurnwey, below Aberhanet, and the latter runs into the greater Tanot, below Llanguedwyn. *Tanridge*, urry, SW. of Oxted, gives name to its undred. From hence to Croydon is a illy, barren tract, full of warrens, but he air is reckoned ſweet and wholeſome. *Tanſley*, Derbyſ. N. of Wirkſworth. *Tanſover*, Northamptonſ. NE. of Oundle. *Tanworth*, Warwickſ. near Umberſlade.

TAOO, the moſt ſouthern of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean. It is bout 8 leagues in circuit, and of a height ufficient to be ſeen at 12 leagues diſtance, with good anchorage on the NW. ſide. The SE. ſide riſes, with great inequalities, immediately from the ſea; ſo that he plains and meadows, of which there re ſome of great extent, lie chiefly on the NW. ſide; and being adorned with tufts f trees, intermixed with plantations, and nterſected by paths leading to every part f the iſle, they form a beautiful landcape.

TAORMINA, anciently TAURUS, a ſea-port of Sicily, containing near 2000 inhabitants. It is ſeated on a rocky hill, on the E. coaſt, 27 miles SSW. of Meſſina.

TAPIAN, a town of Samland, in Pruſſia, 16 miles E. of Koningſberg.

Tapleigh, Devonſhire, near Biddiford.

Taplow, Bucks, 1 mile from Maidenhead, ſeated on a hill overlooking the Thames, and diſtinguiſhed by its majeſtic woodlands, picturesque appearance, and handſome villas. *Tapton*, Derbyſ. near Cheſterfield.

TAPPAHANOCK, a town of Virginia, 43 miles NE. of Richmond.

TAPPAN, a town of New York.

TAPTEE, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes at Maltoy, 84 miles NNW. of Nagpour, and paſſing through the Candeiſh country, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, about 12 miles below Surat.

TAR, or PAMLICO, a river of N. Carolina, which, flowing by Tarborough and Waſhington, enters Pamlico Sound, 40 miles SE. of the latter town, in lat. 35. 25. N. and lon. 76. 42. W.

Tara, in Down, Ulſter. *Tarah*, or *Tarah-Hill*, in Meath, Leinſter, 19 miles from Dublin. The conventions, or parliaments of Ireland, were held here, triennially, from the firſt to the ſixth century.

Tarannon, a river in Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Severn, near Corſe Caſtle, about 5 miles W of Newtown.

TARANTOLA, in Abruzzo Citra. This town has given name to the ſpiders called tarantulas, whoſe bite, it has been ſaid, was only to be cured by muſic and dancing.

TARAGALLA, a town of Darah, in Africa.

TARARE, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, ſeated on the river Tordive, 18 miles WNW. of Lyons.

TARASCON, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, ſeated on the river Rhone, oppoſite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats, 10 miles N. of Arles. Its commerce conſiſts in oil, brandy, ſtarch, and ſtuffs, one ſort of coarſe ſilk, and the other of the ſame material and wool.

TARASCON, a town in the dept. of Arriege, with ſeveral manufactures of iron. It is ſeated on the river Arriege, 7 miles SE. of Foix.

TARAZONA, a town of Arragon, ſeated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 43 miles NNW. of Saragoſſa.

TARBAT, a ſmall town in the county of Cromarty.

TARBAT, EAST, a town of Argyleſhire, ſituated on a bay called Tarbat Loch, at the northern extremity of the peninſula of Kintyre, 25 miles N. of Campbeltown.

Tarbeck,

Tarbeck, or *Tardebigg*, Worceſterſhire, NW. of Bromſgrove.

* TARBERT, a town of Kerry, in Munſter, 124 miles from Dublin.

TARBES, a populous town, the capital of the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, and late the ſee of a biſhop. It conſiſts principally of one ſtreet, along the Adour, and is 42 miles SSW. of Auch.

TARBOROUGH, a flouriſhing, trading town of N. Carolina, ſeated on the river Tar, 43 miles NNW. of New Bern.

Tarent, a river in Dorſetſhire, which riſes near Stubhampton, and gives name to ſeveral villages it paſſes through, in its way to where it falls into the Stour, 3 miles SE. of Blandford, as *Tarent-Gunvil*, *Hinton*, *Cranford*, *Kainſton*, *Launſton*, *Moulton*, and *Ruſhton*, all of which are NE. of Blandford.

TARENTAISE, COUNTY OF, a barren tract of country in Savoy, with a diſagreeable appearance, and full of frightful precipices. It has the lordſhip of Faucigny on the N. the duchy of Aoſta on the E. the county of Maurienne on the S. and the duchy of Savoy on the W. Monſtier is the capital.

TARENTO, anciently TARENTUM, a city and ſea-port of Otranto, in Naples, containing about 18,000 inhabitants. The harbour, which was once excellent, is now choked up, and will only admit fiſhing-boats. It is ſituated on a peninſula, in a bay to which it gives name, 60 miles WNW. of Otranto, and 147 nearly E. of Naples.

TARGA, a town of Fez, ſeated on the Mediterranean, near an oyſter fiſhery. It is ſurrounded by mountains and thick foreſts, full of monkeys, and is 90 miles SE. of Tangier.

TARGOVISCO, or TERGOVISTA, a town of Turkey, capital of Walachia. The waywode has a palace here.

TARIFFA, by the Romans called JULIA TRADUCTA, a ſea-port of Seville, in Andaluſia. It is a poor place, with a few inhabitants, but is fortified with old walls and towers, and has a caſtle, in which the governor reſides. It is ſeated on an eminence, near a bay, to which it gives name, on the N. ſide of the Straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles WSW. of Gibraltar.

TARINGASONG, a town of Aſia, in Thibet, 17 miles ESE. of Laſſa.

TARKU, or TARCU, a town of Dageſtan, ſituated on the W. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, 130 miles N. of Shamachie.

Tarleton, Glouceſterſ. E. of Minching-Hampton. *Tarleton*, Lancaſhire, between Heſket and Marton-Mere.

TARMA, an extenſive juriſdiction of Peru, about 30 leagues from Lima and to the N. of Atun Xauxa. The climate is temperate, and the ſoil fertile; the land is chiefly applied to the feeding of cattle. Many mines of ſilver are found here.

Tarmonbarry Bridge, in Roſcommon, Connaught, 64 miles from Dublin.

TARN, a dept. of France, NW. of the department of Herault, and N. of the depart. of the Aude; formerly a part of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river which riſes in the dept. of Lozere, and having watered Milhaud, Alby, Gaillac, Montauban, &c. falls into the Garonne, near Moiſſac, in the dept. of the Lot. Caſtles is the capital.

TARO, a town of Parma, in the country of Val-di-Taro, ſeated on the river Taro, which runs into the Po, 9 miles E. of Baſſeto.

Tarperly, Cheſhire. *Tarraby*, Cumberland, NW. of Carliſle.

TARRAGONA, a town of Catalonia, with a univerſity; under the Romans the capital of a diſtrict called Tarraconenſis. It was built originally by the Phœnicians, and was very conſiderable in the time of the Romans. There are ſeveral inſcriptions, coins, ruins, and other monuments of antiquity here. It is neither ſo large nor ſo populous at preſent; for though there is room for 2000 houſes within the walls, which were built by the Moors, there are not above 500, which are all built with large ſquare ſtones. Its cathedral is ſtill worthy of attention, for its vaſt dimenſions, and the elegance of its Gothic architecture. The archbiſhop is metropolitan of Catalonia, and diſputes the primacy of Spain with Toledo. It has but little trade, (the harbour being dangerous, and not much frequented) and is ſeated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Francoli, 38 miles WSW. of Barcelona, and 240 E. by N. of Madrid.

TARRY TOWN, a town of New York.

TARREGA, a town of Catalonia, ſituated on the Cervera, 30 miles N. of Tarragona.

Tarring, a ſmall town of Suſſex, 17 miles W. of Brighthelmſtone, and 57 S. of London. *Tarſet-Caſtle*, Northumberland, a Roman encampment near Bellingham. It is 20 yards long, and 10 broad, and defended by a deep foſſe. At each corner of the area, appear the remains of turrets or mounds.

TARSUS, a large ſea-port town of Caramania, anciently the capital of Cilicia. It is the ſee of a Jacobite biſhop, and a Neſtorian archbiſhop, and is 10 miles W. of Alexandretta.

TARTARO,

TARTARO, a river of Italy, which rifes in the Veroneſe, croſſes the Poleſe de Rovigo, and paſſes by Adria. Soon after it divides itielf into two branches, one of which runs into the Adige, and the other into the Po.

TARTARY, a country of Aſia, which, taken in its utmoſt limits, reaches from the Eaſtern Ocean to the Caſpian Sea, and from Corea, China, Hindooſtan, and Perſia, to Ruſſia and Siberia. It is generally conſidered, under three grand divisions; namely Eaſtern, Weſtern, and Independent Tartary. The different tribes which inhabit Eaſtern Tartary were formerly called Mongul Tartars, a warlike nation, who, on one hand, conquered Hindooſtan, under Jenghis Khan, and on the other, ſubdued China, in the 13th century, and reigned there for 100 years, till they were expelled in the year 1368. Chineſe Tartary is divided into two parts, Eaſtern and Weſtern. The greateſt part of this country either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection. The Chineſe empire has been lately extended in Tartary, by the celebrated conqueſt of the kingdom of the Eluths, made in 1759, by the arms of the emperor Kien Long. Independent Tartary includes all the country between Chineſe Tartary and the Caſpian ſea, and contains Turkeſtan, Great and Little Bukharia, Turcomania, Charaſm, Thibet, and ſome countries inhabited by the Uſbecks and Kalmucks. Weſtern Tartary includes the remainder; moſt or all of which has been conquered by the Ruſſians. For various intereſting particulars concerning them, ſee, in their reſpective places, the articles Abkas, Circaſſia, Crimea, Coſſacks, Georgia, Imeritia, Kalmucks, Kifti, Leſguis, Mingrelia, Mongul, Oſſi, Samoyedes, Turkomans, and Uſbecs. *Tartar* or *Tatar*, is, in fact, a general name, which includes a great variety of nations, but with a particular one often applied from their local ſituation.

TARTAS, a town in the department of Landes, ſeated on the river Midouſe, 12 miles NE. of Dax.

TARUDANT, a town of Sus, in Morocco, formerly the capital of a ſmall kingdom. It contains ſeveral towns, which, as well as Tarudant, are built with ſtone. It is at preſent the reſidence of a governor, and is ſituated almoſt at the extremity of the empire, 43 miles ESE. of Santacruz (a ſea-port of his) and 110 SSW. of Morocco.

Tarvar, Cornwall, N. of Mountſbay.

Tarvin, or *Tervin*, 4 miles E. of Cheſter, near a brook that comes from Torperley, and is the boundary of the foreſt of Delamere. *Taſborough*, Norfolk, W. of Saxlingham.

Taſhiny, in Longford, Leinſter.

Taſley, Shropſhire, W. of Bridgenorth, has a bridge over the Severn.

TASSAUSUDON, a city of Aſia, capital of the county of Bootan, 206 miles SW. of Laſſa, and 242 NE. of Patna.

TASSA CORTA, or TUSSA CRODA, a town on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Palma, one of the Canary iſlands. It is a loading place for veſſels, but not very conſiderable. Lat. 28. 37. N. lon. 17. 58. W.

TATE'S ISLAND, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered June 29th, 1773, by captains Bampton and Holt, of the Hormazier and Cheſterfield, veſſels employed in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, and ſo named, in honour of Mr. Tate, of Bombay. The inhabitants are ſtout, well made, and woolly headed, and reſemble the people of New Guinea in ſtature and complexion. A party from the ſhips, having landed, for the ſake of procuring water, and to make obſervations on the ſoil, produce, inhabitants, &c. was at firſt received very kindly, to all appearance, but afterwards, the natives, watching their opportunity, murdered captain Hill, of the New South Wales corps, and ſome of the ſeamen, cutting their throats from ear to ear, and mangling their bodies in a ſhocking manner. It was with difficulty that the ſurvivors made a ſhift to get on board their boat, by frequently diſcharging their muſkets, at the report of which the natives always fled into the woods. Thoſe voracious cannibals were afterwards ſeen dragging the dead bodies towards large fires prepared on the occaſion, yelling and howling hideouſly at the ſame time. Lat. 9. 29. S. lon. 146. 57. E.

Tatenell, Staffordſ. W. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Tatenham*, Wilts. 4 miles from Marlborough. *Taternal*, or *Tatternhoe*, Bedfordſ. NW. of Dunſtable. *Tatesfield*, Surry, SE. of Chelſham. *Tatham*, E. of Lancaſter. *Tathwell*, Lincolnſhire, near Louth.

TATTA, or SINDE, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy; ſuppoſed to be built on the ſite of the ancient Patala. In the laſt century, it was very extenſive and populous, and was a place of conſiderable trade, poſſeſſing manufactures of ſilk, Carmania wool, and cotton; it was alſo cele-

brated for its cabinet ware. Little of theſe, however, now remain, and the limits of the city are very much circumſcribed. On the ſhores of the Indus, above the Delta, conſiderable quantities of ſaltpetre are made; and within three miles of it on the NW. are mines of iron and ſalt. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moultan, Lahore, and Caſhmere, for veſſels of near 200 tons; and a very extenſive trade was carried on between thoſe places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but, at preſent, very little of this trade remains, owing, it is ſaid, to a bad government in Sindy, and probably to a hoſtile diſpoſition of the Seiks, the preſent poſſeſſors of Moultan and Lahore. Tatta is ſeated on a branch of the river Sinde, or Indus, called the Ritchel river, 156 miles WNW. of Amedabad, and 340 SSW. of Moultan. Lat. 24. 50. N. lon. 67. 37. E.

TATTAH, a town in Africa, ſituated on the frontiers of Darah and Morocco, in the route from Morocco to Tombuctoo. It is 150 miles SSE. of Morocco.

Tattenhall, Cheſhire, W. of Beeſton-Caſtle. *Tatterford*, Norfolk, N. of Rainham. *Tatterſet*; ſee *Gateſend*.

TATTERSHALL, a ſmall town of Lincolnſhire, with a beautiful and ſpacious church, and houſes moſtly built of brick. Its caſtle was famous for its ancient baſons, and, to this day, exhibits a venerable remain of ancient induſtry. The great tower, 200 feet high, is entire, but the other parts are totally deſtroyed. Tattershall is commodiouſly ſituated, although in a marſhy country, on the river Bane, which is navigable by boats to the Witham, near its confluence with the latter, 12 miles NW. of Boſton, and 127 N. of London. Market on Friday.

Tattingſton, Suffolk, SW. of Ipſwich. *Tattington*, or *Tannington*, Suff. N. of Framlingham. *Tatton*, Cheſhire, N. of Knottesford. *Tatton*, *E.* and *W.* Dorſetſh. near Abbotſbury.

TAVASTLAND, a very fertile province in the middle of Finland, about 150 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It conſiſts of fine plains, watered by a great number of rivers and lakes, which abound in fiſh, and it is plentifully ſtored with cattle and all ſorts of game. It is far, however, from being well cultivated, and the inhabitants are very poor. The northern part is rather mountainous and woody.

TAVASTUS, or KRONEBORG, a town of Finland, capital of the province of Tavaſtland. The caſtle is well fortified, and ſerves for an arſenal and royal magazine. It is ſeated on a river, which falls into Lake Wana, 44 miles NE. of Abo.

TAUBER, SEE, a lake of Berchtesgaden, in Bavaria.

TAUCAEL, TAUCHEL, or TUCHEL, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia, ſeated on the river Verd, 44 miles SSW. of Dantzic.

TAUCHA, a town of Leipſic, in Upper Saxony.

Taud, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Dowles, not far from Lathom Park. *Tave*, a river in Carmarthenſhire, which runs into the Severn at St. Clear, near Llaugharn.

TAVE, or TAFF, a river of Wales, which riſes in two ſtreams, in the ſouthern part of Brecknockſhire, and runs into the Briſtol Channel, oppoſite Pennarth Point, below Cardiff, in Glamorganſhire.

Taverham, Norf. by the Yare, NW. of Norwich.

TAVERNA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a conſiderable town of Portugal, in Algarve, containing 2 churches, an hoſpital, 5 convents, and about 5000 inhabitants. It has a commodious harbour, protected by two forts, and is ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile country, near the mouth of the river Gilaon, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz.

* TAVISTOCK, an ancient, large, and well built town of Devonſhire. It was once a flouriſhing place, famous for its ſtately, mitred abbey, where books were formerly printed in the Saxon language, and a ſchool erected to teach it; it is now divided into tenements. It is a ſtannary town, has a chalybeate mineral water, and is ſituated on the river Tavy, or Tave, 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 206 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Taukin, Cumberland, SE. of Brampton.

Taume, a river which riſes in Yorkſhire, and runs into the Merſey at Stopford, in Lancaſhire, oppoſite Stockport.

TAUMAGO, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Quiros, in the year 1606. He found wood, water, potatoes, cocoas, palmettos, ſugar-canes, and other plants and fruits. The inhabitants appeared to be active, robuſt, and warlike, but not ferocious. Lat. 13. S. lon. 161. E. of Ferro.

TAUNTON, a town of Maſſachuſetts, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the ſea at Rhode Iſland, 39 miles S. of Boſton.

* TAUNTON, an ancient town of Somerſetſhire, which, in point of [illegible] buildings

buildings, and reſpectability of inhabitants, may vie with many cities. It conſiſts of three principal ſtreets, or rather four, including Hemet-ſtreet, (which has lately been begun by Sir Benjamin Hemet, and will be a conſiderable addition to the town) which are wide, and very well built, beſides a number of others, and contains 2 pariſh churches, a noble and ſpacious market place, a commodious market-houſe, with a handſome town-hall over it, a well-endowed grammar-ſchool, an hoſpital, and about 2000 inhabitants. It has long been the principal ſeat of the manufacture of coarſe, woollen goods, ſuch as ſerges, corduroys, ſagathies, druggets, ſhalloons, &c. though ſomewhat decayed of late years, or tranſlated, perhaps, to the neighbouring town of Wellington. A ſilk manufacture was introduced here in 1780. Large quantities of malt liquor are alſo ſent from this town to Briſtol for exportation. The corporation are ſaid to have neither lands, houſes, nor joint ſtock; their laſt charter precluding them from any ſuch poſſeſſions. The election of members of parliament here is very ſingular; every pot-walloper, i. e. inhabitant that dreſſes his own victuals, is entitled to vote; ſo that the inmates, or lodgers, to qualify themſelves, a little before the election comes on, make a fire in the ſtreet, and there boil their victuals. It is ſeated on the river Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret, and ſo to Bridgwater, 31 miles NE. of Exeter, and 140 W. by S. of London. Large markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

TAVORA, a town of Beira, in Portugal, 6 miles E. of Lamego. It is ſituated on or near a river of the ſame name, which runs into Douro, 5 miles NE. of Lamego.

TAUNTON-DEAN, or the VALE OF TAUNTON, in Somerſetſhire, extending about 30 miles in length, is of ſuch remarkable fertility and produce, that, to uſe the vulgar phraſe, with the ſun and ſoil alone, it needs no manure. Coals from Wales, after being brought by ſea from Swanſea to Bridgwater, are brought from the latter places by barges to Taunton, as are heavy goods and merchandiſe from Briſtol, and ſo are tranſported over all theſe parts.

TAUREAU, an iſland of France, in the dept. of Finiſterre, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. Lat. 48, 40. N.

TAURICA, or TAURIDA. See CRIMEA.

TAURIS, or TABRIS, a city of Perſia, capital of Aderbeitzan, the moſt conſiderable in the empire, next to Iſpahan. It carries on a prodigious trade over many parts of Aſia, in cotton, cloths, ſilks, gold and ſilver brocades, the fineſt turbans, and ſhagreen leather. It contains many large and extenſive bayars, covered with beautiful domes, and filled with vaſt quantities of merchandiſe, 3 hoſpitals, in which proviſions are given twice a day to all who come, a ſquare much larger and more ſpacious than that at Iſpahan, (and in which the Turks, when in poſſeſſion of this city, have frequently drawn up 30,000 men in order of battle) 250 moſques, 300 caravanſeras, which are ſo ſpacious, that 300 perſons, it is ſaid, may lodge in each, beſides baths, and other public buildings, equally noble and magnificent. Sir John Chardin eſtimates the inhabitants at 550,000, beſides ſtrangers. It is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded by mountains, whence a ſtream proceeds, which runs through the city. It is 180 miles SSE. of Erivan, and 360 NNW. of Iſpahan, Lat. 38. 18. N. lon. 47. 10. E.

TAURUS, or ARARAT, a great chain of mountains in Aſia, which begin near the weſtern part of Natolia, and extend to India. In different places they have different names.

Tauton, North, Devonſhire, NW. of Barnſtaple. *Tauton, South*, Devonſhire, E. of Okehampton. *Tavy, Mary's*, Devonſhire, on the river Tavy. *Tavy, Peter's*, Devonſ. NE. of Taviſtock. *Taw*, a river of Devonſhire, which riſes near the centre of the county, about 3 miles SE. of Okehampton, flows to Barnſtaple, and then turns weſterly and joins the Towridge, at its mouth, in the Briſtol Channel. *Tawſtock-Houſe*, and *Tawton, Biſhop's*, Devonſ. on the Taw, SW. and S. of Barnſtaple. Biſhop's Tawton was the firſt biſhop's ſee in this county, from whence, after only two biſhops had reſided in it, it was removed to Crediton, and then to Exeter. *Tawy*, a river of Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire, which enters the Briſtol Channel at Swanſey. *Taxball*, Cheſhire, N. of Macclesfield-Foreſt.

TAY, a fine river of Scotland, the two ſources of which are near Tyndrum, in the W. part of Perthſhire. Flowing through Loch Tay, it afterwards waters Dunkeld and Perth, and, joining the river Earn, falls into the Frith of Tay.

TAY, FRITH OF, a noble eſtuary, or arm of the ſea, which divides Fifeſhire from the counties of Perth and Angus. It becomes narrow towards its mouth, and at the Ferry-Town, in Fifeſhire, called

Parton-Craigs, it is not above a mile broad.

TAY, LOCH, a lake of Perthſhire, in Scotland, through which flows the majeſtic river of the ſame name. It is about 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September, 1784, this lake was ſeen to ebb and flow ſeveral times in a quarter of an hour, when, all at once, the waters ruſhed from the E. and W. in oppoſite currents, ſo as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the diſtance of almoſt a hundred yards from its uſual boundary. When the oppoſing waves met, they burſt with a claſhing noiſe, and much foam: the waters then flowed out at leaſt five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued, gradually decreaſing for about two hours. A ſimilar motion was obſerved for ſeveral days, but not to the ſame degree as on the firſt day. The banks of this lake are finely wooded; and it has a ſmall tufted iſland, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

TAY, a river of Waterford, in Munſter, which runs into the Atlantic, about 7 miles WNW. from Dungarvan Bay.

TAYLI, or TALI, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yunnan. It is the principal place where they make curious tables, and other ornaments of fine marble, naturally beautified with different colours, in the form of mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. Tayli has under its juriſdiction, 4 cities of the ſecond rank, and 3 of the third. It is 1205 miles SW. of Peking.

Taynton, Glouceſterſ. SE. of Newent.

Taynton, Upper and *Lower*, Lincolnſhire, near Horncaſtle.

TÁYOAN. See TAIOUAN.

TAYTONG, or TAITONG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chanſi, with a very large juriſdiction, extending over 4 great cities of the ſecond rank, and 7 of the third. Lapis lazuli is obtained in great plenty here; and there is a kind of jaſper which is tranſparent, and as white as agate. Porphyry, marble, and jaſper of all colours are very plentiful, and here is alſo a great commerce in ſkins. The neighbouring mountains abound with a variety of ſimples and medicinal herbs, which the botaniſts gather with great care. Taytong is very well fortified, according to the manner of the Chineſe, and has, generally, a very ſtrong garriſon. It is ſituated in a mountainous country, expoſed to the incurſions of the Tartars, and ſurrounded, in a manner, by the great wall, which has forts from place to place. 155 miles W. of Peking.

TCHANGTCHA, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Houquang. It is ſituated on the Heng river, 742 miles S. of Peking.

TCHANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fokien, 950 miles S. of Peking.

TCHANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiangnan, 525 miles SSE. of Peking.

TCHANTE, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Honan. It contains in its diſtrict, one city of the ſecond rank, and ſix of the third. It is remarkable for a fiſh found in its rivers, reſembling a crocodile, the fat of which is of ſuch a ſingular nature, that when once ſet on fire, it cannot be extinguiſhed. It is 255 miles SSW. of Peking.

TCHEKIANG, a maritime province of China, W. of the ſea, S. and SE. of the province of Kiangnan, and N. of the province of Fokien. The principal trade conſiſts in ſilk ſtuffs, which, indeed, is immenſe. Whole plains may be ſeen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, while the Chineſe purpoſely check its growth, as the leaves of the ſmaller trees procure the beſt ſilks. This province likewiſe produces the tallow tree, a ſpecies of muſhrooms, which are tranſported to all parts of the empire, excellent hams, and ſmall gold fiſh.

TCHERNIGOVSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a part of the Ukraine; bounded on the N. by Mogilevſkoe, and on the W. by Poland. Its capital, Tchernigov, is ſeated on the right ſhore of the Deſna, 344 miles SSW. of Moſcow.

Tea, a river in Buckinghamſhire, which runs into the Ouſe, near Stony Stratford.

Tean, Upper and *Lower*, Staffordſh. near the Tayne water, (or Tean river, which runs into the Dove, 2 miles NE. of Uttoxeter) between Cheadle and Checkley.

Teark, or *Tork Dean*, Glouceſterſ. N. of Northleach.

Tearn, a river in Staffordſh. and Shropſ. *Tearn*, near Shrewſbury.

Teath, St. Cornwall, S of Tintangel.

Tebay, Weſtmorland, on the Lon, near Ruthwaite.

TEBESTA, an ancient town of Tunis.

Tebworth, Bedfordſhire, in Chelgrave pariſh.

TEDZA, a town, capital of a province of Morocco. Lat. 34.50. N. lon. 4.55. W.

TECEUT, or TECHEIT, a town of Sus, in Morocco, with a manufacture of Morocco leather. It is 150 miles SW. of Morocco.

TECKLENBURG,

TECKLENBURG, a town and fertile county of Weſtphalia, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

TECOANTEPECA, a conſiderable ſea-port town of Guaxaca, in Mexico, with handſome buildings. Lat. 15. 28. N. lon. 99. 15. W.

TECORT, a town, capital of a country of Biledulgerid. Lat. 29. 35. N. lon. 7. 55. E.

TECULET, a ſea-port of Morocco.

Tedborn, St. Mary's, Devonſ. on the Fortun, W. of Exeter.

TEDBURY. See TETBURY.

Teddington, Middleſex, on the Thames, 1 mile NW. of Kingſton.

TEDELEZ, or DELLYS, a town, capital of a diſtrict of Algiers, ſituated on the Mediterranean, with a plentiful fiſhery, 45 miles E. of Algiers.

Tedford, Lincolnſ. NW. of Spilſby.

Tedington, Worceſterſ. E. of Tewkeſbury.

Tednambury, Herts, NE. of Sawbridgworth.

TEDNEST, a conſiderable town of Morocco, capital of the diſtrict of Hea, 110 miles WNW. of Morocco.

TEDSI, a town of Sus, Morocco, E. of Tarudant, and 90 miles SW. of Morocco.

Ted. St. Mary's, Lincolnſhire, in the part called Holland. *Tedſton-de-la-Mer*, and *Tedſton-Wafers*, Herefordſhire, NE. of Bromyard.

TEES, a river which riſes on the confines of Cumberland, and, in its whole courſe, dividing the county of Durham from Yorkſhire, and falls into the German Ocean, about 10 miles below Stockton.

Tees, a river of Northumberland, which runs into the German Ocean at Middleborough.

TEFESAD, a town of Algiers, ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Tipſa, noted for its mines of iron. It is 32 miles SW. of the city of Algiers.

TEFFLIS, a town of Aſia, capital of Georgia. It is called by the inhabitants *Thilis-Cabar*, (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. Though its circumference does not exceed two Engliſh miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants; Armenians, Georgians, and Tartars. All the houſes are of ſtone, with flat roofs, which ſerve, according to the cuſtom of the Eaſt, as walks for the women. They are neatly built; the rooms are wainſcotted, and the floors ſpread with carpets. The ſtreets ſeldom exceed ſeven feet in breadth; and ſome are ſo narrow as ſcarcely to allow room for a man on horſeback: they are conſequently very filthy. The Armenians have eſtabliſhed in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Perſia: the moſt flouriſhing is that of printed linens. Here are 1 Roman Catholic, 13 Greek, and 7 Armenian churches. Teffliis is ſeated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 300 miles SSW. of Aſtracan. Lat. 41. 59. N. lon. 47. 6. E.

Tefunt, Eves, or *Over*, and *Tefunt, Nether*, Wilts, near Hindon.

TEGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Houquang. In the territory of this place are a ſort of worms, which make white wax like that of bees. Lat. 31. 20. N. lon. 112. 31. E.

TEGAZA, a town of Africa, capital of a diſtrict in the county of Sahara, near which is a mine of ſalt. It is about 500 miles from the Atlantic, and 400 S. of Cape Non.

TEGERBY, a town of Fezzan, 80 miles SW. of Mourzout.

Teghmolin, in Carlow, Leinſter.

TEGLIO, a town in the country of the Griſons, capital of a government of the ſame name, in the Valteline. It contains about 300 houſes, and is 20 miles SW. of Bormio.

TEHAMA, a ſandy belt, which nearly encircles Arabia, beginning at Suez, and extending to the mouth of the Euphrates. It has been gradually produced by a receſſion of the waters of the ſea, and is ſtill extending its limits. Hiſtory notices ſeveral places as ſea-ports, which are at preſent inland. The belt is entirely barren, and preſents an unvaried picture of deſolation.

TEIGN, a river of Devonſhire, compoſed of two branches, which riſe nearly in the centre of the county, and, uniting, enter the Engliſh Channel at Teignmouth.

Teign-Canon, Devonſ. near Hemiock.

TEIGNMOUTH, a ſea-port of Devonſhire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It has no market, but ſends ſome veſſels to the Newfoundland fiſhery, and employs ſeveral in the coaſting-trade, eſpecially in carrying tobacco-pipe clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coal, ſalt, earthen-wares, &c. It has a tide harbour, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Teign, 12 miles S. of Exeter, and 280 W. by S. of London. A well-frequented fair on September 29th.

Teignton, Biſhop's, and *King's*, Devonſhire, on the river Teign.

TEISSE, or TEISSK, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, and paſſing by Waradin, Tokay,

and Segedin, falls into the Danube, near Titul.

TELAMONE, a town of the State del Preſidii, belonging to Naples; 10 miles N. of Orbitello.

Teleby, Lincolnſ. NE. of Market-Raiſin.

TELEN HEAD, or ST. HELEN'S HEAD, called alſo HORN HEAD, a noted promontory, in Donegal, Ulſter. Lat. 55. 10. N. lon. 8. 35. W.

Teleſcomb, Suſſex, NW. of Newhaven.

TELGEN, a town of Sudermania, ſituated on the Lake Maeler, 15 miles SW. of Stockholm.

TELLICHERRY, a ſea-port on the coaſt of Malabar, where there is an Engliſh factory, 48 miles NNW. of Calicut.

Telsford, Somerſetſhire, on the Frome, E. of Philip's Norton. *Telſham*, Suffolk.

TELISH, a town of Iglau, in Moravia.

Teluddy, or *Tebiddy*, Cornwall, on the N. coaſt, W. of St. Ann's. *Teme*, or *Team*, a river which riſes in Radnorſhire, and paſſing through Shropſhire and Worceſterſhire, runs into the Severn, 1 mile below Worceſter.

TEMENDEFUST, or METAFUST, a town of Algiers, 10 miles E. of it.

TEMESWAR, a town and important fortreſs of Hungary, capital of a bannet, and the ſee of a Greek biſhop. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1716. It is ſeated in a moraſs, 52 miles NNE. of Belgrade.

TEMISSA, a large town of Fezzan, in Africa. Here the caravans from Tombuctou, Mourzouk, &c. which travel by Cairo to Mecca, uſually provide the ſtores of corn, dates, and dried meat, with other proviſions, requiſite during a long journey through a dreary and deſert country. It is 120 miles ENE. of Mourzouk.

Temple, Cornw. NE. of Bodmin. *Temple*, Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of Broad Windſor. *Temple*, Hants, SE. of Alton. *Temple*, Hertfordſhire, S. of Sacomb. *Temple*, Kent, in Dartford pariſh. *Temple*, Leiceſterſ. W. of Boſworth. *Temple-Bolſoll*, Warwickſhire, near Killingworth. *Temple-Brough*, Yorkſ. on the Don, near Comſburgh. *Temple Bruer*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Sleaford. *Temple-Chelſin*, Herts, in Benjoy pariſh. *Temple-Comb*, Somerſetſ. near Milbourn Port. *Temple-Dunſley*, Herts, in Hitchin pariſh. *Temple-Ewell*, Kent, NW. of Dover, was one of the chief manſions of the knights templars.

Temple-Houſe, in Sligo, Connaught.

Temple-Hurſt, Yorkſ. NW. of Snaith.

Temple-Martin, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Temple-Michael, in Waterford, Munſter.

Templemore, in Tipperary, Munſter.

Temple-Newſom, Yorkſ. SE. of Leeds.

Templenue, in Kerry, Munſter. *Temple-Patrick*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Temple-Patrick*, in Down, Ulſter.

Temple-Sowerby, Weſtmorland, near Kirkby-Thore.

Temple-thirty, in Waterford, Munſter.

Templeton, Devonſ. W. of Tiverton.

Templetown, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

TEMPLIN, a town of the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, trading largely in timber. It is ſituated on a canal, newly made between the lakes Bodenſee and Dolgenſee, 34 miles N. of Berlin.

Tempo, in Fermanagh, Ulſter.

Tempſford, Bedfordſhire, near Great Barford, between Biggleſwade and Eaton, a little below the conflux of the Ouſe and Ivel.

TEMSENA, a province of Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, S. of Sallee. It is rich and fertile, producing excellent corn, and other proviſions of various kinds.

TENASSERIM, a town of Lower Siam, capital of a province which was formerly a kingdom. It is 220 miles SW. of Siam.

TENBURY, a town of Worceſterſhire, ſeated on the river Teme, over which it has a ſtone bridge of 6 arches, 15 miles W. by N. of Worceſter, and 130 NW. by W. of London. Market on Tueſday.

* TENBY, a neat, agreeable ſea-port town of Pembrokeſhire, with a commodious quay, a good harbour or road for ſhipping, a large fiſhery for herrings, and a conſiderable coaſting trade to Ireland and Briſtol. It is a place of ſome reſort for ſea-bathing, and is ſituated on the declivity of a hill, affording a picturesque view of it from the bay, but deficient of trees, 7 miles E. of Pembroke, and 233 W. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

TENCH'S ISLAND, a well-inhabited iſland, in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is about 2 miles in circumference: it is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives obſerved in the canoes that ventured to come ſomewhat near the ſhip, were remarkably ſtout and healthy-looking men; their ſkin perfectly ſmooth, and free from any diſorder. They were quite naked, and of a copper colour: their hair reſembling that of the New Hollanders. Some of their beards reached as low as the navel, and there was the appearance of much art having been uſed to form them into long ringlets, ſo that it ſeemed to be the prevailing faſhion on this iſland to keep the beard

beard well combed, curled, and oiled. Two or three of the men had ſomething like a bead or bone, ſuſpended to a ſtring, which was faſtened round the neck. The largeſt of their canoes appeared to be about 28 feet long, and made out of a large tree, with a long outrigger. Lat. 1. 39. S. lon. 151. 31. E.

TENDA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a county of the ſame name, S. of the diſtrict of Coni, and N. of Nice, affording good paſturage and timber. It has a caſtle walled round, and flanked with towers, on a rock, which commands the environs, and is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Roia and Brogna, 22 miles NE. of Nice.

Tendring Eſſex, near Debden. *Tendring*, Eſſex, SW. of Harwich. *Tendring*, *Hall*, Eſſex, NE. of Tendring. *Tendring-Hall*, Suffolk, near ſtoke, by Neyland.

TENEDOS, an iſland in the Archipelago, lying on the coaſt of Natolia, SE. of Lemnos. It is about 21 miles in circumference, and its muſcadine wine is reckoned the beſt in all the Levant. On the N. coaſt is a pretty large town, with a fine harbour.

TENERIFF, formerly called NIVARIA, one of the Canary Iſlands, the ſecond in dignity, but the firſt in point of extent, wealth, and fertility. It lies to the W. of the Grand Canary, and is about 45 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Its form is triangular, extending itſelf into 3 capes, the neareſt about 80 leagues or more from the coaſt of Africa. It abounds in wine, different ſorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this iſland is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains, and here is one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, which, according to Sir Thomas Herbert, may be ſeen 120 miles off, in a clear day. Dr. Heberden eſtimates the height at 15,396 feet above the level of the ſea. The vertex, which appears sharp, and the exact reſemblance to a cone, is flat for the extent of an acre of ground, in the centre of which is a dreadful volcano. Though it frequently breaks out into flames, and ſmoke conſtantly iſſues from it, there has been no eruption from this mountain ſince the year 1704 when the port of Garrachica was deſtroyed, and the harbour filled up by the lava. Ten parts of this iſland conſiſt of rocks, and woody and inacceſſible mountains and vineyards, and yet, from the ſmall portion of arable ground remaining, 250,000 hanackes of wheat, beſides immenſe quantities of rye and barley, are annually produced here. Nothing can be more delicately rich than the ſoil, if the Spaniards would take the trouble to cultivate it properly, communicating to grains, fruits, roots, &c. a peculiar elegance of flavour, unknown in other countries. Wine is the only conſiderable articles of foreign commerce, about 40,000 pipes being annually made here. There are two ſorts of it, the vidonia and malveſia, or malmſey. The firſt is extracted from a long grape, and is a dull, heavy wine, greatly inferior to the other, which is drawn from a large, round grape, in ſuch quantities as to be exported to all the corners of the world. The Spaniſh cuſtom of dreſſing in black continues amongſt the inhabitants. The laborious works in this iſland are chiefly performed by mules, horſes being ſcarce. Oxen are alſo much employed here, to drag their caſks along upon pieces of wood. Hawks and parrots are natives of the iſland, as alſo ſwallows, ſea-gulls, partridges, black-birds, and large flocks of canary-birds. There are alſo lizards, locuſts, and three or four ſorts of dragon flies. The air and climate are remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthiſical complaints. Lat. of the Peak, 28. 18. N. lon. 17 W.

TENERIFF, a town of St. Martha, Terra Firma, ſituated near the river Magdeleine, 100 miles S. of St. Martha.

TENESSEE. See BROAD TENESSEE.

TENES, a town and diſtrict of Algiers, ſituated on the N. coaſt near Cape Tenes, in lat. 36. 30. N.

TENEZA, a town of Morocco, 43 miles WSW. of the city of Morocco.

Tenham, Kent, near Sheppey Iſle.

Ten-Mile-Buſh, in Meath, Leinſter.

Ten-Mile-Houſe, in Wicklow, Leinſter.

Tennal-Hall, Staffordſhire, SW. of Birmingham.

TENNASSE GOVERNMENT, a country of the United States of America, bounded on the N. by Kentucky, on the E. by a part of the Apalachian mountains, (called the Iron mountain) which ſeparates it from N. Carolina, on the S. by Georgia, and on the W. by the Miſſiſſippi. It is divided into two diſtricts, and eight counties. The ſoil and climate are good. The chief towns are Naſhville, and Abingdon. This county was firſt begun to be ſettled about the year 1764; and in 1788, the number of inhabitants (chiefly emigrants from Pennſylvania and Virginia) was eſtimated at 40,000. See BROAD TENNASSEE.

TENNESTADT, a town of Thuringia.

Tenſeke, Bedfordſhire, near Ampthill.

TENTCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chantong. It is built on the ſea ſhore, and has a convenient harbour, and a ſtrong garriſon, with a fleet of ſhips to guard the gulf.

*TENTERDEN, a town of Kent, where the woollen manufacture was eſtabliſhed by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. It has a free grammar-ſchool, and is 24 miles SW. of Canterbury, and 56. E. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

TENZEGEZET, a town of Tremeſen.

TEOLACHA, an ancient town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, ſeated in a country abounding in dates, upon a river that proceeds from a hot ſpring.

TER, a river of Catalonia, which riſes in the county of Cerdagne, and runs into the Mediterranean, 20 miles E. of Gerona.

TERAMO, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

TERASSO. See TARSUS.

TERASSON, a town in the department of Dordogne, ſeated on the river Veſere, 10 miles from Sarlet.

TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. It is very fertile in wheat, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Lat. 38. 45. N. lon. 27. 1. W.

Tercet, Northumb. NW. of Billingham.

TERCHIZ, a town of Choraſan, in Perſia.

Terela, in Down, Ulſter.

Tereſtent, Monmouthſhire, between the river Stowey and the Rompney.

TERGA, an old town of Morocco, ſeated on the river Omirabi, or Morbega, 90 miles N. of Morocco.

TERGOVISTA. See TARGOVISCO.

Terladinas, Cornwall, N. of Penzance.

Terleſcoward, Lancaſ. S. of Marton-Mere.

Terleton, Nottingh, between Nottingh. and Stanton-on-the-Would.

Terley-Caſtle, Staffordſhire, SW. of Muckleſton.

Terling, Eſſex, 4 miles W. of Witham.

TERMED, or TARMAD, a town of Tocareſtan, in Aſia, 150 miles S. of Samarcand.

TERMINI, a town on the northern coaſt of Sicily, famous for its mineral waters, and there is a fine aqueduct, with ſeveral handſome buildings. It contains about 9000 inhabitants, and is ſeated on the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in a territory abounding in corn and good wine, 18 miles SE. of Palermo.

TERMOLI or TERMINI, a town of Capitanata, in Naples, 84 miles NNE. of Naples.

TERMUYDEN, a ſmall town of Dutch Flanders, 12 miles SE. of Fluſhing.

TERMYOVA, a town of Iſtria, 18 miles NE. of Pedena.

TERNATE, an iſland of the Eaſtern Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds and other fruits proper to the climate. There are alſo a great number of birds of paradiſe. It is a mountainous country, and there are a great number of woods, which furniſh great plenty of game. But it is of the greateſt note for being a ſpice-iſland, which produces cloves, and is in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and very indolent. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and 100 miles E. of Celebes. Lat. 0. 15. N. lon. 127. 4. E.

Tere, Yorkſhire, W. of Skipton.

TERNEUSE, a town of Flanders.

TERNI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Spoleto, in Italy. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and the place contains about 12,000 inhabitants; but it was much more conſiderable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino is about a mile from this place, which is ſeated in an iſland formed by the river Nera, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. It is 15 miles S. by W. of Spoleto, and 40. N. of Rome.

TERNOVA, an ancient, but thinly inhabited town of Bulgaria, (formerly the reſidence of the deſpots, or princes, and now of an Eccleſiaſtic, who is called the arch biſhop of Bulgaria) 95 miles E. of Sophia, and 200 NW. of Conſtantinople. Alſo a large and commercial town of Theſſaly, ſituated on the Peneus, 5 miles WNW. of Lariſſa.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. It is greatly decayed on account of its unwholeſome air. It was formerly called Anxur, was the capital of the warlike Volſci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is ſeated near the ſea, on the ſide of a mountain, 46 miles SE. of Rome.

TERRA DEL FUEGO. See TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

TERRA FIRMA NEW CASTILE, or CASTILE DEL ORO, a vaſt extent of country in South America, exteading almoſt from the equator to 12. 18. N. lat. and from 16. 20. to 80 W. lon. It is divided into the following large diſtricts, which are ſubdivided into ſmaller juriſdictions. Terra Firma Proper, or Darien; Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caraccas, New Granada, Paria, Popayan, Quito, and Comana. It is ſubject to Spain.

TERRA FIRMA PROPER. See DARIEN.

TERRA NUOVA, a ſea-port on the E. coaſt of Sardinia, 102 miles N. of Cagliari.

TERRIDON, LOCH, an inlet of the ſea, on the W. coaſt of Roſsſhire, indented with many creeks and bays.

TERRING, a town of Suſſex, ſeated on the Downs, near the ſea, 21 miles E. of Chicheſter, and 53 SSW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Terril's Paſs, in W. Meath, Leinſter.

Terring, Suſſex, SE. of Lewes. *Terrington*, Yorkſhire, S. of Hovingham. *Terrington, St. Clement* and *St. John*, Norfolk, W. of Lynn.

TERROUEN, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, ſeated on the river Lis, 6 miles S. of St. Omer.

Terry Hogan, in Down, Ulſter.

Tertio Dean, Hampſ. N. of Biſhop's-Waltham.

TERUEL, a town of Arragon, ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile plain, well watered by ſtreams, and planted with gardens and fruit trees, whoſe bloſſoms perfume the air. It ſtands at the confluence of the rivers Guadalquiver and Alhambra, 75 miles S. of Saragoſſa, and 112 E. of Madrid.

Terver-Chapel, Lancaſh. on the Duddon, W. of Furneſs Fells.

TESCHEN, or TIESSIN, a town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen ſtuffs, and wines; and manufacture a particular kind of fuſee. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1779, between the Emperor Joſeph II. and Frederick III. king of Pruſſia. It is 87 miles SE. of Ratibor.

TESEGDELT, a town of Morocco, ſituated on a ſharp rock, ſuppoſed to be impregnable. It is 90 miles WNW. of the city of Morocco.

TESINO, a river of Italy, which riſes in Mount Gothard, and running through the Lake Maggiore, falls into the Po, at Pavira.

TESSEL. See TEXEL.

TEST, or TESE, a river which riſes in the NW. of Hants, and, watering Stockbridge and Rumſey, falls into the Bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

Teſterton, Norfolk, S. of Fakenham. *Teſtining*, Merionethſhire, in N. Wales. *Teſton*, Kent, on the Medway. *Teſt-wood*, Hampſhire, NW. of Southampton.

TET, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenees, a little above Mount Louis, and runs into the Mediterranean, about 7 miles E. of Perpignan.

TETBURY, a populous town of Glouceſterſhire, with a conſiderable trade, and a manufactory of woollen cloth. The market, on Wedneſday, is large for corn, cattle, cheeſe, malt, yarn, wool, and proviſions. It is ſituated near the ſource of the river Avon, in a healthy air, on a riſing ground, 25 miles ENE. of Briſtol, and 99 W. of London.

Tetcote, Devonſhire, near Launceſton, where the Claw joins the Tamar. *Tetherington*, Glouceſterſhire, SE. of Thornbury. *Tetherton, E.* and *W.* Wiltſhire, NE. of Chippenham, and NW. of Calne.

TETICATO, a large lake of Peru, in Callao, above 200 miles in circumference.

Tetſworth, Oxfordſ. between Thame and Eaſington.

Tettenhall, Clericorum and *Regis*, Staff. NW. of Wolverhampton. *Tetton*, Cheſhire, near Sandbach and Middlewich.

TETUAN, a town of Fez, in Africa. The houſes have no windows toward the ſtreets, except little holes to look out at; for the windows are on the inſide toward the court-yard, which is ſurrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. They are two ſtories high, flat at the top, and the ſtreets very narrow. The dreſs of both ſexes is much alike; but nothing of the women is to be ſeen in the ſtreets, except their eyes and naked legs, which are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they viſit each other from the tops of their houſes. They wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears. The ſhops in the city are very ſmall, being without-doors; and the owner, when he has opened the ſhutters, jumps in, and ſits croſs-legged on a counter, the goods being diſpoſed in drawers round about him, and all the cuſtomers ſtand in the ſtreet. It is ſeated on the river Cus, 3 miles from the ſea, and has a caſtle which commands the town. Ships from Gibraltar come to victual here, when the wind is in the W. and does not permit them to make Tangiers. It is 108 miles N. by W. of Fez, and 28 SE. of Tangiers. Lat. 35. 27. N. lon. 5. 26. W.

Tetworth, Huntingd. W. of Granſden.

TEVERONE, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Appenines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined, for a ſhort ſpace, between two hills, covered with groves. Theſe were ſuppoſed to be the reſidence of the Sibyl Albunea, to whom a temple here was dedicated. The river moving, with augmented rapidity,

as

as its channel is confined, at last rushes, at once, over a lofty precipice; the noise of its fall resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud arises from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberless small cascades, waters several orchards, and, having gained the plain, flows quietly on till it loses itself in the Tiber. The elegant form of the Sybil's Temple indicates its having been built when the arts were in the highest state of perfection at Rome. It is seated on a point of the mountain, fronting the grand cascade.

Teversall, Nottinghamshire, near Mansfield. *Teversham*, Cambridgeshire, near Fen-Ditton.

TEVIOT, a river which rises in the mountains in the SW. of Roxburghshire, and passing almost through the centre of that county, meanders beautifully through wide and fertile valleys, and unites with the Tweed, near Kelso.

TEVIOTDALE. See ROXBURGHSHIRE.

TEURART, an ancient town of Fez.

TEUZAR, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It carries on a good trade, and is seated into a country abounding in dates.

Tew-Dunse, Oxfordsh. N. of Steeple-Aston. *Tew*, *Great* and *Little*, Oxfordshire, E. of Chapel-on-the-Heath. *Tewing*, Hertfordshire, NW. of Hertingfordbury, on the river Maran, or Minerum.

*TEWKESBURY, a pretty large, beautiful, and populous town of Gloucestershire, has been long celebrated for its mustard, but, at present, its principal manufacture is that of cotton stockings. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N. of Gloucester, and 102 WNW. of London.

Tewkshill, Shropshire, NE. of North Clebury.

TEXEL, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, at the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour. It is seated on an island, which is separated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. Lat. 53. 8. N. lon. 4. 51. E.

Tey, *They*, or *Teise*, a river in Sussex and Kent, running into the Beala. *Tey*, *Great* and *Little*, Essex, W. and NW. of Tey-Marks. *Tey-Marks*, Essex, between Coggeshall and Colchester.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, 51 miles SW. of Prague.

Teynton, Oxfordsh. NW. of Burford. *Teynton-Drew*, Devonsh. NE. of Chegford, where is a considerable druidical temple.

TEZA, an ancient, and once populous, but now decayed, town of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. It is still, however, the residence of a governor and garrison, and the Jews carry on some trade here. There is a very large mosque here, about half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 60 miles NNE. of Fez, and 72 SE. of Tetuan.

TEZUCO, a town of Mexico, (capital of a government or district) containing about 400 inhabitants, Spaniards and Indians. It is seated on the Lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name, in lat. 20. 5. N. and lon. 100. 20. W.

TEZELA, a town of Algiers, 15 miles SW. of Oran.

TEZOUT, or TESSOT, a town of Fez, 35 miles S. of Melilla.

THABOR, a town of Bohemia, on a steep mountain of the same name, surrounded by walls, and of difficult access.

Thackerington, Northumberl. SW. of Kirk-Whelpington. *Thafriston*, Northumberland, in Eland manor. *Thakam*, Sussex, NW. of Stening. *Thakthwaite*, Cumberland, in the parish of Castle Sowerby.

THAME, or TAME, a town of Oxfordshire, which gives name to the hundred. It is situated on the river Thame, (which is navigable here by barges, and washes the N. part of the town) 13 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 NW. of London. A market, well furnished with live cattle, and all necessaries, on Tuesday.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its source, according to Dr. Campbell, from 4 rivulets, which rise in the Cotswold Hills, and connecting together, form one stream, near Lechlade, which there becomes navigable for barges. But the chief spring, or what is called Thames-Head, rises about 4 miles SW. from Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, which, being joined by the Thame, or Tame, it assumes the name of the Thames, which, it has been observed, is formed from a combination of the words Thame and Isis. What was the origin of this vulgar error cannot now be traced, but poetical fiction has perpetuated it. "It plainly appears," says Camden, "that the river was always called Thames, or Tema, before it came near the Thame; and in several ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmsbury,

s well as that of Enſham, and in the old eeds relating to Cricklade, it is never onſidered under any other name than hat of Thames." He likewiſe ſays, that : occurs no where under the name of Iſis. ll the hiſtorians, who mention the incurons of Ethelwold into Wiltſhire, in the ear 905, or of Canute, in 1016, concur ikewiſe in the ſame opinion, by declaring, hat they paſſed over the Thames at ricklade, in Wiltſhire. It is not probale, moreover, that Thames-Head, an apellation by which the ſource has uſually een diſtinguiſhed, ſhould give riſe to a iver of the name of Iſis; which river, afer having run half its courſe, ſhould reſſume the name of Thames, the appellaion of its parent ſpring. About a mile elow the ſource of the river, is the firſt orn-mill, which is called Kemble-Mill. lere the river may properly be ſaid to orm a conſtant current; which, though ot more than nine feet wide in the ſumer, yet, in the winter, becomes ſuch a orrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles round. But, in the ſummer, he Thames-Head is ſo dry, as to appear othing but a large dell, interſperſed with ones and weeds. From Somerford the ream winds to Cricklade, where it unites vith many other rivulets. Approaching Cemsford, it again enters its native ounty, dividing it from Berkſhire at Ingleſham. It widens conſiderably in its vay to Lechlade; and being there joined y the Lech and Coln, at the diſtance of 38 miles from London, it becomes navigable for veſſels of 90 tons. At Enſham, n its courſe NE. to Oxford, is the firſt ridge of ſtone; a handſome one of three rches. Paſſing by the ruins of Godſtow unnery, the river reaches Oxford, in vhoſe academic groves, its poetical name f Iſis has been ſo often invoked. Being here joined by the Charwell, it proceeds iE. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Tame. Continuing its courſe SE. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the ounties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middlex, Eſſex, and Kent, it waſhes the towns f Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertſey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Eaſt and Weſt Mouſſey, Hampton, Thames-Ditton, Kingſton, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Iſleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiſwick, Hammerſmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandſworth, Batterſea, Chelſea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Weſtminſter and London; and, on the oppoſite ſide, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouſe and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's-Thurrock, Graveſend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives, in its courſe from Dorcheſter, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. Though the Thames is ſaid to be navigable 138 miles above bridge, yet there are ſo many flats, that in ſummer, the navigation weſtward would be entirely ſtopped, when the ſprings are low, were it not for a number of locks. But theſe are attended with conſiderable expence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for paſſing through them, 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 19l. 18s. This charge, however, is in ſummer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Batter's Lock; that is, for 51 miles above bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in ſome places, to ſhorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parellel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old ſtream, toward Culham Bridge, uſeleſs. But a much more important undertaking has lately been accompliſhed, namely, the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1730, from the Severn to Wall-Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now aſcends by Stroud, through the Vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a diſtance of near 8 miles. This canal is 42 feet in width at top, and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill and Haley-Wood, making a diſtance of 2 miles and 3 furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, deſcending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a diſtance of above 20 miles. In the courſe of this undertaking, the canal from the Severn, at Froomlade, to Ingleſham, where it joins the Thames, is a diſtance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the ſum of 200,000l. of which 3000l. is ſaid to have been expended in gunpowder alone, uſed for the blowing up of the rock. This new canal was completed in 1789, in leſs than ſeven years from its commencement. Several canals are made, or making, to open a communication

communication between this river and other parts of the kingdom; from London to Hertford and Biggleswade; from Brentford, by Uxbridge, Rickmansworth, &c. to join the Oxford canal at Braunston; from Weybridge, by Guilford, Godalmin, Petersfield, &c. to the sea, between Gosport and Southampton; to Basingstoke, and from thence to Southampton-Water; by the Kennet, to Hungerford, from Abingdon to Lechlade; from Oxford to Coventry; from Lechlade to Stratford-upon-Avon; and from Lechlade to the Severn, below Gloucester. The tide flows up the Thames as High as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, in which it will work itself perfectly fine.

THAMES, a river of the NE. coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

THAMES, a river of N. America, which runs into Lake St. Clair, in lat. 42. 45. N. lon. 82. 10. W.

THAMES, a river of Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E. and the Norwich, or Little River, on the W. This last, about a mile before its junction with the Shetucket river at Norwich, has a remarkable romantic cataract. From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 12 miles to Long Island, which it enters about 4 miles below New London.

Thames-Ditton, Surry, between Kingston and Esher.

THAMSBRUCK, or THOMASBRUCK, a town of Thuringia, 16 miles WNW. of Erfurt.

Thandiston, alias *Francion*, Suffolk.

THANET, an island of Kent, formed by the two branches of the Stour, which cut off the NE. angle from the rest of the county. Its extent is about 9 miles from E. to W. and 8 from N. to S. The soil is fertile, producing much barley and other grain, of which above 20,000 quarters are sent annually to London, besides what is sold to other places; and also madder. The S. and W. parts contain rich tracts of marsh land. The husbandry of this isle, and of E. Kent, in general, has long been famous. The alga marina, or sea-weed, (what they call sea-ore) is their chief manure. This they also dry on the shore and burn, in order to make kelp of it. It contains the sea ports of Margate and Ramsgate, and 8 other parishes.

Thanington, Kent, by the Stour, a mile SW. of Canterbury.

THANNHAUSEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name, situated on the river Mindel, 22 miles E. of Ulm.

Tharfield, Hertford. situated among the tops of small hills, that hang over Royston, NE. of it. *Tharleby* Lincolnshire, S. of Bourn. *Tharsiqn*, Norfolk, SE. of Windham.

THASOS, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called ÆRIA, or ÆTHRIA, and famous, even to a proverb, for its rich gold mines. It is about 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, produces very delicate wines and fruits, and abounds in all necessaries, and has quarries of very fine marble. It is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Contessa, with a town of the same name, and a harbour, frequented by merchants, in lat. 40. 59. N. and lon. 24. 32. E.

Thatcham, Berkshire, 2 miles NE. of Newbury.

THAXTED, a town of Essex, chiefly noted for its regular, stately church, which was built by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, Lionel, duke of Clarence, Lady Clare, and William de Burgh; its chancel, by Edward III. and its tower and lofty spire, by Edmund, last earl of Marche. It is seated on the Chelmer, near its source, 20 miles NW. of Chelmsford, and 43 NE. of London. Mark. on Friday.

Theale, Berkshire, on the Kennet, 4 miles W. of Reading.

THEBAID, or SAID, a large country of Upper Egypt, bordering on Nubia. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated formerly for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now chiefly inhabited by Arabs.

Thebarton, Suffolk, SW. of Dunwich.

THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt, now called Luxor. It was formerly celebrated for having 100 gates, and there are now a great many magnificent remains of the ancient city.

THEBES. See THIVA.

Thecam, Northumb. NW. of Corbridge. *Theddingworth*, Leicest. NW. of Harborough. *Theddlesthorp*, and *Theddlesthorp, St. Helen's* and *St. Andrew's*, Linc. near Saltfleet. *Theddlethorp*, Linc. SW. of Saltfleetby. *Thekeston*, Yorkshire, near Bedal. *Thekesford*, Warw. N. of Chalcot. *Theltenham*, or *Feltham*, Suffolk, W. of Redgrave. *Thelton*, Norfolk, between Diss and Harleston. *Thelwall*, Cheshire, by the Mersey, near Warrington.

THEMAR,

THEMAR, a town of Henneburg, in Franconia, ſituated on the Werra.

Thenford, Northampt. near Aſtrop. *The Moat*, Kent, near Maidſtone. *The Moat*, Kent, near Ightham. *Theobald's*, Herts, by the New River, in Cheſhunt pariſh, 12 miles N. of London. Here was a magnificent ſeat and gardens, purchaſed, or rather exchanged, for the manor of Hatfield, with lord Burleigh, by king James I. who enlarged the park on the W. ſide of the village, with a wall 10 miles round, often viſited it for the pleaſure of hunting in Enfield Chaſe, Epping Foreſt, &c. and, at laſt, died here. Its great park, partly in this county, and partly in Middleſex, is now converted into farms, and the ſmall remains of its palace were demoliſhed in 1765.

THENGEN, a town which gives name to a principality of Suabia. It is ſituated on the river Hegan, bordering on the Swiſs Canton of Schaffhauſen, 22 miles NW. of Conſtance.

THENON, a town in the dept. of the Dordogne, 15 miles E. of Perigueux.

THEODOSIA. See CAFFA.

Theram, Cornwall. NE. of Helſton. *Thereck*, Cornw. SW. of Bodmin. *Thereſby*, Lincolnſhire, W. of Saltfleet-Haven. *Thereſthorp*, Lincolnſhire, N. of Alford. *Thereſway*, Lincolnſhire, SE. of Caſtor. *Therleſtouch*, Derbyſhire, in the Peak, near the 3 ſhire-ſtones.

THERMIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the Gulf of Engia, about 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is not ſo mountainous as ſome of the other iſlands and is ſo called from its abounding in hot ſprings. The ſoil is very good, when well cultivated, and produces a great deal of barley, wine, and figs, with fine ſilk, cotton, wax, and honey. Partridges are in great plenty. The principal town, of the ſame name, contains 15 or 16 churches, and ſeveral convents, and is the reſidence of a Greek biſhop. The Greek inhabitants of the iſland are computed at 16,000. Lat. 37. 31. N. lon. 24. 59. E.

Therverton, Devonſhire, NE. of Crediton. *Therverton*, or *Thaverton*, Devonſhire, N. of Exeter, and on the ſame river, a great thoroughfare.

THESALY. See JANNA.

*THETFORD, a town in Norfolk, containing ſeveral ſtreets of well-built houſes, but the ſtreets are not paved. It was formerly the metropolis of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles; and in the 12th century, the ſee of a biſhop, and a place of great note, when it had 20 churches, of which only two now remain, 5 markets, 24 ſtreets, beſides lanes, 6 hoſpitals, and 8 monaſteries, ſeveral ruins of which are yet viſible. The town then lay wholly on the Suffolk ſide of the river, which now contains but a few houſes. It had formerly alſo a mint, which has produced a great number of Anglo Saxon and Engliſh coins, from the time of Athelſtan. The chief magiſtrate found here at the Norman conqueſt, was ſtiled a conſul; from whence ſome ſuppoſe it to have been a Roman town. The Lent aſſizes for the county are held in its Guildhall, a fine old building of black flint. The chief manufacture is in wool combing, woollen cloth, and paper. It is ſituated in a pleaſant, open country, on two navigable rivers, the Thet and Leſſer Ouſe, (the former of which runs through the town, and divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and the latter was rendered navigable to Lynn, by an act of parliament, in the reign of Charles II.) 29 miles SW. of Norwich, 30 miles SSE. of King's-Lynn, and 80 NNE. of London. Market on Saturday.

Thetford, Cambridgeſhire, SE. of Ely. *Theydon, Bois, Garnon*, and *Mont*, Eſſex, three villages in Epping Foreſt, W. of the Rodings.

THIANCOURT, a town in the dept. of the Meurthe, 15 miles SW. of Metz.

THIBERVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Eure, 9 miles E. of Liſieux.

THIBET, or GREAT THIBET, a large country of Aſia, conſidered by moſt geographers as part of Tartary, and extending from the ſource of the Indus to the borders of China, and from Hindooſtan to the deſerts of Cobio. The length from E. to W. is about 1500 miles, and the breadth unequal and not known. This country is one of the higheſt in Aſia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives riſe not only to the rivers of India and China, but alſo to thoſe of Siberia and Tartary. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper lies toward the ſources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle is that in which Laſſa, the capital, is ſituated; and the Lower, that which borders on China. Little Thibet is ſituated between Upper Thibet and Caſhgur; and is rather a dependency of the latter than of Great Thibet. Conſidering the exceedingly rough and ſterile ſtate of the country of Thibet, and the ſeverity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation; it is aſtoniſhing, Major Rennel obſerves, to find its inhabitants in a high ſtate of civilization; their

their houſes lofty and built of ſtone; and the uſeful manufactures in ſome degree of improvement. All theſe advantages they probably owe to their vicinity to the Chineſe. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, or delai lama, who is not only ſubmitted to by them, but is alſo the ſovereign pontiff of numberleſs tribes of Tartars, in Chineſe and independent Tartary. Princes, as well as the meaneſt of the people, are aſſiduous in paying their court to the great lama, and ſubmit to the ſame debaſing, ſervile ceremonies. He never returns any ſalute; never pulls off his hat; nor ever ſtirs from his ſeat; (a large and magnificent cuſhion, placed on a kind of altar, on which he ſits croſs-legged) he only lays his hands upon the heads of his ſuperſtitious adorers, who thereby fancy they obtain the remiſſion of all their ſins. They are perſuaded that Fo lives in him; that he knows, ſees, and underſtands all things, without aſking any queſtions, or receiving any information; and that if at any time he does ſo, it is merely for form's ſake, and in order to leave the infidel and ill-deſigning no room to complain. In a word, they believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. Every year they come from different parts to worſhip, and make rich offerings at his ſhrine. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal ſovereign, the lama himſelf is, in ſome reſpects, tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the moſt orthodox Thibetians is, that when the grand lama ſeems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his ſoul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is diſcovered again in the body of ſome child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or prieſts, in which order he always appears. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been diſcovered ſome time before by the tayoſhoo lama, who, in authority and ſanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. Theſe lamas, who form the moſt numerous, as well as the moſt powerful body in the ſtate, appear to have the prieſthood entirely in their hands; and moreover, they fill up many monaſtic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. The reſidence of the grand lama is at Pateli, or Putala, a vaſt palace, on a mountain, near the banks of the Burrampooter, about 7 miles from Laſſa. Beſides the great lama, who is the head of their religion, and ſovereign of Thibet, there are other princes in the country, who have cities and many ſubjects under them; theſe wear the lama habit, and are called officers of the great lama, though they are only ſubject to him as far as they themſelves pleaſe. In many places are large pagodas, in which the lamas of diſtinction reſide. The religion of Thibet has, in ſome reſpects, a great affinity to that of the Indian Brahmins. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly reſpect alſo the waters of the Ganges, the ſource of which they believe to be in heaven. The Sunniaſſes, or Indian pilgrims, often viſit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of 2 or 300 of them in his pay. The temporal government of Thibet, however, has not been always poſſeſſed by the great lama. At the beginning of the laſt century, Thibet was ruled by a king, and the territories ſubject to the great lama were not very large. The fort of Dellamacolla, which commands the principal paſs through the Bootan Mountains, being taken by ſtorm by captain Jones, in 1773; the fame of this exploit induced the Thibetians to ſend an embaſſy to the Bengal government, and in 1774, the Engliſh Eaſt India Company made a treaty with the lama.

Thickbroom, Staffordſhire, SE. of Lichfield, on a river that runs into the Tame. *Thickley*, *E.* and *W.* Durham, S. of Biſhop Auckland.

THIEL, or TIEL, a town of Guelderland, ſituated in a ſmall iſland called TIELER WEERT, on the N. ſide of the Wahal, in a marſhy country, the air of which is reckoned unwholeſome, 15 miles W. of Nimeguen.

THIERS, a town in the dept. of the Puy de Dome, famous for its ſtatuary, hardware, cutlery, paper, cards, &c. It is ſo remarkably ſeated on the ſide of a hill, that on which ever ſide it is viewed, one half of the town is never ſeen, from which circumſtance it is ſaid to derive its name, and is 22 miles E. of Clermont.

Thimbleby, Lincolnſ. NW. of Horncaſtle. *Thimblethorp*, Norfolk, near Repeham. *Thimum*, Northumb. in Hertleſheved. *Thingdon*, or *Findon*, Northamptonſhire, NW. of Higham Ferrers. *Thingwall*, Cheſhire, near Woodchurch, between the Dee and Merſey. *Thirſk*, Yorkſhire, near Northallerton.

THIONVILLE, a conſiderable town in the dept. of Moſelle, once the reſidence of the kings of Auſtraſia. It was taken by

ry the Prince of Conde, in 1643, after he battle of Rocroy, and finally ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It s advantageouſly ſeated on the river Moelle, over which it has a bridge, defended by a horn-work, 14 miles N. of Metz, nd 195 NNE. of Paris.

Thirkleby, Yorkſ. near Thirſk. *Thirkley*, Yorkſ. NE. of Northallerton. *Thirley*, Yorkſ. SW. of Helmeſley. *Thirlſby*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Thirſk. *Thirwall-Caſtle*, Northumberland, NE. of Brampon, on the Picts' Wall, where it croſſes he Tippil, near the Irthing, on the borlers of Cumberland. Here the Scots nade gaps in the wall to force their paſſige into England, from which gaps, this part of it was called Thirlwall; the Saxon ignifying the ſame as the words *murus perforatus*, in Latin. The caſtle which ſtands cloſe by the N. ſide of the wall, is about 20 yards long and 12 broad, with walls 9 feet thick; it has been curiouſly vaulted underneath, and on the top are 6 little turrets. The floor of one of the apartments was lately cleared, and diſcovered to be of ſingular conſtruction, conſiſting of 3 tiers of flags, laid upon ſand. The only light admitted, is through apertures as narrow as thoſe in the ſtair-caſe of ancient caſtles. The whole ſtructure, indeed, carries the appearance of a horrid, gloomy dungeon.

* THIRSK, a ſmall town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a ſpacious market-place. It is 20 miles NW. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

Thirſton, *E.* and *W.* Northumb. near the river Coquet, SW. of Warkworth. *Thiſſelton*, Rutland, in the road from York to Stamford. *Thiſtendale*, Yorkſ. SW. of York-Woulds. *Thiſtleton*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Kirkham. *Thiſtleworth*; ſee *Iſleworth*.

THIVA, or STIBES, anciently THEBES, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. It was formerly very large, and yet is 3 miles in circumference, but full of ruins. The preſent walls appear very ancient, and have ſquare towers at convenient diſtances, built of hewn ſtone, with great regularity and exactneſs. The houſes are higher, and better built, than is uſual in other towns of Greece. It contains 4 or 5000 inhabitants, who are half Turks and half Chriſtians. It is now famous for a fine ſort of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkiſh faſhion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as a ſtone. Here are two moſques, and ſeveral Greek churches. The air of the country about Thebes is thick and foggy, whence the inhabitants of ancient Bœotia were accounted dull and phlegmatic. It is ſituated on a riſing ground, between two ſmall rivers, ſuppoſed to be the Iſmenus and Dirce of the ancients. 28 miles WNW. of Athens, and 290 SW. of Conſtantinople.

Thoby, Eſſex, in Mountnaiſing pariſh.

THOISSEY, a town in the department of Ain, with a handſome college. It is ſituated in a fertile country, near the rivers Saone and Chalerone, 20 miles W. of Bourg, and 200 SE. of Paris.

Tholthorp, Rutland, NW. of Stamford.

THOMAS, ST. an iſland of Africa, lying under the equator in 8 deg. E. lon. It was diſcovered in 1460, and belongs to the Portugueſe. It is almoſt round, and is about 30 miles in circumference. The climate is hot, moiſt, and unwholeſome for Europeans, although the natural inhabitants often complete a full century. The ſoil is well-watered with freſh rivers and rivulets, and amazingly fertile, producing the fruits of every denomination of the warm climates, in the utmoſt perfection, with little labour or expence. It abounds alſo with a variety of animals, tame and wild. The rivers, as well as the ſurrounding ſea, are ſtocked with an incredible variety of fiſh, from the whale down to the ſmalleſt fiſh that ſwims. It conſiſts chiefly of hills intermixed with valleys, which in their rainy, or rather foggy ſeaſons, are conſtantly filled with a thick, fetid, ſultry fog, intolerable to Europeans. However, it agrees perfectly well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea. In a word, the iſland might equal any ſpot on the globe, did the temperature correſpond with the abundance of its trees, plants, ſhrubs, fruits; and animals, as well as the diverſity and beauty of the landſcapes.

Thomas, St. Cornwall, near Launceſton. *Thomas, St.* Devonſhire, SW. of Exeter. *Thomas, St.* Herts, 2 miles from Ickland. *Thomas, St.* near Stafford.

THOMAS, See TOMAR.

THOMAS, ST. a ſtately town or city of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, erected by the Portugueſe, partly on the ruins, and partly in the neighbourhood of Meliapour, or Mailabour, once a powerful city. It was formerly, and is ſtill inhabited by weavers and dyers, and is noted for making the beſt coloured ſtuffs in India. The excellence of the dye is attributed to the peculiar quality of the water,

ter, which ariſes out of ſprings, in white, ſandy ground, without any intermixture of clay. St. Thomas the Apoſtle was buried, it is ſaid, here; the Portugueſe pretend to ſhow his ſepulchre on the top of a neighbouring mountain, over which they have built a chapel that ſerves as a landmark to veſſels at ſea. The city had 7 gates, and was naturally very ſtrong; yet the Moors took it after a long ſiege, and are ſtill in poſſeſſion. The road is very ſafe from April to September, when the S. and SE. winds blow, but not in the other ſeaſon. It is about 3 miles S. of Madras.

THOMAS, ST. an iſland of the Weſt Indies, the principal of the Virgin iſlands, about 18 miles in circumference. It abounds with millet, manioc, potatoes, and moſt ſorts of fruits and herbage, eſpecially ſugar and tobacco. Here are excellent kids, and a great variety of wild fowl, but from the number of people, and great plenty of money here, proviſions are uſually dear. Here is a ſafe and commodious harbour, with two natural mounds upon it, calculated, as it were, for placing two batteries for the defence of its entrance. Nearly in the centre of the harbour is a ſmall fort, without ditch or outworks. About 50 or 60 paces W. of it the town begins, which conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, with the Daniſh factory at the end, a large building, with convenient warehouſes for the ſtowage of goods, and the reception of ſlaves, in which article they trade with the Spaniards. On the right ſide of this factory is the Brandenburg quarter, as it is called, conſiſting of two little ſtreets, full of French refugees from Europe and the other iſlands, under the protection of the Danes. Moſt of the houſes are of brick, being built and tiled in the Dutch faſhion, yet but of one ſtory, on account of the foundation, where before they dig to the depth of 3 feet, they meet with water and quickſands. The trade of this iſland, particularly in time of peace, is very conſiderable, it being the ſtaple for ſuch traffic as the French, Engliſh, Dutch, and Spaniards dare not carry on publicly in their own iſlands; and in war, the privateers commonly bring their prizes hither for ſale. In 1688, the Daniſh factory here was attacked and plundered by the French buccaneers. Lat. 18. 22. N. lon. 64. 50. W.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Cumana, in S. America, a town of Guatimala, in Mexico, a town of S. Carolina, 21 miles N. of Charles Town, and a town of the iſland of Cuba, 130 miles WSW. of the Havannah.

Thomas Street, in Roſcommon, Connaught. *Thomaſtown*, in Tipperary, Munſter.

*THOMASTOWN, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinſter, ſeated on a ſmall river that runs into the Nore, 8 miles SE. of Kilkenny, and 58 SW. of Dublin.

THOMOND, an ancient diſtrict of Ireland, containing the preſent county of Clare, in Munſter.

Thone, a river in Somerſetſhire, which paſſes by Taunton.

THONON, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, capital of Chablais, ſeated on the Lake of Geneva, 18 miles NE. of Geneva.

Thoraldby, Yorkſhire, on the Tees, S. of Stockton. *Thoreſby*, Lincolnſ. near Burwell. The waters deſcending from the neighbouring hills join here, and form a conſiderable ſtream, which diſcharges itſelf into the ocean at Saltfleet. *Thorganby*, Lincolnſhire, between Market-Raiſin and Grimſby. *Thorganby*, Yorkſhire, between Cawood and Pocklington. *Thorington*, Eſſex, NW. of St. Oyth. *Thorington*, Suffolk, S of Blithborough. *Thorkley*, Northumberl. W. of Newcaſtle. *Thorley*, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Thorley Hall*, Hertfordſhire, with a cauſey that leads to Biſhop's-Stortford. *Thormanby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Thirſk. *Thormarton*, Glouceſterſhire, near Cirencester. *Thorn*, Devonſhire, in Thornbury pariſh.

THORN, a city of Weſtern Pruſſia, formerly Hanſeatic, the chief city of Poliſh Pruſſia, ſtrongly fortified, and of very conſiderable trade, but from the river becoming wider, and conſequently ſhallower, with other misfortunes, it has declined from its flouriſhing condition. Its ſoap and gingerbread are ſtill in great requeſt, and great quantities of them are exported. In 1793, the Pruſſian troops took poſſeſſion of Thorn, from which time it has been annexed to the dominions of that king. It is ſeated on the river Viſtula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 70 miles S. of Dantzick.

Thorn, Devonſ. in Thornbury pariſh. *Thorn* and *Park*, Yorkſ. W. of Scarborough. *Thornaby*, Yorkſ. SE. of Stockton upon-Tees. *Thornage*, Norfolk, SW. of Holt. *Thornalby*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Midlam. *Thorney Iſland*, Hants, at the mouth of Chicheſter Harbour.

THORNEY ISLAND, in a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Suſſex, at the mouth of the river Lavant. It is about

about 4 miles in circumference, and has a village of the ſame name.

Thornborough, near Buckingh. *Thornborough*, Yorkſ. NE. of Maſham. *Thornburn*, Northumb. E. of Yarrow. *Thornbury*, Devonſ. near Shepwaſh. *Thornbury*, Glouceſterſ. NW. of Broomyard.

THORNBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, ſeated near the Severn, 24 miles SSW. of Glouceſter, and 121 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Thoraby, Northamp. near Cold Aſhby. *Thorncliff*, Staff. NE. of Leek. *Thorncomb*, Devonſ. NE. of Axminſter. *Thornet*, Bedfordſ. near North Hill. *Thornden*, Kent, between Whitſtaple, Hern, and Swalecliff. *Thornden*, Kent, near Frendſbury. *Thorndon*, Suffolk, S. of Eye. *Thorndon*, Warw. in Nether Eatington pariſh. *Thorndon*, *E.* and *W.* Eſſex, between Brentwood and Horndon-on-the Hill.

THORNE, a populous and improving town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire. The marſh lands, or turf-moor fens, to the E. and NE. of this town, have been lately incloſed. The marſhes alſo have been drained, and the ground much ſunk, by a cut, 10 miles in length, from this place to Gowle, or Gowld-Hall. It is ſituated on the river Don, 31 miles S. of York, and 166 N. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Thorne, Lincolnſ. near the Dun, in Axholm-Iſle. *Thorne*, Somerſ. has a bridge over the Parret to Muchney-Iſland. *Thorne*, Somerſetſ. near Yeovil. *Thorne*, *Coucon*, Somerſ. near Taunton. *Thorne*, *St. Margaret's*, Somerſ. SW. of Wellington. *Thorner*, Yorkſ. W. of Brawham-moor. *Thornerlet*, Durham, NW. of Raenſworth. *Thornes*, Staff. near Shenton. *Thorney*, Northamp. NE. of Peterborough. *Thorney*, Nott. NE. of Normanton. *Thorney*, Suſſex, near Selſey. *Thorney-Abbey*, Camb. NW. of Ely, formerly called Ankeridge, from the Anchorets' monaſtery, which the Danes deſtroyed. William of Malmſbury ſays, that Bedford Level, in which this abbey is ſituated, though ſince overflowed by the ſea, was, in his time, the very picture of paradiſe, abounding with tall trees, verdant meadows, richly interſperſed with orchards, vineyards, and fine buildings. The town has a trifling market. *Thorney*, *Canes*, Staff. E. of Paget's Bromley. *Thorney*, *Lee*, Staff. N. of Marbrook. *Thorney*, *Magna*, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina. *Thornford*, Dorſetſhire, 2 miles and a half SW. of Sherborn. *Thornaſton*, Northumb. near Beltingham. *Thorngumbold*, Yorkſhire, S. of Headon. *Thornham*, Kent, 2 miles and a half NE. of Maidſtone. *Thornham*, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Glandford-bridge. *Thornham*, Norfolk, SE. of St. Edmund's Chapel and Point. *Thornham*, *Parva*, Suffolk, near Eye. *Thornham-Tower*, Northumberland, W. of Rothbury. *Thornhaugh*, Northampton, near Wanſford-Bridge. *Thornhill*, Dorſetſhire, W. of Stourminſter. *Thornhill*, Staffordſhire, NE. of Paget's Bromley. *Thornhill*, Yorkſ. near Wakefield.

THORNHILL, a town of Dumfrieſſhire, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn, and coarſe woollen ſtuffs. It is ſituated on the river Nith, 15 miles N. by W. of Dumfries.

Thornholm, Yorkſhire, near Kilham. *Thornhope*, Northumb. near Kirkhaugh. *Thornley*, Durham, between Durham and Hartlepool. *Thornthorp*, Yorkſhire, S. of New Malton. *Thornthwaite*, Cumb. near Keſwick. *Thornthwaite Foreſt* and *Hall*, Weſtm. SW. of Roſgill. *Thornthwaite*, Yorkſ. W. of Ripley. *Thornton*, Bucks, between Stony-Stratford and Buckingham. *Thornton*, Cheſh. on a branch of the Gowy. *Thornton*, Durham, 3 miles from Stockton. *Thornton*, or *Thornton*, Dorſetſ. near Marnhull. *Thornton*, Lanc. in Poulton pariſh, in Amounderneſs. *Thornton*, Leiceſ. near Bagworth. *Thornton*, Linc. near Horncaſtle. *Thornton*, SSE. of Barrow and Barton upon Humber, had an abbey, of which the gate-houſe is ſtill perfect, as is a rich carved wooden gate, of Gothic work. Over the gate are ſeveral ſtatues and two rooms, and four hexagon towers at the angles. It appears to have been very magnificent and extenſive, and was a complete piece of ancient fortification, ſurrounded with deep ditches and high ramparts, to keep off pirates and robbers. Thornton College, on a river that runs to the Humber, was erected with ſome of the reſerved eſtate of the monaſtery. *Thornton*, Northumberl. W. of Alnwick. *Thornton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Pocklington. *Thornton*, Yorkſhire, near Sheriff Hutton. *Thornton*, Yorkſ. SE. of Thirſk. *Thornton*, Yorkſhire, near Malton. *Thornton*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Pickering. *Thornton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Yarum. *Thornton*, Yorkſ. SW. of Bradford. *Thornton*, Yorkſ. near Skipton, in Craven. *Thornton*, *Biſhop*, Yorkſ. N. of Ripley. *Thornton*, *Childer*, Cheſhire, E. of Neſton. *Thornton*, *E.* and *W.* Northumberland, W. of Morpeth. *Thornton-Hough*, Cheſ. between the Dee and Merſey. *Thorton-in Lonſdale*, Yorkſ.

W. of Langſtredale Chace. *Thornton-in-the-Beans*, Yorkſ. SE. of Northallerton. *Thornton-in-the-Moor*, Yorkſ. NW. of Thirſk. *Thornton in the Street*, Yorkſ. N. of Thirſk. *Thornton Ruſt*, Yorkſ. SE. of Aſkrig. *Thornton Stewart*, Yorkſh. E. of Midlam. *Thornton Watlas*, Yorkſ. NE. of Maſham. *Thornwood*, Eſſex, W. of the Lavers. *Thorold's Hall*, Eſſex, S. of the Rodings. *Thoroton*, Nott. SE. of Bingham, ſtands on the little river Snite, which runs into the Trent at Newark. *Thorp*, Derbyſhire, SW. of Wirkſworth. *Thorp*, Dorſetſ. half a mile S. of Notton. *Thorp*, Durham, NW. of Stockton-upon-Tees. *Thorp*, Eſſex, near Tendring. *Thorp*, Leiceſ. SE. of Hinckley. *Thorp*, Lincolnſhire, near Wainfleet. *Thorp*, Lincolnſ. W. of Tatterſhal. *Thorp*, Norfolk, 6 miles SW. of Yarmouth. *Thorp*, near Norwich. *Thorp*, Northamp. NE. of Thrapſton. *Thorp*, Northam. a mile from Oldwincle. *Thorp*, Nott. SE. of Gotham. *Thorp*, Nottingh. a hamlet of Matterſey. *Thorp*, Nott. by Newark. *Thorp*, Rutland. in Seyton pariſh. *Thorp*, Staff. NE. of Tamworth. *Thorp*, Suffolk, in Aldringham pariſh. *Thorp*, Suffolk, N. of Aldborough. *Thorp*, Suffolk, NW. of Bilderſton. *Thorp*, Suff. E. of Debenham. *Thorpe*, Surry, near Egham. *Thorp*, Warw. near Southam. *Thorp*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Kilham. *Thorp*, Yorkſ. SE. of Pocklington. *Thorp*, Yorkſ. near Howden. *Thorp*, Yorkſ. SE. of Barnard-Caſtle. *Thorp*, Yorkſhire, near Richmond. *Thorp*, Yorkſhire, near Rippon. *Thorp*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rotheram. *Thorp-Abbot's*, Norfolk, SW. of Harleſton. *Thorp-Acre*, Leiceſ. NW. of Loughborough. *Thorp-Arch*, Yorkſ. 9 miles from Wetherby, is a manor, bounded on the S. and W. for 4 miles and a half together, with the river Wharfe. *Thorp Arnold*, Leiceſ. SW. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Thorp-Baſſet*, Yorkſ. NE. of New Malton. *Thorp-Biſhop's*, Yorkſ. E. Riding. *Thorp-Black*, Oxfordſ. NE. of Amerſden. *Thorp-Bulmer*, Durham, NW. of Hartlepool. *Thorp-Conſtantine*, Staffordſ. near Clifton-Camville. *Thorp, Eaſt*, Eſſex, between Kelvedon and Colcheſter. *Thorp-Harris*, Yorkſ. NW. of Rippon. *Thorp-in-the Fallow*, NW. of Lincoln. *Thorp-Land*, Norfolk, S. of Great Walſingham. *Thorp, Little*, Durham, near Ealington and the coaſt. *Thorp-Lodge*, Eſſex, SE. of Tendring. *Thorp*, or *Long Thorp*, Northampt. between Caſtor and Peterborough, a ſeat now, or late of Sir Robert Bernard. Here are ſeveral coloſſal ſtatues of great antiquity, in marble. *Thorp Lubnam*, Northampt. by Harborough. *Thorp-Market*, Norfolk, N. of North Waltham. *Thorp Malſworth*, Northampt. near Kettering. *Thorp-on-the-Hill*, Yorkſ. S. of Leeds. At a neighbouring place, called Lingwell Yate, certain clay moulds were found, in 1697, which, by the impreſſion, are ſuppoſed to have been invented for counterfeiting Roman coins. *Thorp-on-the-Mount*, SW. of Lincoln. *Thorp Parva*, Norfolk, SW. of Harleſton. *Thorp Rove*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Maſham. *Thorp-Sachfield*, Leiceſ. SW. of Melton-Mowbray. *Thorp Salvin*, Yorkſ. SE. of Rotheram. *Thorp Stapleton*, *Thorp-juxta-Aquam*, or *Thorp Hall*, Yorkſ. W. Riding. The Roman Via Vicinalis, leading from the great military road on Bramham Moor, is viſible here. *Thorp Underwood*, Northamp. near Rothwell. *Thorp-Willoughby*, Yorkſ. near Selby. *Thorſet-Hall*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak.

THOUARS, a conſiderable town in the dept. of the Two Sevres. The caſtle of its ancient dukes, at one end of the town, is ſeated on a rock, ſurrounded by walls 120 feet in height, which, from the whiteneſs of the ſtone, might be ſuppoſed not more than 10 years old. It is ſeated on the river Thoue (which runs into the Loire, a little below the town of St. Florent) 33 miles SSE. of Angers, and 162 SW. of Paris.

Thowerſby, Nottingh. on the Meden, W. of Tuxford. *Thrandeſton*, Suffolk, NW. of Eye.

THRAPSTON, a town of Northamptonſhire, ſeated on the river Nen, over which it has a handſome bridge, (and which having been made navigable by parliament, boats came up to it for the firſt time in November, 1737) in a pleaſant valley, with good water, air, and ſoil, well adapted as a retreat for one who chuſes a country life, 18 miles NE. of Northampton, and 75 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Thraſtonby, Yorkſhire, near Scarborough. *Thraxton*, Norfolk, W. of Wirton. *Threapland*, Cumberland, a hamlet in the pariſh of Torpenhow.

THREE CASTLE HEAD, on the coaſt of Cork, Munſter, near Mizen-Head.

THREE HILLS ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, S. of Mallicollo. It is about 12 miles in circumference.

Three Lords, Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales.

THREE KINGS, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the N. coaſt of New Zealand,

Zetland, diſcovered by Taſman. Lat. 34. 12. S. lon. 172. 12. E.

Three-Mile-Water, in Carrickfergus-Bay, in Down, Ulſter. *Three-Siſters*, three remarkable hills on the iſthmus between Smerewick and Ferritor's-Creek, in Kerry, Munſter.

Threlkeld, Cumberl. NE. of Keſwick. *Threſhfield*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on the river Wharfe, NW. of Barden-Tower. *Thriberg*, Yorkſ. on the Dun, oppoſite to Rowmarſh. *Thrickby*, Norfolk, W. of Caſtor. *Thrimby*, Weſtm. in Morland pariſh. *Thrin*, a river in Norfolk, which runs into the ſea at or near Yarmouth. *Thrinkſton*, Leiceſterſ. E. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Thriſthorp*, Linc. SW. of Market-Raiſin. *Throcking*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Throckiow*, or *Throple*, Northumb. W. of Morpeth. *Throggy*, a river in Monmouthſhire, which runs into the Severn at Trinity-Chapel, about four miles SW. of Chepſtow. *Throgmerton*, Worceſterſ. in the pariſh of Pladbury and Vale of Evetham. *Throp*, Dortſetſ. near Piddleton. *Thropton*, or *Thropleton*, Northumberl. W. of Rothbury. *Throſſelton*, Devonſ. on the Thruſhel, NE. of Lifton. *Thruſton*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Durham, W. of Hartlepool. *Thrówley*, Devonſ. on the Taw, N. of Chegford. *Thrówley*, Kent, 4 miles S. of Feverſham. *Thrówley*, Staff. near Waterfall, where the river Manifold receives the Hanſe out of the ground. *Thruxton*, Northumberl. W. of Rithbury. *Thrumpton*, Nott. at the conflux of the Trent and Soar, SW. of Nottingham. *Thruſhel*, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Tamar, oppoſite Launceſton. *Thruſhington*, Durham, NE. of Biſhop-Auckland. *Thruſhfield*, Staff. between Molecop-Hill and Talk-on-the-Hill. *Thruſthorp*, Lincolnſhire, N. of Alford. *Thruxton*, Hampſhire, near Weyhill.

THUIN, a town of Liege, ſeated on the river Sambre, 8 miles SW. of Charleroy.

THULE. See FULA.

Thule, a river of Glamorganſhire, which runs into the Lloghor, near its mouth.

THULE, SOUTHERN, a part of Sandwich Land, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in 1775. It is high and mountainous, and was entirely covered with ſnow in the beginning of February, which anſwers to Auguſt in the northern hemiſphere. It lies in lat. 59. 54. S. lon. 27. 40. W. which being the moſt ſoutherly land yet diſcovered, gave occaſion for its name.

THUN, a pretty large town of Bern, in Switzerland, with a caſtle, where the avoyer reſides. This is the place where they embark on the river Aar for Bern. It contains about 1200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in ſpinning and carding ſilk for the manufactures at Baſil, and is ſeated at the NW. extremity of the lake of the ſame name, partly in a ſmall iſland and partly on a hill, 20 miles SE. of Bern.

THUN, a lake in Bern, Switzerland, about 12 miles long and 2 and a half broad. To judge by the ſteepneſs of the lofty mountains by which it is bounded, it muſt be very deep. The borders are richly variegated, and preſent ſeveral fine points of view, greatly heightened by many ragged rocks riſing boldly from the edge of the water. It abounds with different kinds of fiſh, and the river Aar paſſes through it.

THUNDER BAY, a bay about 9 miles broad, at the NW. corner of Lake Huron, in N. America; ſo called from the frequent thunder that is heard there.

Thunderfield, Surry, near Horley. *Thunderſley*, Eſſex, near Walden. *Thunderſleigh*, Eſſex, SW. of Rayleigh. *Thundridge*, Hertfordſ. 2 miles NE. of Ware, and S. of the river Rib. *Thunnock*, a mile N. of Gainſborough, now or late the ſeat of the Hickman family.

THUR, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the S. part of the county of Toggenburg, and runs into the Rhine, about 7 miles SSW. of Schaffhauſen.

Thurcaſton, Leiceſ. S. of Mountſorrel. Here they ſhow the houſe where Biſhop Latimer was born. *Thureſby*, Cumberl. between Wigton and Carliſle. *Thurgarton*, Nottingh. S. of Southwell.

THURGAU, a very ancient landgraviate of Swiſſerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E. by the Lake of Conſtance, on the N. by Suabia and the ſame lake, on the S. by St. Gal, and on the W. by the cantons of Zurich and Schaffhauſen. It is the largeſt bailiwick in Swiſſerland, as well as the moſt pleaſant. The country is extremely populous and well cultivated, containing 6 towns, with ſeveral handſome burghs, a great number of chateaux, and more than 170 villages. About one third of the inhabitants are catholics, ſubject, in eccleſiaſtical affairs, to the biſhop of Conſtance. The territorial ſovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, Schweitz, Underwalden, Lug, and Glaris, who ſend a bailiff here alternately; and ſince the year 1449, the cantons of Freyburg and Soleure have alſo obtained a ſeat in its criminal court. Frauenfield is the capital.

Thurgoland, Yorkſ. SW. of Barneſley.

THURINGIA, a circle of Upper Saxony, forming the N. part of the landgraviate of the ſame name. It is about 78 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, containing 60 towns, and 674 villages. It is well watered by ſeveral rivers, and exports a great part of its natural productions, which are excellent wheat, fine timber-wood, wines, fennel, aniſe, ſaffor, horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. The modern Thuringia lies nearly between the rivers Swale and Werra, but the ancient country extended to the Elbe, and compriſed a large ſhare of Franconia, Heſſe, &c. In the 6th century, it was ſubjected by the Franks and Saxons, who divided it into N. and S. North Thuringia was, at length, annexed to Eaſtphalia, or the eaſtern part of the county of Saxony. Since the 13th century, the margraves of Meiſſen, who afterwards became electors of Saxony, have been in poſſeſſion of the landgraviate. In the 11th century it had dukes, counts, &c.

Thurland, Lanc. a little above Hornby-Caſtle, on the ſame river. It communicates with all the late inland navigations. *Thurlaſton*, Warwickſhire, SE. of Dunmore-Heath. *Thurlebar*, Cornwall, near Stratton. *Thurlepot*, Cumberland, near Keſwick.

* THURLES, a town of Tipperary, in Munſter, ſeated on the river Suir, which divides it into nearly two equal parts, 70 miles SW. of Dublin.

Thurleſton, SE. of Derby. *Thurleſton*, Devonſhire, near Kingſbridge. *Thurley*, 4 miles from Bedford. *Thurlmere*, a river in Cumb. which runs from a lake of the ſame name, into the Derwent, near Keſwick. *Thurlow, Magna* and *Parva*. Suff. on the Stour, N. of Haveril. *Thurloxton*, Somerſ. NE. of Taunton. *Thurliſton*, Leiceſ. NE. of Hinckley. *Thurmaſton*, NE. of Leiceſter. *Thurnby*, SE. of Leiceſter. *Thurnby*, Weſtm. N. of Shapp. *Thurne*, Norfolk, E. of South Walſham. *Thurnham*, S. of Lancaſter. *Thurning*, Huntingd. near Great Gidding and Luddington. *Thurning*, Norfolk, NE. of Foulſham. *Thurnſco*, Yorkſhire, 5 miles from Doncaſter. *Thurrington*, Suffolk, NW. of Dunwich. *Thurrock*, *E.* and *W.* Eſſex, near Gray's Thurrock. *Thurſby*, Lincolnſ. E. of Alford. *Thurſby*, Yorkſ. NE. of Malham. *Thurſby*, Cumberland, near Aikton. *Thurſford*, Norfolk, between Holt and Great Walſingham. *Thurſlands*, Yorkſhire, W. of Barneſley. *Thurſley*, Surry, in Witley pariſh.

THURSO, a ſea port of Caithneſſhire, ſituated on the N. coaſt, in Dunnett Bay; it has a conſiderable trade, and a manufactory of woollen and linen cloth. There is a ſalmon fiſhery at the mouth of the river Thurſo, and the cod fiſhery alſo gives employment to many.

Thurſtanceley, Dorſetſ. near Bridport. *Thurſtanton*, Cheſhire, on the Dee, near Hyle-Lake. *Thurſtorp*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Saltfleetby, by the ſea. *Thurſton*, Norfolk, between Loddon and Yarmouth. *Thurſton*, Suff. S. of Pakenham. *Thurvaſton, Upper* and *Lower*, Derbyſ. NE. of Boyleton. *Thuſſington*, Leiceſ. E. of Mountſorrel. *Thuſton-Mere*, a river in Cumb. and Lanc. which runs into the Foſſe near Crakeford. *Thuxton*, Norfolk, between E. Dereham and Windham. *Thwaites* Cumberl. in Millom pariſh, on the river Dudden. *Thwaite*, Cumb. W. of Penrith. *Thwaite*, Norfolk, SW. of Loddon. *Thwaite*, Yorkſ. E. of Keighley. *Thwaites*, Cumb. near Grayſtock-Caſtle. *Thwayt*, Norfolk, between Bacoſthorp and North Walſham. *Thwayt*, Suffolk, on the road between Ipſwich and Norwich. *Thwing*, Yorkſhire, N. of Kilham.

THYATIRA. See AKISSAT.

TIAGAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 50 miles WSW. of Pondicherry.

TIAGUANCO, a town of Omaſuios, in Buenos Ayres, S. America.

TIANO, or THEANO, a town of Lavora, in Naples, 15 miles N. of Capua.

Tibberton, Glouc. 4 miles SE. of Newent. *Tibberton*, Shropſhire, W. of Newport. *Tibberton*, NE. of Worceſter. *Tibenham*, Norfolk, SE. of New Buckenham.

TIBER, a river in Italy, which riſes in the Apenaine mountains, in the Florentino. It paſſes into the pope's territory, waſhes Borgo de St. Sepulchro, Citta di Caſtello, Perugio, Todi, Rome, &c. 10 miles below which laſt city, it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, at Oſtia. Tivere is its modern name.

Tiberthwate, Lancaſ. N. of Fourneſs-Fells. *Tiberton*, Hereſ. N. of the Golden Vale. *Tibſhelf*, Derbyſ. NE. of Alfreton. *Tibsbery*, Yorkſhire, N. of Bainton. *Tichburn*, Hampſhire, SW. of Alreford. *Tichfield*, a river in Hampſhire, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, E. of Hamble. *Tichfield*, Hants, E. of Southampton; has a bridge over the river Alre, and a good road below, called Tichfield Bay. On the ſite of its ancient abbey is Tichfield-Houſe, (or rather ſome handſome remains of it) erected in the reign of Henry VIII. Here King Charles I. was concealed in his flight from Hamp-

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an Court, in 1647; it was then one of he ſeats of the Earl of Southampton, where his mother lived with a ſmall family. *Tichwell*, Norfolk, W. of Burnham-Market.

TICKELL, an ancient town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, 5 miles S. of Doncaſter, and 155 N. by W. of London. It gives name to an honour or diſtinct liberty of very extenſive juriſdiction, and to which many manors owe ſuit and ſervice. Market on Saturday.

Tickencote, Rutland, 2 miles and a half from Stamford, within a quarter of a mile of the great N. road. It has one of the moſt ancient Saxon churches in the kingdom, and the arch between the chancel and nave is remarkably ſo. The E. end of it is decaying. Dr. Stukeley ſtyles it the entire oratory of Prince Peada, the founder of the firſt church at Peterborough abbey. *Tickenhall*, Derbyſ. 6W. of Kegworth. *Tickenhall*, Worc. near Bewdley. *Tickham*, Yorkſ. near Sheriff-Hutton-Caſtle. *Tickmarſh*, Northamp. NE. of Thrapſton. *Ticknam*, Somerſetſ. near Clevedon. *Tickton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Beverley. *Tiddenham*, Glouceſterſ. near Chepſtow. *Tiddington*, Warw. by Stratford-upon-Avon. *Tide*, or *Tidi*, a river in Cornwall, which riſes near Leſkard, and becomes navigable at Tidiford. About two miles lower, it waſhes St. Germains, and uniting with the Lynher, they both paſs into the Tamar, below Saltaſh. *Tideringion*, Cheſhire, in Macclesfield Foreſt.

TIDESWELL, a town of Derbyſhire, conſiſting, in general, of meanly built houſes, but with a large, handſome church, and a free-ſchool. It is noted for a ſpring that ebbs and flows at uncertain times, twice or thrice an hour, after great rains; but in dry ſummers it entirely ceaſes. This well is reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak. It is about a yard deep, and the ſame in breadth; the water riſes and falls about three quarters of a yard, and guſhes from ſeveral cavities at once, for the ſpace of five minutes. It is ſituated on a ſmall, clear ſtream, which runs through the town, 22 miles NW. of Derby, and 158 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Tidmarſh, Berks, a mile from Theale and the Thames. *Tidmington*, Worceſterſhire, S. of Shipſton on Stour.

TIDORE, called TADURA, or DACO, by the natives, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, 15 miles SE. of Ternate, and W. of Gilolo. It is about 30 miles in circumference, produces flax, and abounds in ſpices, particularly cloves. The air is reckoned more wholeſome here than at Ternate, from which iſland it lies about 15 miles SE. and W. of Gilolo. The woods and rocks that ſurround it, render it a place of defence. The Dutch have ſeveral forts on the iſland, though it has a king of its own, who poſſeſſes, likewiſe, ſome territory on the iſland of Gilolo. Lat. 1. 6. N. lon. 126. 0. E.

Tidwell, Devonſhire, in Budley pariſh. Here is a pool fed by ſprings that are continually bubbling up, and ſo warm, that when all the neighbouring ſprings are frozen, theſe are not.

TIEL, a town of Dutch Guelderland.

TIENCHAN, a town of Aſia, in Corea.

Tierkelly, in Down, Ulſter, 2 miles NE. of Rathfryland, where there is a good chalybeate ſpring.

TIERRA-DEL-ESPIRITU-SANTO, the moſt weſtern and largeſt iſland of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It was diſcovered by Quiros, and viſited by Captain Cook, in 1774. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills riſe directly from the ſea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beſide the Bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the north ſide of it, the iſles which lie along the S. and E. coaſt, form ſeveral good bays and harbours. Lat. 16. 0. S. lon. 166. 0. E.

TIERRA-DEL-FUEGO, ſeveral iſlands at the ſouthern extremity of America, ſeparated from the main land by the Straits of Magellan. They take their name from a volcano on the largeſt of them. They are all very barren and mountainous; but from what Mr. Forſter ſays, in his Voyage to the South Sea, the climate does not appear to be, at all times, ſo rigorous and tempeſtuous as it is repreſented in Anſon's Voyage. Upon the lower grounds and iſlands, that were ſheltered by the high mountains, he found ſeveral ſorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark-tree, and a ſpecies of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the ſize of ſmall cherries, which were very well taſted. In ſome places there is alſo plenty of celery. Among the birds was a ſpecies of duck, of the ſize of a gooſe, which ran along the ſea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet. It had a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill feathers.

At the Falkland Iſlands it is called a leggerhead-duck. Among the birds are alſo plenty of geeſe and falcons. The rocks of ſome of the iſlands are covered with large muſcle-ſhells, the fiſh of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are ſhort in their perſons, not exceeding 5 feet 6 inches at moſt, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek-bones prominent, and their noſes flat. They have little brown eyes; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in diſorder, and beſmeared with train-oil. On the chin they have a few ſtraggling ſhort hairs. Thoſe whom Mr. Foſter ſaw, had no other clothing than a ſmall piece of ſeal-ſkin, which hung from their ſhoulders to the middle of the back, being faſtened round the neck with a ſtring: the reſt of their body was perfectly naked. Their natural colour ſeems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloſs, reſembling that of copper: but many of them diſguiſe themſelves with ſtreaks of red paint, and ſometimes, though ſeldom, with white. Their whole character is a ſtrange compound of ſtupidity, indifference and inactivity. Their inſtruments for fiſhing are a kind of fiſh-giggs. They live chiefly on ſeal's fleſh, and like the fat, oily part moſt. There is no appearance of any ſubordination among them; and from their indifference and inactivity, they ſeem rather content than very happy.

Tiffield, Northamp. NE. of Towceſter.

TIGAON, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, near the NW. coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. Lat. 6. 10. N. lon. 128. 42. E.

Tighe, Rutland, W. of Market-Overton.

TIGRE, a province in Abyſſinia, about 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It lies neareſt to the market, that is, Arabia; and as all the merchandiſe deſtined to croſs the Red Sea muſt paſs through this province, the governor has the choice of all commodities, the ſtrongeſt male, the moſt beautiful female, the pureſt gold, the largeſt teeth of ivory, &c. wherewith to make his market.

TIGRIS, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Armenia, and paſſing by Diarbekir, Moſul, and many other cities and towns, unites with the Euphrates, when both together fall into the Perſian Gulf below Baſſora.

Tikeford, Bucks, near Newport.

TILBORG, a town of Brabant, 10 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. It is noted for a manufacture of cloth.

Tilbrook, Bedf. NW. of Kimbolton.

Tilbury, Eſſex, near Clare-Hall and the Yeoldame. *Tilbury*, Wilts, near Wardour Caſtle. *Tilbury, Eaſt*, Eſſex, by the Thames, to the E. of Tilbury Fort. It is ſuppoſed to be the place where the emperor Claudius croſſed the Thames, in purſuit of the Britons. In this pariſh is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal paſſage to one of the ſpacious caverns in the neighbouring pariſh of Chadwell. Of theſe Camden has given a ſketch in his Britannia; and he deſcribes them as in a chalk cliff, built very artificially of ſtone, to the height of ten fathoms. Derham meaſured three of the moſt conſiderable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of a third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for inveſtigation. *Tilbury Fort*, lies more weſt, oppoſite Graveſend. It is a regular fortification, planned by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. with baſtions, the largeſt of any in England. It has a double moat, the innermoſt of which is 180 feet broad, with a counterſcarp, covered way, ravelines, and tenailles. On the platform are mounted 106 cannon, from 24 to 46 pounders each, beſides ſmaller ones planted between them; the baſtions and curtines are alſo planted with guns. Here is alſo a high tower, called the Block Houſe, which is ſaid to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On the land ſide are two redoubts of brick; and here it is able to lay the whole country under water. The foundation of this fort is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one above the other, which reach below the channel of the river, and the lowermoſt being pointed with iron, enters the ſolid chalk rock which extends under the Thames to the chalk hills in Kent. *Tilbury, Weſt*, Eſſex, on the Thames, N. of Tilbury Fort; here the four Roman proconſular ways croſſed each other. In 630, this was the ſee of biſhop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the Eaſt Saxons. It is ſituated by the marſhes, which are generally ſtocked with Lincolnſhire and Leiceſterſ. wethers, which are ſent hither in autumn, and feed here till Chriſtmas; and this is what the butchers call right March mutton. In this pariſh is a celebrated ſpring of alterative water, diſcovered in 1727. *Tilehurſt*, Berks, W. of Reading. *Tilſworth*, Bedfordſ. near Chalgrave. *Tily*, Dorſetſhire, in Great Mintern pariſh. *Tiley*, Dorſetſh. near Coſmore-Common. *Tilford*, Surry, SE. of Farnham. *Tilgate* and its *Foreſt*, Suſſex, between Crawley and Slaughham.

Till, a river of Northumberland, which runs into the Tweed, about 2 miles NE. of Coldſtream.

TILLEMONT, or TIRLEMONT, a village of Auſtrian Brabant, anciently a conſiderable flouriſhing city, which made one fourth quarter of the aſſembly of the ſtates; but it has ſuffered greatly by the calamities of war and by fire. It is ſeated on the river Geet, 9 miles SSE. of Louvain.

Tillingham, Eſſex, S. of Bradwell, by the ſea. *Tillington*, Staff. between Creſwell and Stafford. *Tillington*, Suſſex, near Petworth.

TILLY, a town in the dept. of the Meuſe, 9 miles S. of Verdun; a town in the dept. of Calvadoes, 19 miles W. of Caen; another town in the dept. of Calvadoes, 4 miles SSE. of Caen; a town of Brabant, 6 miles W. of Gemblours; and a town in the dept. of the Eure, 6 miles SE. of Grand Andelys.

Tilmeſton, Kent, 4 miles S. of Sandwich. *Tilney*, and *Tilney Smeth*, Norfolk, in the marſh land. *Tilney*, Nottingh. on the Idle, N. of Redford. *Tilſey*, or *Tildſey*, Lanc. in the pariſh of Leigh. *Tilſhead*, Wilts, 4 miles from E. Lavington. *Till-Houſe*, Devonſhire, near Rock-Bear. *Tilſdown*, Glouceſterſhire, near Durſley.

TILSIT, a large, rich and commercial town of Pruſſian Lithuania, containing about 600 houſes and 7000 inhabitants. It conſiſts chiefly of two long ſtreets, of a proportionable breadth, and a contiguous ſuburb called the Liberty. The flat country about Tilſit, is one of the moſt fertile ſpots in the kingdom. It is ſituated on the river Memel, 50 miles NE. of Koningſberg.

Tilſop, Shropſ. SW. of Clebury. *Tilſtock*, Shropſ. S. of Whitchurch. *Tilſton*, Cheſhire, NW. of Malpas. *Tiltey*, Eſſex, on the Chelmer, adjoining Broxted. *Tilton-on the-Hill*, Leiceſterſhire E. of Billeſdon.

Timahoe, in Queen's County, Leinſter.

TIMAN, a town, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in Popayan, S. America, abounding in fruits and paſtures. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, 100 miles from Popayan. Lat. 1. 35. N. lon. 73. 55. W.

Timbercomb, Somerſ. W. of Minehead. *Timberdine*, near the Severn, not far from Worceſter *Timberland*, Linc. W. of Tatterſhal. *Timble, Great* and *Little*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Ripley.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town and fortreſs of Golconda, 64 miles SE. of Hydrabad.

TIMOAN, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, with good anchorage almoſt all round it. It is inhabited by Malays, from whom ſhips may obtain wood and water. Lat. 2. 58. N. lon. 104. 35. E.

TIMOLEAGUE a decayed town of Cork, in Munſter, ſeated on an arm of the ſea, which formerly was navigable, but now is choked up with ſand.

Timolin, in Kildare, Leinſter.

TIMOR. See MOTIR.

TIMOR, an iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Ocean, in the S. of the Moluccas, and to the E. of the Iſland of Java; about 120 miles in length; and 37 in breadth. The principal productions are ſanders, or ſandal wood, wax, and honey, which the Dutch receive in exchange for coarſe linens, &c. They have a ſettlement at Copan, a town and fortreſs at the W. end of the Iſland, erected originally by the Portugueſe, but who were driven out by their implacable enemies the Dutch, in the year 1613. On the whole, the profits ariſing from this commerce, little more than defray the expences, and the ſettlement, in all probability, is continued, merely to keep out other nations. Lat. 10. 24. S. lon. 124. E.

TIMOR LAUT, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. Lat. 1. 15. S. lon. 131. 50. E.

TIMOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, 225 miles ESE. of Laſſa.

TIMOURKENG, or FORTRESS OF IRON, a town of Thibet, 60 miles WNW. of Latat.

Timperly, Cheſhire, near Mobberley. *Timſborow*, Somerſetſhire, near Penſford. *Timſbury*, Hants, NW. of Rumſey. *Timworth*, Suffolk, N. of Bury.

TINCHEBRAY, a town in the dept. of Orne, 22 miles SSW. of Falaiſe.

Tinedale, Northumb. a valley, watered by the North Tyne, which ſeparates it from Redeſdale on the N. It was made a barony by Henry I. Several battles have been fought here, whereof memorials remain, both Britiſh and Pictiſh.

TINEHALY, a town of Wicklow, in Leinſter, 38 miles from Dublin.

Tinehinch, or *Tinnehinch*, in Queen's County Leinſter. *Tinehinch*, in Carlow, Leinſter.

TINEVELLY. See PALAMCOTTA.

TING, a city of the ſecond rank of Pecheli, in China, ſeated near the river Tam, 107 miles SSW. of Peking.

Tinglaw, Yorkſ. NW. of Wakefield. *Tingraſe*, Devonſ. near Newton Buſhel. *Tingrave*, Bedfordſ. SW. of Ampthill. *Tingtweezle*, or *Tinchtil*, Cheſhire. SE. of Micklehurſt. *Tingwick*, SW. of Buckingham. *Tinham*, E. and W. Dorſetſhire.

SW. of Corfe-Caſtle. *Tinhead*, Wiltſhire, NE. of Weſtbury.

TINIAN, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, and one of the Marians. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The ſoil is every where dry and healthy; and, being ſomewhat ſandy, is the leſs diſpoſed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. The land riſes in gentle ſlopes from the ſhore to the middle of the iſland, intermixed with valleys of an eaſy deſcent and beautifully diverſified with woods and meadows. The woods conſiſt of tall and well-ſpread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean, uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and a variety of flowers. There are at leaſt 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are alſo a vaſt number of fowls, which are eaſily caught, and the fleſh of both are exceedingly good, beſide plenty of large, fierce, wild hogs, whoſe fleſh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa nuts, cabbage trees, as alſo guavoes, limes, ſweet and ſour oranges, water melons, and bread-fruit. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more long than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about ſeven or eight inches long, and is fitteſt for uſe when full grown, but not quite ripe. There are alſo vegetables proper for the ſcurvy; ſuch as water-melon, dandelion, creeping purſlain, mint, ſcurvy-graſs, and ſorrel. This iſland produces alſo cotton and indigo, and would certainly be of great value if it were properly cultivated. There are now no inhabitants, but there were 30,000 who were taken away by the Spaniards to other iſlands, and particularly Guam, a little before the arrival of commodore Anſon, in 1742. The climate is extremely healthful, according to the author of Anſon's Voyage, by whom a very pleaſing deſcription is given of the iſland; but according to commodore Byron, who viſited it in 1765, it is unhealthful in the rainy ſeaſon, and its delightful lawns and meadows were, by that time, covered with trees and underwood ſo thick, that in endeavouring to force a paſſage through, they were entangled and cut, as if with whip-cord. There are no ſtreams, but the water of the wells and ſprings is extremely good. The principal inconvenience ariſes from the number of muſkitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewiſe inſects called ticks, which faſten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their ſkin; with large, black ants, whoſe bite is very malignant, as well as other venomous reptiles and inſects without number. But the worſt of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and, in ſome ſeaſons, there is little ſecurity for a ſhip at anchor. Lat. 15. 0. N. lon. 146. 0. E.

Tinkleton, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Bere. *Tinkley*, Glouceſterſhire, in Nympſfield pariſh. *Tinmere*, Staffordſhire, on the Tame, NW. of Tamworth.

TINMOUTH, a ſea-port of Northumberland, ſeated at the mouth of the river Tyne, 9 miles E. of Newcaſtle. It has a large and ſtately caſtle, ſeated on a very high rock, inacceſſible on the ſea-ſide and well mounted with cannon. In this caſtle was formerly a monaſtery, of which many fine arches are yet ſtanding, as is the gateway, tower, and the weſtern gate; alſo ſeveral ſpacious apartments, one of which, from its large chimney, is termed the kitchen; the eaſtern part of the church is of moſt excellent workmanſhip, with carved ornaments on the walls and windows, all which preſent, on the whole, a crowded appearance of auguſt ruins ſtrikingly noble and picturesque. There is a bar acroſs the mouth of the river, which is not above ſeven feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middens; but to guide the ſhips by night, there are light houſes ſet up, and maintained by the Trinity-Houſe. Here are ſeveral ſalt-works, but the principal article of trade is coals. The place is now much reſorted to as a watering place, during the ſummer months.

TINOS, anciently TENOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 17 miles long, and 8 broad, to the S. of Andros. It is mountainous, but well cultivated; the fruits are excellent, particularly melons, figs, and grapes, of which laſt the inhabitants make good wine: but the principal riches of this iſland conſiſt in ſilk, of which it furniſhes to the yearly amount of about 16,000 pounds; and the ſilk ſtockings and knit gloves for the ladies, which they make of it, are remarkably neat. It was lately ſubject to the Venetians. Tinos, which contains about 500 houſes, and has a fortreſs on a rock, and St. Nicolo, are the principal towns; beſides which, there are upwards of 50 villages.

TINTA, a town of Canas y Canches, (which is ſometimes called Tinta) of Cuſco, in S. America.

TINTENIAC, a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, 19 miles S. of St. Maloes.

Tintern,

Tintern, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Tintern Abbey and *Little Tintern*, Monmouthſhire, on each ſide of a ſtream that runs into the Wye, between Monmouth and Chepſtow. *Tintinhull*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Ilcheſter. *Tinwell*, Rutland, on the Welland, SW. of Stamford.

TINTO, a remarkable river of Seville, in Andaluſia, whoſe waters are of a yellow colour, and petrifying quality. They indurate the ſand, and if a ſtone happens to fall in and reſt upon another, they both become, in the ſpace of a year, perfectly united and conglutinated. This river withers all the plants on its banks, as well as the roots of trees, which it tinges with the ſame colour as its waters. No kind of verdure will come up where it reaches, nor will any fiſh live in its ſtream. It kills worms in cattle, when adminiſtered as a drink; but, in general, no animals will drink out of this river except goats, whoſe fleſh has, notwithſtanding, an exquiſite flavour. Theſe ſingular properties continue till other rivulets run into it and alter its nature, for when it paſſes by Niabla, it is not at all different from other rivers. It empties itſelf into the Atlantic, about 18 miles lower down, at the town of Huelva, where it is two leagues broad, and admits of large veſſels, which may come up the river as high as San Juan del Puerto, 9 miles above Huelva.

TINZEDA, a town of Darah, in Africa. Lat. 27. 30. N. lon. 6. W.

TIPERA, or TIPRA, a country E. of Bengal, and bordering on Meckley; partly independent, and partly ſubject to Aracan. The inhabitants are ſaid to be ſubject to goitres, or wens in the throat, a diſeaſe generally attributed to the water drank. A town of the ſame name, is laid down in the maps, as ſituated on the river Tipera, in lat. 24. 20. N. and lon. 92. E.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, about 52 miles in length, and from 12 to 31 in breadth; bounded on the NE. and NW. by King's County and Galway; on the E. by Queen's County and Kilkenny; on the S. by Waterford and a part of Limerick; and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. The ſouth parts are exceedingly fertile, and well furniſhed with good buildings; but the north, though to no great extent, is inclinable to be barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the higheſt in Ireland, and called Phelem the Madina. It contains 147 pariſhes, 30,700 houſes, and about 169,000 inhabitants. The river Suir runs through all the length of it, from N. to S. beſides which, there are abundance of ſmall rivers and brooks, on which near 50 boulting mills are counted, a much greater number than is found in any other county. The principal productions are cattle, ſheep, butter, and flour. The moſt conſiderable places are Clonmel, which is the county town, Caſhel, and Carrick.

TIPPERARY, a town in the county of Tipperary, Munſter, 9 miles SSW. of Caſhel.

TIPING, a town of Corea.

TIPSA, a town of Algiers.

Tipton, Staffordſ. N. of Dudley Caſtle, on a little river, where it runs into the Tame. *Tiptrey Houſe*, Eſſex, SE. of the Braxteds.

TIR, a town of Choraſan, in Perſia, 21 miles NW. of Herat; and a town of Farſiſtan, in Perſia, 60 miles NE. of Schiras.

TIRANO, a town of the Griſons, in the Valteline, capital of the Upper Terzero, and reſidence of the podeſta. From the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, and number of ruinous houſes, its general appearance is deſolate. The chief trade is in wine and ſilk. It is ſituated on the river Adda, which divides it into 2 parts, 17 miles SW. of Bormio.

Tirawley, in Mayo, Connaught.

TIREE, a ſmall but fertile iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the SSW. of the Iſle of Col, and noted for its marble quarry, and for a handſome breed of little horſes. The number of inhabitants, who annually make about 245 tons of kelp, is eſtimated at 2416. Here are 24 lakes, great and ſmall, which cover about 600 acres.

TIRLEMONT. See TILLEMONT.

TIRNAU, a town of Upper Hungary, containing 9 churches, and as many convents. It is ſituated on the river Tirnau, 20 miles ENE. of Preſburg.

TIROL, or UPPER AUSTRIA, a country of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that houſe. It is about 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, and contains 12 towns, and 10 villages, which have markets. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occaſion for. They have rich mines of gold, ſilver, lead, and ſeveral ſpecies of precious ſtones. The hunting of the chamois here is ſomewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to. In this country are included the county of

of Tirol Proper, the biſhopric of Trent, and the biſhopric of Brixen. Here are alſo profitable ſalt-pits, and medicinal ſprings and hot baths. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Carinthia and Saltzburg, on the S. by part of the late territory of Venice, and on the W. by Swiſſerland and the country of the Griſons. Inſpruck is the capital.

TIROL, a town and citadel of Germany, which gives name to the county. It is 40 miles N. of Trent.

Tirrels-Hall, Eſſex, by Dunmow. *Tiringham*, Bucks, on the Ouſe, NW. of Newport. *Tirthington*, Northumb. in Bothall manor. *Tiſeburſt*, Suſſex, N. of Echingham. *Tiſted*, *E.* and *W.* Hants, between Alresford and Selborn. *Tiſſington*, Derbyſhire, N. of Aſborn.

TITAN, or LEVANT, an iſland of France, in the Mediterranean, the moſt eaſtern of the Hieres.

Titching, Surry, near Frimley and Horſill. *Titcomb*, Wilts, N. of Chute-Foreſt. *Titbby*, Nott. S. of Bingham. *Titherington*, Glouceſ. near Thornbury. *Titherington*, Wilts, E. of the Deverels. *Titherley*, *E.* and *W.* Hants, NW. of Rumſey. *Titherley*, Dorſetſ. near Chardſtock.

TITICATA, or CHUCUITO, a very large iſland in the biſhopric of Cuſco, and vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. It lies in a muddy lake of the ſame name, which is upwards of 60 leagues in circumference, and contains ſeveral other ſmaller iſlands. Its waters are ſo nauſeous as not to be drank. This iſland was the reſidence of the firſt ynca, Mancho Capac, and is held ſacred by the Indians.

Titley, Herefordſhire, on the Arrow, NW. of Pembridge. *Titley*, Northumb. in the barony of Wark. *Titlington*, Northumb. NW. of Alnwick.

TITMANING, a town of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, ſeated on the river Saltza, 20 miles NNW. of Saltzburg. It was almoſt rendered deſolate by the plague in 1310, and was reduced to aſhes by lightning in 1571; but it has been ſince rebuilt.

Titon, Northamptonſ. near Ravenſthorp. *Titſeys*, Surry, N. of Limpsfield. *Titſhall*, *Margaret* and *Mary*, Norfolk, NE. of New Buckenham. *Tittenhanger*, Herts, 3 miles SE. of St. Alban's. *Tittenley*, Cheſhire, SE. of Combermere. *Tittenſor*, Staffordſ. near Swinerton. *Titting*, Surry, SE. of Guilford. *Tittleſhall*, Norfolk, between Rainham-Hall and Mileham.

TITUL, a town of Hungary.

* TIVERTON, an ancient, rich, and populous town of Devonſhire, noted for its great woollen manufactory, particularly of kerſeys, the greateſt in the county, next to that of Exeter. It was formerly called Twyford's Town, from two fords then over the Ex and Leman, where are now ſtone bridges. It has ſuffered greatly by fire, having been almoſt burnt down ſeveral times, particularly in June 1731, when 200 of the beſt houſes were deſtroyed. It is now built in a more elegant taſte, and they have a new church erected by ſubſcription. The four principal ſtreets form a commodious quadrangle, incloſing an area of gardens. The two rivers afford plenty of fiſh, and not only drive a great number of corn-mills, but alſo greatly aſſiſt in conducting the ſeveral branches of the woollen trade. It has a noble large free-ſchool, which maintains eight ſcholars at Oxford and Cambridge, and is ſituated on a little hill, or ſlope, triangularly formed by the courſes of the ſtreams above mentioned, 14 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tueſday and Saturday; alſo one on Monday for kerſeys.

TIVERTON, a town of the United States, in Rhode Iſland, ſituated on the river Taunton, 15 miles SE. of Providence.

Tiverton, Cheſhire, near Beeſton Caſtle. *Tivinton*, Cheſhire, W. of Congleton. *Tiviot*, or *Cheviot Mountains*, on the borders of England and Scotland.

TIUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolſkoi, chiefly inhabited by Ruſſians, Mahometans, Tartars, and Bucharians. It is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Piſchma and Tura, 112 miles WSW. of Tobolſk.

TIVIOT. See TEVIOT.

TIVOLI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. It is now wretchedly poor; it is, however, of greater antiquity than Rome itſelf, being the ancient Tibur, or Tobur, which Horace ſays, was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country reſidence of the ancient Romans, as Freſcati is of the moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli ſtands, are the ruins of the vaſt and magnificent villa built by the Emperor Adrian. Horace is thought to have compoſed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. In the market-place are two images of oriental granite, repreſenting Iſis, an Egyptian deity. Near Tivoli is a celebrated caſcade, a Sibyl's temple, a magnificent villa belonging to the duke of Modena, and the remarkable Lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is ſeated on the river Teverone, 17 miles N. by E. of Rome, and 10 NE. of Freſcati.

TIVY, a river of Cardiganſhire, which riſes about 5 miles N. from Tregaron, and runs into the Iriſh Channel, about 3 miles below Cardigan.

Tixall, with its *Heath*, 2 miles E. of Stafford. *Tixover*, Rutland, in Ketton pariſh.

TLASCALA, a town of Mexico, formerly capital of a province of the ſame name. When the Spaniards firſt arrived here, it contained, according to Acoſta, 300,000 inhabitants, with a market-place large enough to hold 30,000 buyers and ſellers; but Gemelli, who was here in 1698, ſays, it was then become an ordinary village. It is ſituated on a river that runs into the Pacific Ocean, 62 miles SE. of Mexico, and 140 NW. of Vera Cruz. See ANGELOS.

TLASCALA, a province in the government of Mexico, bounded on the N. by Guaſteca, on the NE. and E. by the Gulf of Mexico and Guaxaca, on the S. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W. by Mexico Proper. Its towns and villages ſwarm with Indians, and it is by far the moſt populous country of Spaniſh America, the inhabitants being exempted from all ſervices and duties to the crown, (only paying a handful of maize for each head, as an acknowledgment) in conſequence of having been originally allies to Cortez, in the conqueſt of Mexico. The climate, ſoil, and produce, reſemble thoſe of Mexico Proper.

TOBAGO, the moſt ſouthward of the iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and the moſt eaſtward except Barbadoes. It is about 32 miles long from SW. to NE. and about 9 broad. The climate is far more temperate than could be expected from its ſituation ſo near the equator; nor does it lie in the track of thoſe dreadful hurricanes which frequently deſolate the other iſlands. It is agreeably diverſified with hills and vales, and is equal in richneſs of ſoil and produce to any of the iſlands in theſe ſeas. The mould is rich and black; there is abundance of ſprings upon the iſland, and its bays and creeks are ſo diſpoſed as to be very commodious for ſhipping. Wild hogs, peccaros, reſembling ſwine, armadilloes, guanoes, Indian rabbits, and badgers are found here. Horſes, cows, aſſes, ſheep, deer, goats, and rabbits, were probably introduced by the Dutch, and have multiplied exceedingly. The ſea is ſtored with excellent fiſh, particularly turtle of every kind, and mullets of a moſt delicious taſte, with other kinds unknown in England. This valuable iſland was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of 1763, and to the French by that of 1783; but it was taken by the Engliſh, April 13th, 1793. Lat. 11. 10. N. lon. 60. 30. W.

TOBAGO, LITTLE, an iſland near the NE. extremity of Tobago, about 2 miles long, and a mile broad.

Tobberbunny, in Dublin, Leinſter. *Tobbercorry*, or *Tubbercorr*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Tober*, in Clare, Munſter. *Toe-Head*, a high promontory, in Cork, Munſter, a little to the W. of Caſtlehaven.

TOBOL, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes on the E. borders of the government of Upha, and runs into the Irtiſch, at Tobolſk.

TOBOLSK, a conſiderable and populous city of Ruſſia, formerly capital of Siberia, and at preſent of the government of Tobolſkoi. It is divided into the Upper Town, which is properly the city, and ſtands very high, with a fort built with ſtone, in which are the governor's court, the governor's houſe, the archbiſhop's palace, the exchange, and two of the principal churches, all built of ſtone, and the Lower Town; both taken together, of a very large circumference, but the houſes are all built with wood. It is moſtly inhabited by Mahometan Tartars and Bucharians, who drive a great trade on that river. The houſes are low; the Tartars that live round this town for ſeveral miles are all Mahometans, and their mufti is an Arabian: in general they behave very quietly, and carry on ſome commerce, but practiſe no mechanic trades. There are alſo a great number of Calmuck Tartars, who ſerve as ſlaves. All the Chineſe caravans paſs through this town, and all the furs furniſhed by Siberia, are brought here, and thence forwarded to Moſcow. The Ruſſians commonly ſend their ſtate priſoners hither. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Tobol and Irtiſch, 800 miles E. of Moſcow, Lat. 57. 30. N. lon. 68. 18. E.

TOBOLSKOI, a government of Ruſſia, which comprehends a conſiderable part of Siberia, extending from lon. 76. 30. to 125. 30. E. and from lat. 55. to 78. N. Tobolſk is the capital.

TOBOSO EL, a town of New Caſtile, 37 miles S. of Hueta, or Gueta.

TOCANTINS, a large river of Braſil, which riſes in about lat. 18. S. and runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 1. S. For about the laſt 100 miles before it falls into the ſea, it is called PARA.

Tobridge, Somerſetſ. W. of Taunton.

TOCAT, a conſiderable city of Caramania, the reſidence of a cadi, a waywode,

wode, and an aga, who commands a thouſand janizaries, and ſome ſpahis. The houſes are handſomely built, but generally ſtand on uneven ground. The ſtreets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in theſe parts. There are ſo many ſtreams, that each houſe has a fountain. It contains about 20,000 Turkiſh families, 4000 Armenian families, who have 7 churches, and 400 families of Greeks, who have only one. Beſide the ſilk of this country, they manufacture eight or ten loads of that of Perſia, and make it into ſewing ſilk. Their chief trade is in copper veſſels, ſuch as kettles, drinking cups, lanterns, and candleſticks. They alſo prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat is the centre of trade in Natolia; for here the caravans arrive from Diarbekir in 18 days, from Sinop in 6, from Burſa in 20, from Smyrna in 27, &c. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine, and it is 180 miles NW. of Erzerum, and 250 E. of Conſtantinople.

TOCAYMA, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, ſeated on the river Para, in a country abounding in fruit and ſugar-canes. Lat. 4. 3. N. lon. 73. 50. W.

Toccotes, Yorkſhire, N. of Giſborough.

Tocholes, Lancaſhire, S. of Blackburn.

TOCKAY, a town of Hungary, in the country of Zimplin, celebrated for its wine, which, for ſtrength and flavour, is preferred to all the wines of Hungary. At ſome diſtance from it are large ſalt-works. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Teiſſe, 90 miles NE. of Buda.

Tocklington, Glouceſ. in Olveſton pariſh. *Tockwith*, Yorkſ. in Bolton pariſh. *Todbere*, Dorſetſ. N. of Stourminſter. *Toddlewood*, Northumberl. E. of Fetherſton Haugh. *Todenham*, Glouceſ. 8 miles N. of Stow-on-the-Would, and 6 from Campden.

TODI, a town of Spoleto, in Italy, containing ſeveral churches and convents.

Todgmore Bottom, Glouceſterſ. in Biſley pariſh. *Todington*, Glouceſterſ. NE. of Winchcombe. *Tod Law*, Northumb. near Elſden, is a mount on which are 3 ſtone columns, placed in a triangular form, 12 feet diſtant from each other. Each column is near 12 feet in diameter. It is ſuppoſed to have been the ſepulchral monument of ſome eminent Danes. *Todmerden*, Lancaſ. N. of Rochdale.

TODS, a town of Virginia.

Todwick, Yorkſ. E. of Sheffield.

TOELING HOTIEN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, 375 miles ENE. of Peking.

Toft, 5 miles from Cambridge. *Toft*, Cheſhire, 6 miles from Tableigh. *Toft*, Lincolnſ. W. of Bourn. *Toft*, Lincolnſ. on the Ankem, SW. of Market-Raſen. *Toft*, Lincolnſ. on the Dun, SW. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Toft*, Norfolk, SE. of Watton. *Toft*, Warwickſ. near Dunchurch. *Toft Monachorum*, Norfolk, 8 miles SW. of Yarmouth. *Toft Rats*, Norfolk, near Rainham Hall. *Toft, Weſt*, Norfolk, N. of Thetford.

TOGDA, or TODGA, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Segilmeſſa.

Tointons, Upper and *Lower*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Bullingbrook.

TOKENBURG, or TOGGENBURG, a county of Swifferland, depending on the abbot of St. Gal, as territorial lord, yet with a reſervation of their rights and liberties. It lies among high mountains between Zorich on the E. and Appenzel on the W. is fertile in corn and fruits, abounds in numerous herds of cattle, and is divided into the Upper and Lower.

Tokenham, Wiltſhire, SW. of Wotton-Baſſet.

TOLEDO, a conſiderable city of Spain, in New Caſtile, of which it was formerly the capital, and anciently a Roman colony. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Tajo, and has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, flanked with 100 towers. Its ſituation renders the ſtreets uneven; they are alſo narrow, but the houſes are fine, and there are a great number of ſuperb ſtructures, beſide 17 public ſquares, where the markets are kept. The fineſt buildings are the royal caſtle, and the cathedral; which laſt is the richeſt and moſt conſiderable in Spain. It is ſeated in the middle of the city, joining to a handſome ſtreet, with a fine ſquare before it. Several of the gates are very large, and of bronze. There is alſo a ſuperb ſteeple, extremely high, whence there is a very extenſive proſpect. The Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treaſury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and ſilver veſſels, and other works. There are two mitres of ſilver, gilt, ſet all over with pearls and precious ſtones, with three collars of maſſy gold, enriched in like manner. There are two bracelets and an imperial crown, dedicated to Mary the mother of Jeſus, conſiſting of large diamonds and other jewels. The weight of gold in the crown is 15 pounds. The veſſel which contains the conſecrated water is of ſilver, gilt, as high as a man, and ſo heavy, that it requires, at leaſt, 30 men to carry it; within it is another of pure gold,

old, enriched with jewels. Here are 38 religious houſes, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 pariſhes, and one hoſpitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has an archbiſhop's ſee, a famous univerſity, and ſeveral manufactories of ſilk and wool. The ſecret of hardening ſword blades, for which Toledo was formerly ſo famous, has been loſt, but is ſaid to be again recovered. When one of theſe underwent the operation of tempering, if it was in the leaſt notched by ſtriking with it ſeveral violent blows on an iron head-piece, it was rejected. Two centuries ago, the inhabitants were about 200,000, but now they ſcarcely amount to 30,000, and it is ſaid to be rapidly declining. Toledo is ſituated among rocks, eminences, and precipices, which preſent the image of ſterility, yet ſeveral fertile and charming ſituations are ſeen about it, impenetrable to the rays of the ſun. It is 32 miles SSW. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 50. N. lon. 3. 45. W.

TOLEN, a town in Dutch Zealand, in an iſland of the ſame name, partly formed by the E. branch of the Scheld, near Brabant, from which it is ſeparated by a canal, about 10 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It is 5 miles NW. of Bergen op-Zoom.

TOLENTINO, a town of Ancona, famous for being the depoſitory of the body of St. Nicholas, whoſe arm is ſaid to bleed afreſh when any calamity is to befal Italy.

Toleſbury, Eſſex, near Malden. *Toleſby*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Stokeſley. *Toleſhunt, Darcy, Major*, or *Beckingham*, and *Militis*, or *Knights*, Eſſex, near Toleſbury.

TOLFA, a town in the Patrimonio, noted for its mines of alum and iron, with quarries of alabaſter and lapis lazuli. Here are alſo warm baths.

TOLHUYS, a town of Guelderland, ſituated on the Rhine, 6 miles WSW. of Emmerick. Here the French paſſed that river in the year 1672.

TOLLAND, a town of Connecticut, 65 miles WSW. of Boſton.

Tolland, Somerſetſ. NE. of Wivelſcomb. *Tollard Royal*, Wiltſhire, near Cranborn Chace. *Tollaſton, Tollaton*, or *Terlaton*, Nottingh. near Bingham. *Toller Down*, Dorſetſhire. *Tollerdwelmt*, Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. *Toller Fratrum*, and *Toller Porcorum*, Dorſetſ. NW. of Framptow. *Tollerton*, Yorkſhire, in Galtres Foreſt. *Tollington*, Lincolnſhire, W. of the Deepings.

Tollogherton, in Waterford, Munſter. *Tollynadolly*, in Galway, Connaught.

TOLMEZO, a town of Friuli.

TOLMINO, a town and diſtrict of Carniola.

TOLNA, a town which gives name to a county of Hungary, ſeated on the river Danube, 50 miles S. of Buda.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, and capital of Guipuſcoa. It is not large, but is celebrated for its ſteel manufactures, particularly of ſword blades. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between the rivers Araxis and Oria, 83 miles SW. of Fontarabia.

Tolpiddle, Dorſetſhire, near Tincleton. *Tolpuddel*, Dorſetſhire, S. of St. Andrew's Milborn.

TOLU, a ſea-port of Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena. In the environs is found the celebrated balſam to which it gives name, being produced from a tree like a pine. It is 80 miles S. of Carthagena.

TOMAR, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Naboan, 65 miles NNE. of Liſbon.

TOMBEC, a town of Auſtrian Brabant.

TOMBERLAINE, a ſmall iſland with a town of the ſame name, on the N. coaſt of France, lying on a ſmall gulf, between Avranches and St. Malo. This iſland, and that of St. Michael, are every day joined, at low water, to the main land.

TOMBUCTOU, a populous kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, repreſented as lying to the SE. of the deſert of Zahara, and W. of the empire of Caſhnah. The houſes in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plaiſtered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the ſame in the city of Tombuctou, except a magnificent moſque of ſtone, and the royal palace, both of which were built after the deſign of a Moor, who was baniſhed from Granada in Spain. Here are great numbers of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth, and other European merchandiſe, are brought by caravans from Tripoli, Barbary &c. and exchanged for ivory, ſlaves, ſenna, gold duſt, dates, and oſtrich feathers. The women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometaniſm. They have great plenty of millet, wheat, barley, cattle, milk, and butter. Inſtead of money, they make uſe of ſhells and ſmall bits of gold. The king has a guard of 3000 horſemen, armed with bows and poiſoned arrows, beſides foot ſoldiers, who wear ſhields and ſwords. He generally rides on an elephant. In the proceedings of the African Aſſociation, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flouriſhing city; ſubject to a ſevere police, and, as

ſuch,

ſuch, attracting the merchants of the moſt diſtant ſtates of Africa. It is ſeated near the river Niger, in lat. 19. 59. N. lon. 0. 8. E.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of Quito, in S. America, where was a temple of the Sun, the walls of which, as the Spaniards affirm, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S. of Quito.

Tombaggard, in Wexford, Leinſter.

Tomſon, Dorſetſhire, near Blandford.

TOMSK, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolſkoi, and formerly the principal city in Siberia, next to Tobolſk. It contains about 2000 houſes, which, as well as the public buildings, are principally built of wood. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade, this town lying on the great road from Eniſeiſk, and all the towns in the E. and N. parts of Siberia, and all the caravans to and from China paſs annually through it, beſides a caravan or two from the country of the Calmucks. It is ſeated on the river Tom, which riſes in the government of Kolivan, and runs into the Oby, 32 miles WNW. from this town, 168 miles NNE. of Kolivan.

TONDERN, a well-built but not large town of Denmark, in Sleſwick, the inhabitants of which carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, cattle, and fine lace. It is capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, and is ſeated on a bay of the German Ocean, 37 miles NW. of Sleſwick.

Tone, a river in Somerſetſhire, which riſes about 6 miles N. from Wivelſcombe, paſſes by Taunton, and runs into the Parrot, near Petherton Park, between Langford and Bridgwater. *Toneley*, Northumb. NW. of Dunſtaburgh Caſtle.

TONGATABOO. See AMSTERDAM.

Tonge, Kent, a mile and a half E. of Milton; has the ruins of a caſtle, ſaid to have been built in 450, by Hengiſt, the Saxon general, purſuant to a grant from Vortigern, of as much ground to build a ſeat or caſtle on, as he could encloſe with an ox's hide, which he therefore cut into very ſmall thongs. Several Saxon antiquities have been dug up within the walls. On the moat, a corn-mill has been erected, upwards of 200 years. *Tonge*, Leiceſterſ. near Stanton-Harold. *Tonge*, Yorkſ. SE. of Bradford. *Tonge Caſtle*, Shropſ. 3 miles from Shiffnal. The venerable pariſh church near it, is a much admired piece of antiquity; it has one of the largeſt bells in England, and contains many rich, elegant, and ancient monuments. *Tongham*, Surry, NW. of Puttenham. *Tongley Hill*, Shropſ. near Clun; on it is a Roman encampment, called Bury-Ditches.

TONGEREN, or TONGRES, a town of Liege, (anciently very conſiderable) ſeated on the Jeckar, 12 miles SW. of Maeſtricht.

TONGUSIANS, a people of the eaſtern part of Siberia, near the Sea of Okotſk, ſubject to the Ruſſians. They chiefly ſubſiſt by grazing and hunting of ſables, the ſkins of which are very black.

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town in the depart. of Lower Charente, ſeated on the river Boutonne, 10 miles W. of Rochefort.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, ſeated on the river Charente, 3 miles E. of Rochefort.

TONNEINS, a town in the depart. of Lot and Garonne, ſeated on the river Garonne, about two miles from its junction with the Lot, 7 miles SE. of Marmande.

TONERRE, a town in the department of Yonne, celebrated for its good wines. It is ſeated on the river Armançon, 27 miles S. of Troyes, and 102 SE. of Paris.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in Sleſwick, capital of a territory of the ſame name. Its once noble caſtle was diſmantled in 1734, by the king's orders, and the fortifications were demoliſhed by the Danes and their allies, (when taken from the Swedes) in 1713 and 1714. It is ſeated on a peninſula formed by the river Eyder, near the German Ocean, with a commodious harbour, 25 miles SW. of Sleſwick.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the N. by China, on the E. and SE. by China and the Bay of Tonquin, on the S. by Cochin-China, and on the W. by the kingdom of Laos. It is about 350 miles in length, and 220 in its greateſt breadth, and is one of the fineſt and moſt conſiderable kingdoms of the Eaſt, as well on account of the number of inhabitants and the trade they carry on, as the excellency of the ſoil, and mild temperature of the climate. Only two winds commonly prevail here, the N. and the S.; the former blows from June, or July, to January, and the latter from January to July. The country is thick ſet with villages, and the natives in general are of a middling ſtature, and clean-limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattiſh, and their noſes and lips of a neat form. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarſe; and they let it hang down their ſhoulders. They are at great pains to dye their teeth black. The country is ſo very populous, that many labour under extreme poverty for want of employment. The money and goods brought hither by foreign

foreign ſhips, particularly the Engliſh and Dutch, put them in action; but one third at leaſt of the money muſt be advanced before-hand by the merchants; and the ſhips ſtay here till the goods are finiſhed, which is generally five or ſix months. They are ſo addicted to gaming, that, when every thing elſe is loſt, they will ſtake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquineſe are made either of ſilk or cotton; but the poor people and ſoldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houſes are ſmall and low, and the walls either of mud or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground-floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a ſquare hole to let in the light. They have ſtools, benches, and chairs; and on the ſide of a table is a little altar, with two incenſe pots thereon, which no houſe is without. The villages conſiſt of 30 or 40 houſes, ſurrounded by trees, and in ſome places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumkins, melons, and ſallad herbs. In the rainy ſeaſon (from April to Auguſt, which is the moſt unhealthy part of the year) they paſs from one houſe to another, by wading through the water, or by help of boats. In the only city in the kingdom, called Cachao, are about 20,000 houſes, with mud walls, and covered with thatch; a few built with brick, and roofed with tiles. In each yard is a ſmall arched building, like an oven, about ſix feet high, made of brick, which ſerves to ſecure their goods, in caſe of fire. The principal ſtreets are very wide, and paved with ſmall ſtones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, ſuch as they are; and near them are ſtables for his horſes and elephants. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have ſeveral; but in hard times the men will ſell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themſelves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was maſter of a family, they make a great feaſt. The firſt new moon in the year that happens after the middle of January, is a great feſtival, when they rejoice for 10 or 12 days together, and ſpend their time in all manner of ſports. Their common drink is a kind of tea, like Chineſe bohea: but they make themſelves merry with arrack. At their great entertainments, they give their viſitants arek, folded up in a betel leaf, daubed over with lime made into mortar. They have another great feaſt in May, or June, when their firſt harveſt is got in. Their religion, which is founded on that of China, is Pagan, and yet they own a Supreme Being; their idols have human ſhapes, but in very different forms. They have likewiſe ſome reſembling elephants and horſes, placed in ſmall, low temples, built of timber. The Chriſtian religion was eſtabliſhed here in 1626, by the Jeſuit Baldinoty; and in 1639 there were 80,000 converts, who had built 200 churches at their own charge; it was utterly proſcribed, however, in 1721, after ſeveral dreadful perſecutions, attended with the impriſonment, torture, and death, of the miſſionaries and their catechiſts. The language is ſpoken very much in the throat, and ſome of the words are pronounced through the teeth; it has a great reſemblance to the Chineſe. They have ſchools of learning, and their characters are the ſame, or like thoſe of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have ſeveral mechanic arts, or trades, and export great quantities of their manufactures, at which they are very dexterous and ingenious. Their fruit-trees are ſaid to excel all the reſt of Aſia, in the flavour and beauty of their fruit; and their elephants are reckoned the largeſt and nimbleſt in the world. The commodities are gold, muſk, ſilks, calicoes, drugs of many ſorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, ſalt, aniſe-ſeed, and worm-ſeed. The lackered ware is ſcarcely inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the beſt in the world. With all their merchandiſe, one would expect the people to be very rich; but they are, in general, very poor, the chief trade being carried on by the Chineſe, Engliſh, and Dutch. The natives, indeed, export no merchandize on their own bottoms, neither have they any veſſels fit for theſe rough ſeas. The goods imported, beſide ſilver, are ſalt-petre, ſulphur, Engliſh broad-cloth, pepper, ſpices, lead, and guns. Tonquin, about ſeven centuries ago, was ſubject to China, till Din, a famous robber, threw off the yoke of ſervitude, and placed the crown on his own head. This independence has been the ſource of many cruel wars and miſeries, and the families on the throne have been already changed ſix times. The iſſue of the laſt civil war was a treaty, by which it was agreed, that the *chonab*, or competitor of King Le, and his deſcendants, were to have the abſolute command of the armies, with the greateſt part of the revenues, while the *bua*, or ſovereign, was to enjoy all the honours and external ſplendor of royalty.

TONSA, a river of Romania, which runs into the Mariza, near Adrianople.

TONSBERG, a ſea-port of Aggerhuys, with a conſiderable trade in fiſh and butter. It formerly contained 9 churches, but now has only two. It is ſituated on a bay of the Baltic, 42 miles S. of Chriſtiana.

TOOBOUAI, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Its greateſt extent, in any direction, excluſive of the reefs, is not above 5 or 6 miles. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a conſiderable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interſperſed to their ſummits. This iſland is plentifully ſtocked with hogs and fowls, and produces ſeveral kinds of fruits and roots. It was diſcovered by Captain Cook. Lat. 23. 25. S. lon. 149. 23. W.

TOOMBS, a range of rocks, 3 or 400 yards in extent, called by the Scotch, THE CLOGHAN, and ſituated in the Bay of Carrickfergus, in Down, Ulſter. They are covered at high-water; but at low-water they have the appearance of a range of cabins along the ſhore.

Toome, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Toomevara*, in Tipperary. *Toomgraney*, in Clare, Munſter.

TOONE, a river of Cork, in Munſter, which runs into the river Lee, 15 miles W. of Cork.

Tooting, Upper, Surry, in the road from Southwark to Epſom. *Tooting, Lower*, Surry, two miles SW. of Wandſworth. *Topa*, Lincolnſ. near Torkſey. *Topcliff*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, ſeated on the river Swale, on a conſiderabe aſcent, to the S. of Thirſk, and 24 miles N. of York. It is about three quarters of a mile in length, and being ſeated on the great N. road, has ſeveral good inns for the accommodation of travellers. *Topcliff*, Yorkſ. NW. of Wakefield. *Topcroft*, Norf. NW. of Bungay. *Topesfield*, Eſſex, NW. of the Henninghams. *Topesfield*, Middleſex, in Hornſey pariſh. *Top-Houſes*, Cornw. in Leſtwithiel.

TOPSHAM, a tolerably large ſea port of Devonſhire, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, and a long ſtrand. It is properly the port town of Exeter, where all the large ſhips lie, are unloaded, and take in their lading; and here the captains, ſhipwrights, &c. with the officers of the cuſtoms, reſide. It is almoſt encompaſſed by the rivers Cliſt and Ex, and is 5 miles SSE. of Exeter, and 170 SW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Topſtreet, Herts, near Wheathamſtead.

TOR, a ruinous ſea-port of Arabia Petræa, on the Red Sea, thought by ſome to be the ancient Elana. Lat. 28. 27. N.

TORBAY, a fine bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, a little to the NE. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury-Point, and Bob's Noſe. It is about 12 miles in compaſs, and is ſafe againſt weſterly winds, but a S. or SE. wind ſometimes forces ſhips to put out to ſea.

TORBOLE, a town in the Tyrolese.

Torbryan, Devonſ. SE. of Aſhburton. *Torbuck*, Lancaſhire, SE. of Weſt Darby.

TORCELLO, a town of Venice, ſeated in a ſmall iſland, 3 miles N. of Venice.

TORCOLA, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. Lat. 43. 27 N.

TORDA, or TORENBURG, a town of Tranſylvania, famous for its ſalt works. It is 15 miles WNW. of Clauſenburg.

TORDESILLAS, a town of Leon, with a large and magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days. It is ſeated on the river Douero, 18 miles SW. of Valladolid.

TORGAU, a town of Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony, with a caſtle, the ſtair-caſe of which is built in ſuch a manner, that a perſon may ride up in a chaiſe from the bottom to the top. There is a flouriſhing ſchool here, and the inhabitants maintain themſelves by brewing excellent beer, which they ſend to other places by means of the river Elbe, on which it is ſeated. It is 28 miles ENE. of Leipſick.

TORIGNA, a town in the department of the Channel, with a caſtle, near St. Lo.

Torkington, Cheſhire, between Nerbury and Goſt-Water. *Torkſcatk-Port*, Lancaſ. near Liverpool. *Torkſey*, NW. of Lincoln, near the conflux of the Eſs-Dyke into the Trent. It was once a town of great note. *Torletan*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Coats. *Torleton*, Glouceſterſ. in Rodmarton pariſh. *Torlis*, Wiltſhire, 3 miles from Holt. *Tormarton*, Glouceſterſ. 4 miles SE. of Chipping-Sodbury.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which riſes in Old Caſtile, croſſes the province of Leon, paſſes by Alva de Tormes, Salamanca, &c. and falls into the Douero, a few miles below Miranda-de-Douero.

Tormount, Devonſhire, N. of Torbay.

TORNA, a town, capital of a county of Hungary, 14 miles SW. of Caſchaw.

TORNEA a town of Sweden, in W. Bothnia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a good harbour. It is ſeated at the northern extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, on a ſmall iſland, at the mouth of

of the river Tornea. The Laplanders, Ruſſians, and Norwegians, reſort hither to barter their ſkins, and other things, for what they want. In one of the churches, which is built with timber, divine ſervice is performed in the Swediſh language, and in another, on an iſland near the town, built with ſtone, the ſervice is performed in the Finnean language, for the benefit of the burgher ſervants, and the inhabitants of the adjacent country. Tornea is ſaid to be the oldeſt town in the county, and to lie the fartheſt towards the N. It is 420 miles NNE. of Stockholm. Lat. 65. 51. N. lon. 24. 17. E.

TORNEA, a river which riſes in Lapland, croſſes the lake of Tornea, and falls into a gulf of the ſame name, at the town of Tornea.

Tor Newton, Devonſhire, in Torbryan parish.

TORNOVA, a town of Venice.

TORO, a town of Leon, ſituated on the Douro, 17 miles E. of Zamora.

Torpenhow, Cumberland, between Bothell and Brayton.

TORPERLEY, a ſmall town in Cheſhire, where the ſheriffs tourns and courts are held. Its church is chiefly remarkable for the waſte of good marble in monumental vanity. It is a great thoroughfare on the road to Cheſter, and is ſeated on a gentle deſcent, 9 miles SSE. of Cheſter. It was formerly a borough, and had a market on Tueſday, now diſuſed.

Torr, a name given to ſeveral elevations on Dartmore, in Devonſhire, and in other parts of England; ſuch as Glaſtonbury-Torr, in Somerſetſhire, and that abrupt and frightful precipice, the Main-Torr, in Derbyſhire. *Torr Abbey*, Deronſhire, at the bottom of Torbay.

TORRELLA-DE-MONGRI, a ſea-port in Catalonia, ſeated near the mouth of the river Ter, on the Mediterranean, 19 miles E. of Gironne.

TORREJON, a town of New Caſtile.

TORRES, a ſea-port of Spain, in Granada, 9 miles E. of Velez Malaga.

TORRES, one of the New Philippine Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, about 18 miles in circumference.

TORRES, a cluſter of iſlands in the Indian Ocean, near the coaſt of Siam. Lat. 11. 25. to 11. 48. N. lon. 96. 50. to 97. Eaſt.

TORRES NOVAS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, 12 miles E. of Santaren.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, 21 miles NNW. of Lisbon.

TORRICELLA, a town of Principato Citra, and a town of Abruzzo Citra.

TORRICELLO, a town of Parma, ſituated on the Po, 12 miles NNW. of Parma.

TORRIGIA, a town of Genoa.

TORRINGTON, GREAT, an ancient and populous town of Devonſhire, with a manufactory in ſtuffs, and ſome export trade to Ireland. It is ſeated on the river Towridge, over which it has a ſtone bridge of 4 arches, 11 miles S. by W. of Barnſtaple, and 194 W. by S. of London. A good market for corn and fleſh on Saturday.

TORRINGTON, a town of Connecticut, 22 miles WNW. of Hartford.

Torrington, Little, Devonſhire, S. of the Towridge, oppoſite Great Torrington. *Torrington Black*, Devonſhire, W. of Hatherley. *Torriſholm*, Lancaſhire, between Lancaſter and its ſands.

TORSIL, or TORSHELLA, a town of Sudermania, ſituated on a river which runs into the Malar Lake, 46 miles W. of Stockholm.

Tortington, Suſſex, S. of Arundel.

TORTOLA, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, and the principal of the Virgin Iſlands. It is about 18 miles long from E. to W. and 7 in its greateſt breadth. It produces excellent cotton, ſugar, and rum, and, within the laſt 20 years, has received conſiderable improvements. Their fruits, of which they have no great variety, are but indifferent, apples excepted. The entrance into the harbour is at the E. end of the iſland. Tortola was firſt ſettled by a party of Dutch buccaneers; theſe, in 1666, were driven out by others, who took poſſeſſion in the name of the King of England. Protection being afforded them, Tortola was ſoon after annexed to the government of the Leeward Iſlands. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 63. 40. W.

Torton, Suſſex, between Torrington and Arundel.

TORTONA, a town of Milan, but ceded to the principality of Piedmont. It has a good citadel, on an eminence, gives name to a diſtrict called the Tortoneſe, and is ſituated on the Scrinia, 9 miles E. of Alexandria.

TORTOSA, a large town of Catalonia, founded long before the Chriſtian æra, and named Dordoſa, and made a municipal city by Scipio. The cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, the convent of the Carmelites, the caſtle, which is a mile ſquare, but in a ſtate of decay, and only ſerving as a place of reſidence for a

governor, are the most remarkable public buildings. In its neighbourhood are quarries, and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. They have a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potter's ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated on the river Ebro, over which it has a large bridge of boats, about 15 miles from its mouth, and 77 miles SW. of Barcelona.

TORTUGA, or TORTUGA SALADA, an island in the W. Indies, about 36 miles in circumference, and uninhabited. The E. end is full of bare, rugged, broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea. Near this end is a large salt-pond, within 200 paces of the sea, where the salt begins to kern in spring. There have been 20 sail of merchantmen here at a time for salt, who come hither from May to August, and find tolerably good anchorage at the SE. part. At the W. extremity there is a small harbour, with some fresh water; this part is full of low and shrubby trees. There are some, but not many goats on it, which live on the coarse grass at the E. end; and the turtles, or tortoises, come upon the sandy bays to lay their eggs, whence this island has its name. They are of divers colours, as blackish, dark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and speckled. This island lies near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W. of the island of Margaretta. Lat. 11. 30. N. lon. 64. 50. W.

TORTUGA, an island of the West Indies, about two leagues from the NW. end of the island of St. Domingo. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. It was formerly much resorted to by the French buccanneers, who fortified themselves here, being countenanced and openly supported by the government of France. Lat. 20. 10. N. lon. 72. 48. W.

Tortworth, Surry, W. of Lalam-Ferry. *Torworth*, Gloucesters. S. of the Avon, and 4 miles W. of Wotton-under Edge. In this parish is a remarkable chesnut tree, said to be 1000 years old; it is 52 feet in circuit at the trunk. *Torworth*, Nottinghams. in Blithe parish.

TORY, an island on the coast of Donegal, in Ireland, about 3 miles long and hardly 1 broad. Lat. 55. 16. N. lon. 8. 7. W.

TOSA, a small, but strong sea-port of Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the SW. It is 23 miles SSE. of Girona.

TOSCANELLA, a town in the Patrimonio, 9 miles WSW. of Viterbo.

Toseland, Hunting. near Great Paxton.

Tossens, *Great* and *Little*, Northumb. SW. of Rothbury. *Tostock*, Suff. near Wulpit. *Totenham*, W. of Worcester. *Totham*, *Great* and *Little*, Essex, N. of Malden. *Tothea*, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Pescotter, in Rescob Forest. *Tothill*, Lincolns. NW. of Alford. *Totley*, Derbys. in Scarsdale, NW. of Chesterfield.

TOTA, or ISLAND OF PLANTAINS, an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river Sherborough.

TOTMA, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, 92 miles NE. of Vologda. In the environs are several salt pits.

Totmonslow, Staffords. near Draycot. *Totnell*, Dorsets. in Yateminster parish.

* TOTNESS, a town of Devonshire, the chief trade of which is the manufacture of serges, and other woollens; but here are more gentlemen than merchants, or tradesman of note. It has a spacious church, with a fine tower, above 90 feet high, a town-hall, and a school-house. Provisions of all sorts are cheap and plentiful here, particularly good fish and delicate trout. It is seated on the river Dart, (over which it has a fine bridge, and which is here pretty broad, it being but 7 or 8 miles from the sea, and the tide flowing 10 or 12 feet at the bridge) 27 miles SSW. of Exeter, and 196 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Tottenham High Cross, a large village of Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. It is so called from a cross, which was erected here on the place where Queen Eleanor's corpse was rested. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a hillock; but was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead by Dean Wood. In this parish are 3 alms-houses. Of one of them, for eight poor people; it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zanches, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. He became a Protestant, and died in 1602. A rivulet, called the Mosel, which rises on Muswell-Hill,

Hill, near Highgate, runs through the principal ſtreet of this village. *Tottenham and Park*, Wilts, by Savernake-Foreſt. *Tottenhoe*, Bucks, by Whaddon. *Totterdown*, Somerſetſ. near Briſtol. *Totteridge*, Herts, near Barnet and Whetſtone. *Totington*, Lancaſ. W. of Rochdale. *Totington*, Suſſex, near Stening. *Totton*, Hants, at the bottom of Southampton-Bay. *Towel*, Kent, near Maidſtone.

TOUL, a regularly fortified town in the dept. of Meurthe, lately the ſee of a biſhop. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, over which it has a ſtone bridge, 10 miles W. of Nancy, and 167 E. of Paris.

TOULOMBA, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the province of Moultan, ſituated on the S. bank of the Rauvee, 50 miles ENE. of Moultan.

TOULON, a celebrated city and ſea-port of France, and the chief town of the dept. of Var. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and beſides the cathedral, and other pariſhes, contained 9 convents, a ſeminary, and a college. It is divided into the Old Quarter and the New Quarter. The firſt, which is very ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue-aux-Arbres, which is a kind of courſe, or mall, and the town-houſe; the gate of this is ſurmounted by a balcony, which is ſupported by two termini, the maſter pieces of the famous Pujet. The New Quarter, which forms, as it were, a ſecond city, contains, beſide the magnificent works conſtructed in the reign of Louis XIV. many fine houſes, among which that of the late ſeminary is, beyond compariſon, the grandeſt; and a ſpacious, oblong ſquare, lined with trees, and ſerving as a parade. The harbour, reſpecting theſe two quarters, is diſtinguiſhed likewiſe by the names of the Old Port, or the Merchant Port, and the New Port. The Merchants' Haven, along which extends a noble quay, on which ſtands the town-houſe, is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The New Haven was conſtructed by Louis XIV. after the deſigns of Vauban, as were the fortifications of the city and harbours. In the front of this haven is the rope-houſe, built wholly of free-ſtone, 620 feet in length, with three arched walks, in which as many parties of rope-makers may work at the ſame time; and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. The long ſail-room, the dock yards, the baſins, cannon foundry, armoury, working houſes for blackſmiths, miners, carpenters, lockſmiths, carvers; &c. are all very extenſive, and well contrived. The gallies, transferred from Marſeilles ſome years ago, occupy at Toulon a ſecond baſin in the New Port. Many of the galley ſlaves are artiſans, and ſome are merchants. They no longer ſleep on board the gallies, but have been lately provided with accommodations on ſhore, in a vaſt building, newly erected for that purpoſe. The Old and New Harbour lie contiguous, and communicate with one another by a canal; they have alſo an outlet into the extenſive outer road, which is ſurrounded by hills, and formed by nature almoſt circular. The entrance on both ſides is defended by a fort with ſtrong batteries. In 1707, the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene laid ſiege to this city, but without ſucceſs. In 1721, it ſuffered greatly by the plague. The inhabitants were induced to ſurrender this city in truſt to the Engliſh, in September, 1793; but the conſequences were dreadful.—Their new friends, in about three months, were driven out of the place; and the precipitation with which the evacuation was effected, cauſed a great part of the Touloneſe ſhips and property to fall into the hands of the enraged and implacable republicans. Of 31 ſhips of the line, which the Engliſh found at Toulon, 13 were left behind, 9 were burned at Toulon, and 1 at Leghorn; and 4 Lord Hood had previouſly ſent to Breſt and Rochefort with republican ſeamen, whom he was afraid to truſt. The inhabitants are computed at 800,000. Toulon is ſituated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 27 miles SE. of Aix, and 388 SE. of Paris. Lat. 43. 7. N. lon. 5. 47. E.

TOULON EN CHAROLLOIS, a town in the dept. of the Saone and Loire, ſeated on or near the Arroux river, 15 miles NE. of Bourbon Lancy.

TOULOUSE, a city in the dept. of Upper Garonne, lately the capital of Languedoc, the ſeat of a parliament, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is the largeſt city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although its population bears no proportion to its extent; containing only about 60,000 inhabitants. It was anciently the capital of the Tectoſages, who made ſo many conqueſts in Aſia and Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and was ſucceſſively the capital of the Viſigoths (who deſtroyed the ſuperb amphitheatre, of which there are ſtill ſome remains, the capitol, and other Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The ſtreets are moſtly broad, and the walls and houſes are built of brick. The town-houſe, a modern ſtructure, forms a perfect ſquare, 324 feet long, and 66 high. It is called

the *Capitolium*, and the aldermen are termed *Capitouls*. Among other curioſities preſerved in it, are 15 large parchment folios, delicately written and illuminated, being partly annals of the city, with portraits and names of the capitouls, and partly of the memorable events and tranſactions throughout the whole kingdom, commencing from the year 1288. They were drawn up originally in Latin, but under Francis I. were altered to French. The principal front occupies an entire ſide of the grand ſquare, lately called the Place Royale. From its fine ſituation, communicating with the ocean on one ſide, and with the Mediterranean on the other, by the celebrated canal of Languedoc, which joins the Garonne a little below the town, Toulouſe might have been a very commercial city; but the taſte of the inhabitants has been principally for the ſciences and belles-lettres. Of courſe, here were two colleges, two public libraries, and three academies. The little commerce of Toulouſe conſiſts in Spaniſh wool and carpets, together with ſome ſlight ſilk and woollen ſtuffs. The bridge over the Garonne is, at leaſt, equal to thoſe of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the ſuburb of St. Cyprian and the city. The quays extend along the banks of the Garonne; and it has been in contemplation to line them with new and uniform houſes. Toulouſe is 125 miles SE. of Bourdeaux, and 356 by W. of Paris.

TOURAINE, a ci devant province of France, N. of Berry and Poitou, E. of Anjou, and S. of Maine; and divided into Higher and Lower. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is about 58 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, and is watered by ſeveral rivers, very commodious for trade, and is, in general, ſo pleaſant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France.

TOUR-DE-ROUSILLON, a town in the dept. of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, ſeated near the river Tet, (on a ſpot where once ſtood a city, called Ruſcino) two miles E. of Perpignan.

TOUR-DU-PIN, a town in the dept. of Iſere, ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, 27 miles SE. of Lyons.

TOUR-LA-VILLE, a town in the dept. of the Channel, almoſt adjoining to Cherburg. It is celebrated for a manufacture of glaſs.

TOURNAY, a city of Flanders, generally conſidered as the moſt ancient town of Belgic Gaul, and once the capital of the Nervii. It is, at preſent, a conſiderable place, and was lately the capital of the Tournayſis. It has ſeveral fine manufactories, and is particularly famous for good ſtockings. Tournay was taken by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in 1709, and ceded to the houſe of Auſtria, by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garriſon, as being one of the barrier towns. It is extremely well fortified, and is ſeated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles S. by E. of Liſle, and 155 N. by E. of Paris.

TOURNON, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, ſeated near the river Rhone, 21 miles SSW. of Privas.

TOURNAY, a town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, 9 miles SE. of Tarbes.

TOURNUS, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, ſeated on the river Saone, 13 miles S. of Chalons, and 302 S. by W. of Paris.

TOURS, a conſiderable city, capital of the dept. of Indre and Loire, ſeated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the fineſt bridges in Europe, conſiſting of 15 elliptical arches, each 75 feet diameter; three of theſe were carried away by the breaking up of the ice in 1789. This bridge is terminated, in a line which croſſes the whole city, by a ſtreet 2400 feet long, with foot pavements on each ſide; and lined with fine buildings recently erected. Under the miniſtry of Cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 perſons were employed here in the ſilk manufacture; at preſent, the whole number of inhabitants is about 33,000. The red wines made here are much eſteemed. Tours is 127 miles SW. of Paris.

TOURS, a town in the dept. of the Puy de Dome.

TOURVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Eure, 11 miles SW. of Pont de l'Arche.

TOUSERA, a town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, ſeated in a country abounding in dates, and dependant on Tunis. Lat. 32. 30. N. lon. 10. 55. E.

Touſey, Bucks, in Tame pariſh.

Towe, a river in Carmarthenſhire, which runs into the Cowen at Clear.

*TOWCESTER, a handſome, old, populous town of Northamptonſhire, with a flouriſhing manufactory of lace and ſilk. It is ſituated on two ſtreams, into which the little river Tove, or Wedon, is divided, which encompaſſes the town, and over which it has three bridges, 99 miles S. of Northampton, and 60 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Tower Moor, Lincoluſhire, between Tatterſhall

Tatterſhal and Horncaſtle, a building of great antiquity, ſituated on a barren moor. It conſiſts of a ſlender, octagonal tower, now ruinous; its uſe unknown.

Townavilly, in Donegal, Ulſter.

TOWRIDGE, a river of Devonſhire, which riſes near the ſource of the Tamar, about 4 miles from Hartland Point, whence it runs in a SE. courſe to Iddleſley, where it is joined by the Oke, and paſſing by Torington, Biddeford, &c. enters the Severn at Barnſtaple-Bay, about 2 miles below Appledore, where it is joined by the Taw.

Towes, Lincolnſ. W. of Louth. *Towin*, Cornwall, E. of Grampound. *Towin*, a river in Montgomeryſhire. *Town*, Cornwall, W. of Padſtow. *Town-Borough*, Kent, near Appledore. *Townley*, Lanc. S. of Burnley. *Town-Place*, Kent, by Throwley. *Townſtall*, Devonſhire, near Dartmouth, has a tower 69 feet high, that is a ſea mark. *Towre*, Lincolnſ. N. of Tatterſhal Chace. *Towthorp*, Yorkſ. NE. of Wilton. *Towthorp*, N. of York. *Towton*, S. of Nottingham, has a ferry over the Trent. *Towton*, Yorkſ. 8 miles and a half SE. of Tadcaſter, famous for a bloody battle between the forces of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, on Palm Sunday, 1461. The Yorkiſts gained a complete victory, and 36,000 men, of whom 9 were noblemen, beſides many knights and eſquires, fell in the battle and purſuit.

TOWY, a river of South Wales, which riſes in Cardiganſhire, enters Carmarthenſhire at its NE extremity, meanders through a beautiful vale, called the Vale of Towy, neatly ſprinkled with houſes and villages on its borders, and, paſſing by Carmarthen, enters the Briſtol Channel at Towy Haven, 9 or 10 miles below that town.

Towyn, Merionethſhire.

TOWNSEND, a town of Maſſachuſetts, 36 miles NW. of Boſton.

Towynmy, a river of Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Dowy, 5 miles NE. of Machynleth.

Trablefield, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

TRACHENBURG, a town, capital of a principality of Sileſia, 23 miles NW. of Oels.

TRACONIA, the modern name of Arcadia.

Tracton Abbey, in Cork, Munſter.

TRAFALGAR, a cape or promontory, in Andaluſia, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles ESE. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 11. N. lon. 6. 1. W.

Trafford Bridge, NE. of Cheſter. *Trafford*, Lancaſ. SW. of Manchester. It communicates with all the late inland navigations. *Tragarden*, Cornwall, NE. of Truro. *Tragarth*, a river in Brecknockſhire, which runs into the Melta, above Iſtradwelthy.

TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Romania, ſituated on the Mariza, 40 miles S. of Adrianople.

TRAJETTO, a town of Lavora, Naples.

TRAINA, a town and river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona.

Trahiernam-Cove, in Cork, Munſter.

*TRALEE, the ſhire town of Kerry, in Munſter. Conſiderable quantities of herrings are taken in the bay, which, however, is ſo ſhallow, that veſſels of 50 or 60 tons cannot come within a mile of the town. On the N. ſide there is a fine chalybeate ſpa. It is 144 miles SW. of Dublin.

Tralong, in Cork, Munſter. *Tramore*, in Waterford, Munſter.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, or TRA-OS-MONTES, a province of Portugal, lying on the other ſide of the Mountain of Marao, with reſpect to the province of Entre Douro e Minho, whence it had its name. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Spain; on the W. by Entre Douro e Minho; and on the S. by Beira, and a part of Leon. The valleys are fertile in wine, oil, and fruits, and abound in cattle, but, in general, it is wild, barren, and thinly inhabited. It contains 2 cities, 27 villas or towns, and 549 pariſhes, with about 135,800 inhabitants.

Tramuore, Cheſhire, S. of Liverpool-Haven. *Tranby*, Yorkſ. W. of Hull.

TRANCHIN, a town and county of Hungary, abounding in mineral ſprings.

TRANCOSO, a town of Tra-los Montes, 9 miles W. of Pinhel.

*TRANENT, a ſmall town of E. Lothian, between Haddington and Edinburgh. Its chief dependance is on its coal-works, which have been carried on for many years, even under the town, but now extended to the circumjacent country. It is remarkable for a very ancient church, ſaid to be built by the Picts, and is about 9 miles SSE. of Edinburgh.

TRANI, a town of Naples, capital of Bari, decayed ſince the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is 104 miles ENE. of Naples.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, ſubject to the Danes, who erected a fortreſs here in 1621. They had previouſly obtained a grant of the town and a fertile territory, from the rajah of Tanjore, for an annual rent of about 720l. The territory is conſiderable, and full of populous villages.

The town is between two and three miles in circumference, and ſurrounded with a wall, and ſeveral baſtions, well provided with artillery. Within the walls are 8 Chriſtian churches, one of which is for Portugueſe Catholics, (who were in poſſeſſion of the town before the Danes) a large moſque for the Mahometans, and ſeveral pagodas for the Gentoos. It is ſeated at the mouth of one of the branches of the Couvery, 56 miles S. of Pondicherry. Lat. 11. 1. N. lon. 79. 57. E.

Tranſtown, in Cork, Munſter.

TRANSYLVANIA, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N. by Hungary, Poland, and Moldavia; on the E. by Moldavia; on the S. by Walachia and the bannat of Temeſwar; and on the W. by Hungary. It is ſurrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren, and the air is healthier than that of Hungary. The inhabitants have a ſufficiency of corn and wine, and there are rich mines of gold, ſilver, lead, copper, quickſilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but, ſince 1722, has been rendered hereditary to the houſe of Auſtria. The inhabitants are a mixture of Romaniſts, Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Armenians, Greeks, and Mahometans; to which may be added, Jews and Cingars, who live in tents, and lead a vagabond life like gipſies. Its form is nearly oval; about 400 miles in circumference. The principality is governed in the name of the prince and nobility, by the diet, which meets at Hermanſtadt, by ſummons from the prince; the government being wholly different from that of Hungary.

TRARBACH, a town of Sponheim, circle of Upper Rhine, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 22 miles NE. of Treves. The town and fort were taken by the allies in 1704.

Tranwell, Northu. in Morpeth manor.

TRAPANI, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara, with a good harbour. It is a trading place, famous for its ſalt-works, and fiſheries of tunnies and coral; it is ſituated on a peninſula, 45 miles WSW. of Palermo.

Trapeſhill, Eſſex, between Epping Foreſt and Chigwell. *Trapham*, Kent, near Wingham.

TRAPOLIZZA, a town in the Morea, 18 miles WSW. of Argos.

TRAPPE, LA, a once celebrated monaſtery, or regular abbey, ſituated in a deep and woody valley, near Seez, in the dept. of Orne (Normandy.) The great object of this order (St. Benedict) was, that the monks ſhould be mutual guards upon each other; and for this purpoſe, they were never ſuffered to be alone, except in their cells at bed time; they ate, they drank, worked, repoſed, and prayed all together, in order to be a check and reſtraint on each other, increaſing their auſterities by emulation of pains and ſufferings. They were likewiſe famous for keeping perpetual ſilence, unleſs when ſpoken to by their ſuperior, or in their religious conferences, or to accuſe themſelves, and never taſted meat or wine, except when ſick. They faſted continually, and were in all reſpects the moſt rigorous aſcetics in Europe.

Tratton, Suſſex, near Portſmouth, on a ſmall ſtream that runs quite through the rape of Chicheſter, to the river Arun.

TRAVANCORE, a province of Hindooſtan, extending about 90 miles along the coaſt of Malabar, and bounded on the N. by Myſore, and on the E. by the Carnatic. It is ſubject to a rajah, who is an ally of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company. Travancore, the capital, is 108 miles SSW. of Madura.

TRAVE, a river of Holſtein, which paſſes by Sedgberg, Oldeſloe, and Lubec, and falls into the Baltic at Travemunde.

TRAVERS, VALLEY OF, a juriſdiction of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, conſiſting of 6 villages, celebrated for the purity and ſalubrity of its air. The inhabitants, in general, are remarkably gay, enlightened, and induſtrious.

TRAVEMUNDE, a town of Holſtein, ſeated at the mouth of the river Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NNE. of that city. In 1783, 951 ſhips ſailed from this port.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the Traun, near which are ſprings of ſalt water; alſo a town in the archduchy of Auſtria.

Trautmant, a river in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Towy, oppoſite Reicob foreſt.

TRAW, a town of the late Venetian Dalmatia, pleaſantly ſeated on the Adriatic, in a ſmall iſland, among beautiful gardens, near the main land. It abounds in fine ſardines, and other fiſh, and has a harbour formed by a bay, ſheltered by two capes, with water deep enough for the largeſt veſſels. It is 20 miles WNW. of Spalatro.

Trawbridge, Devonſ. on the river Forton, near Crediton.

TRAWTMANSDORF, a fortreſs of Tyrol,

ol, 4 miles NE. of Tirol; and a town n the archduchy of Auſtria,

TRAYGUERA, a town of Valencia, with a manufacture of fine earthen ware. t is 23 miles SW. of Tortoſa.

Treales, Lancaſhire, NE. of Kirkham. *Trebaffel*, Cornwall, NE. of Boſcaſtle. *Trebe Jew*, Cornwall, W. of Great Columb. *Treberack*, Cornwall, W. of Camelford. *Trebert*, Shropſhire, S. of Clun-Caſtle.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which riſes n the territory of Genoa, and falls into he Po, about two miles W. of Placentia. Great numbers of the Romans, commanded by the conſul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned in this iver.

Trebigh, Cornwall, near St. Ives.

TREBIGNO, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, 10 miles NE. of Raguſa.

TREBISSACCIA, a town of Calabria Citra, 10 miles NE. of Caſſano.

TREBISOND, or TARABOSAN, a city of Turkey, in Aſia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and a harbour, ſeated at the foot of a pretty ſteep hill. The walls are almoſt ſquare and high embattled, and though they are not of the firſt ages, they probably ſtand on the foundations of the ancient incloſure, from which this city obtained the name of Trapezium. They are built with the ruins of ancient ſtructures, on which are inſcriptions not legible, becauſe they are too high. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houſes, and theſe but one ſtory high. The harbour is at the eaſt end of the town, but the mole built by the Genoeſe is almoſt deſtroyed. From the Romans, this city was taken by the Scythians, or Tartars, in the time of Valerian. Under the Greek emperors, it was erected into a principality, or empire. Alexis Comnenes took poſſeſſion of it in the year 1204. In 1462, it was taken by Mahomet II. who carried David Comnenes, and all his family, priſoners to Conſtantinople, where they were moſtly put to death. An inſcription on the gate of the caſtle, indicates that the Emperor Juſtinian cauſed the edifices of the town to be repaired. It ſtands on the Black Sea, 220 miles ENE. of Erivan. Lat. 41. 0. N. lon. 40. 25. E.

TREBITZ, a town of Iglau, in Moravia.

TREBNITZ, a town of Oels, in Sileſia.

Treborough, Somerſetſ. SW. of Nettlecomb. *Treborow*, Devonſ. N. of Houlſworthy. *Treburget*, Cornwall, near Michelſtow. *Trecarrol*, Cornwall, SW. of Launceſton. *Tredack*, or *Trebac*, Cornw. near Leſkard. *Treddington*, Worceſterſ. on the Stour, N. of Shipſton. *Tredeager*, Monmouthſ. near Uſk. *Tredegy*, or *Treclegy*, Cornwall, near Camelford. *Tredington*, Glouceſterſ. 2 miles and a half SE. of Tewkeſbury. *Tredonock*, Monmouthſ. 3 miles from Caerleon. Here is preſerved a fair and entire monument of a Roman ſoldier of the 2d legion, which was found by the ſexton in digging a grave, upwards of 90 years ago, and which is particularly deſcribed by Dr. Gibſon, in his additions to Camden. *Tredruſion*, Cornwall, near Bodmin. *Trecaſtle*, Brecknockſhire. *Tre-Evan*, or *Treneraven*, Herefordſ. near Kyne Church. *Treford*, or *Trayford*, Suſſex, SW. of Midhurſt. *Trefrew*, Cornwall, near Swannacote. *Trefriheiw*, Carnarvonſhire.

TREFFURT, a town of Heſſe-Rhinfels, circle of Upper Rhine, ſubject to the princes of Mentz, Saxony, and Rhine, who have each their particular ſtreets and officers in it. It is ſituated on a hill near the Werra. Alſo a town of Eichfield, Lower Rhine, and TREFFURT, or TREFFORT, a town in the department of the Ain.

Trefuſis, on a point of land in Falmouth Haven, that divides King's Road from Carreck Road.

TREGANNON, a mean town of Cardiganſhire, ſeated in a plain, on the river Tyvy, 15 miles SSE. of Aberiſtwith, and 202 W. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Treganyan, Cornwall, SE. of Truro. *Tregarden*, Cornwall, N. of Bodmin. *Tregare*, Monmouthſ. N. of Ragland-Caſtle. *Tregarget*, Cornwall, on the coaſt, NW. of Camelford. *Tregenno*, Cornw. S. of St. Ives. *Tregernon*, Cornw. SW. of Camelford. *Tregonnock*, Cornwall, SW. of Port Elliot.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, having about 150 houſes, poorly built. It has a manufacture of ſerge, and is ſeated on the river Fale, which is navigable to it by barges from Falmouth, 14 miles NNE. of Falmouth, and 245 W. by S. of London. An inconſiderable market on Saturday.

Tregoodock, Cornw. near Launceſton. *Tregothuan*, Cornw. 3 miles from Truro.

TREGUIER, a town in the dept. of the North Coaſt, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Channel, about 6 miles N. from this town, and 9 miles NE. of Lannion.

Treguit, or *Trequit*, Cornw. E. of Padſtow Haven. *Tregull*, Cornw. SE. of

Leſkard. *Tregunnon*, Cornw. by the ſea, SE. of Truro. *Trebau*, Cornw. NE. of Truro. *Trebarrew*, or *Trebarow*, Cornwall, on the coaſt, S. of Tintagel.

TREILEBURG, a ſea-port of Schonen.

Treiſtick, Cornw. near Tregony. *Trekeve*, Cornw. N. of Leſkard. *Trelank*, Cornw. SW. of Launceſton. *Trelaſe*, Cornw. E. of Padſtow-Haven. *Trelaſk*, Cornw. SE. of Camelford.

TRELAWNEY, a town of the iſland of Jamaica, about 60 miles NW. of Kingſton.

Trelawney, Cornw. W. of the Looes. *Treleck*, near Monmouth. *Treleſtick*, Cornw. near Tregony. *Treleſtick*, Cornwall, near St. Allan and the Coppermine Downs. *Trelowwith*, or *Trelanowth*, Cornwall, SE. of Grampound. *Trelowren Park*, Cornw. near Helſton. *Tremabe*, or *Tremaly*, Cornw. NE. of Leſkard. *Tremadart*, Cornw. SW. of Leſkard. *Tremanton-Park*, Hants, near Sidmanton. *Trèmaton*, Cornwall, W. of Saltaſh, on the river Liver, that runs into the Tamar; had a caſtle, that was anciently the ſeat of the earls and other chief governors of Cornwall. It is now in ruins, and as thick tapeſtried with ivy as it was formerly with arras.

TREMBLAY, a town in the dept. of the Eure and Loire, 8 miles S. of Dreux.

Trembroſe, Cornw. SW. of Helford-Haven. *Tremene*, Cornwall, NW. of Launceſton.

TREMESEN, or TLEMSAM, a province of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. It is above 370 miles in length, and 125 in breadth; is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. ſide, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and paſtures. The capital, of the ſame name, contains ſeveral ſhafts of pillars and other fragments of Roman antiquities, and in a moſque made out of theſe old materials, appear a number of altars dedicated to the *Dii Manes*. It is inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews, and is 50 miles SW. of Oran, and 200 SW. of Algiers. Lat. 34. 40. N. lon. 1. 29. W.

Trembale, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Stanſted-Monfichet.

TREMITI, three ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Naples. They are called Capraria, Tremite, or St. Nicolo, and St. Domino. Lat. 42. 10. N.

Tremoly, Cornwall, S. of Carantock.

TREMOUILLE, a town in the dept. of Vienne, ſeated on the river Bennalle, 32 miles ESE. of Poitiers.

Tremworth, or *Tremwood*, Kent, was a bridge, and afterwards a ferry, from Sheppey Iſle to Hartey. *Trendle. N.* and *S.* Somerſetſ. near Taunton. *Trenegas*, Cornwall, near Half-Drunken-Downs. *Trenegove*, Cornwall, NE. of Leſtwithiel. *Trenowth*, Cornw. SW. of Padſtow-Haven. *Trenowth*, Cornwall, N. of Leſkard. *Trenſhow*, Devonſ. near Combe-Martin.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſituated on the river Noguera Paireſa, 20 miles N. of Balaguer.

TRENCH ISLAND, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of S. Carolina. It is about 25 miles in circumference.

TRENT, a city of Tirol, formerly imperial; and famous for a grand council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It contains no ſtreets exactly regular, and the houſes are in general old. Here is a large but antique palace, a cathedral, 8 pariſh churches, a college, and ſome convents. It is ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles NW. of Venice.

TRENT, or the TRENTINO, a princely biſhopric of Tirol, partly under the ſovereignty of the houſe of Auſtria, although the biſhop is a prince of the empire, and alſo a ſtate of the circle of Auſtria.

TRENT, a large river in England, which riſes in Staffordſhire, iſſuing from three ſeveral ſprings between Congleton and Leek. Flowing S. through Staffordſhire, it takes a NE. direction, and enters Derbyſhire, forming, for a ſhort ſpace, its ſeparation from the counties of Leiceſter and Nottingham. It enters the latter county at its SW. extremity, where it is joined by the Erwaſh, and thence croſſes obliquely to the E. till it reaches Newark, and then turning to the northward, forms the boundary between that county and Lincolnſhire, a corner of which it croſſes, and laſtly falls into the Humber below Burton Stather. Canals are made, or making, to open a communication between this river and various parts of the kingdom; viz. from the mouth of the Idle, below Gainſborough, to Redford and Cheſterfield; a circuitous cut to Lincoln, and from thence to Tatterſhal, Horncaſtle, Sleaford, Boſton, and the ſea; from near Nottingham to Cromford and Winſter; from the mouth of the Derwent, one branch to paſs through the counties of Derby, Stafford, and Cheſter, to the Merſey, joining with another branch that goes to Coventry and Braunſton, where it meets with the canal from Brentford; other branches extend to the Thames at Lechlade, the Avon at Warwick, the Severn at Worceſter, and many others.

thers. The Trent is, of itſelf, navigable rom Burton in Staffordſhire, but has the nconvenience of being ſubject to great nd frequent floods.

Trent, Somerſetſ. between Ilcheſter and Milbourn-Port. *Trentham*, Staff. on the Trent, 3 miles from Newcaſtle-under-Line.

TRENTON, a town of New Jerſey, of which ſtate it is the largeſt town. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Delaware, 24 miles NNE. of Philadelphia.

Trentwith, Cornwall, near Madern.

Treowen, or *Traowey*, SW. of Monmouth.

TREPORT, a ſea port town in the dept. of the Lower Seine, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel at the mouth of the Breſle, about 3 miles diſtant from Eu, for which town it is the harbour.

Trepton, Northumberl. in the manor of Roubirie.

TREPTOW, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, with a manufactory of ſtockings and woollen ſtuffs. It is ſeated on the Rega, which is here made navigable, 11 miles SW. of Colberg. Alſo a town of the Anterior Pomerania, 50 miles S. of Stralſund.

Trerene, or *Trereve*, Cornw. near Phillack. *Trerife*, Cornw. SW. of Columb-Magna. *Treroſe*, Cornw. W. of Falmouth-Haven. *Treſcot*, Staff. on the river Sneſtal, SW. of Wolverhampton. *Treſeck*, Hereford. between Aconbury and Roſs. *Treſham*, Glouc. in Hawkſbury pariſh.

TRESHANISH ISLES, four ſmall but fertile iſlands on the W. coaſt of Scotland, between the Iſlands of Col and Mull.

Treſilian, Cornw. at the bottom of Trewardreth Bay. *Treſmere*, Cornw. by Half-Drunken-Downs. *Treſmere*, Cornwall, N. of Bodmin. *Treſoro* and *Treſunger*, Cornw. E. of Padſtow-Haven. *Treſwithin*, Cornw. E. of Phillack. *Tretallock*, Cornw. NE. of St. Columb. *Tretermane*, Cumberl. near Aſkerton-Caſtle. *Trethilly*, Cornw. E. of Falmouth-Haven. *Trethulſe*, Cornw. NE. of Truro. *Trethune*, Cornw. SW. of Padſtow. *Tretire*, Hereford. near Michael Church. *Treton*, York. E. of Sheffield. *Tretower*, Brecknock. near Brecon Woods. It is large and well built, and has a round tower or caſtle, all entire, except the roof. *Trevabees*, Cornw. SW. of Helford-Haven. *Trevacus*, Cornw. SE. of Tregony. *Trevalgen*, Cornw. NW. of St. Ives. *Trevalgy*, Cornw. on the north coaſt, SW. of Boſcaſtle. *Trevaſus*, Cornw. S. of Truro. *Trevegay*, Cornw. by Ruſhcarrock. *Trevelock-Foreſt*, Shropſ. S. of Oſwellry. *Trevena*, Cornw. near Tintagel-Caſtle. *Trevenna*, Cornw. W. of Padſtow-Haven. *Trevera*, Cornwall, near Padſtow-Haven.

TREVES, or TRIERS, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of an archbiſhopric of the ſame name, whoſe archbiſhop is an elector, aſſumes the title of archchancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the firſt vote at the election of the emperor. The chapter conſiſts of 40 canons, including 16 capitulars and 24 domicelli. It has 3 colleges, a cathedral, 3 collegiate and 5 pariſh churches, as alſo 13 monaſteries and nunneries, with a houſe of the Teutonic Order, and another belonging to that of St. John. Treves has greatly ſuffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous. It is reckoned, however, one of the moſt ancient cities in Germany, having been a place of note of the Treviri, long before the Chriſtian æra, and the capital of all Gaul in the time of Conſtantine the Great. It is ſituated between 2 mountains on the river Moſelle, over which it has a ſtone bridge, in a fertile country, abounding with wine, 20 miles NE. of Luxemburg.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne; on the E. by the eſtates of the Elector Palatine and of Naſſau; on the S. by France; and on the W. by Luxemburg and Lorrain. It is about 80 miles in length, but the breadth is uncertain. It is full of mountains and foreſts; but, near the rivers Rhine and Moſelle, the ſoil is fruitful, and the country populous.

TREVES, a town in the dept. of the Gard.

Trevithin, Monmouthſhire, W. of Uſk. *Trevethock*, Cornwall, NE. of Helſton.

TREVI, a town of Spoleto; and a town in Campagna-di-Roma.

TREVICO, a town of Principato Ultra.

Trevigo, Cornwall, near Leſtwithiel. *Trevill*, Cornwall, at the Land's End. *Trevillock*, Cornw. by Grampound. *Trevillet*, Cornwall, SE. of Tintagel-Caſtle. *Trevine*, Cornw. W. of Truro.

TREVINO, a town of Alava, in Spain.

TREVISANO, a marquiſate of Italy, in Venice, about 24 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The ſoil is exceedingly fertile, and appears like a continued garden; and they export cattle, ſilk, and woollen cloth. Treviſo is the principal town.

TREVISO, or TREVIGIO, a city of Italy, capital of the Treviſano, containing 17 churches and 19 convents. It had formerly

merly a univerſity, which was tranſferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handſome buildings, being the reſidence of many noble families; and is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Sile and Piavefella, 20 miles NNW. of Venice.

Trevithic, Cornwall, near Tregony. *Trevona*, Cornwall, SW. of Tregony. *Trevour*, Cornwall, between Great Columb and Padſtow-Haven. *Trevouth*, Cornwall, near Great Columb.

TREVOUX, a ſmall town in the department of Ain. The moſt remarkable buildings here are the late mint; the late parliament houſe; the governor's houſe; an hoſpital, founded by Mademoiſelle de Montpenſier; and the printing office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals, compoſed by the Jeſuits of the college of Louis le Grand, entitled "Memoires des Trevoux," and for the "Dictionnaire Univerſel," which is equally eſteemed, although that of the French Academy is preferable, with reſpect to the greateſt part of the objects that are common to them. Trevoux is ſeated on the river Soane, 11 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris.

Trewardinock, Cornw. near Tregony.

TREWARDRETH-BAY, in Cornwall, on the Engliſh Channel, about 3 miles W. of Fowey-Haven.

Trewargon, Cornw. N. of the Loos. *Trewath*, Cornwall, NW. of Leſtwithiel. *Trewen*, Cornwall, NW. of Launceſton. *Trewen*, Herefordſ. 5 miles from Abergavenny. *Trewerveneth*, Cornw. near Penzance. *Trewiadle*, Cornw. NW. of Camelford. *Trewine*, Cornw. E. of Falmouth-Haven. *Trewinck*, Cornwall, between Great Columb and Padſtow. *Trewhet, Upper* and *Lower*, Northumb. SW. of Alnwick. *Trewnard*, Cornw. near St. Earth. *Trewolf*, Cornw. SW. of Penzance. *Trewolthal*, Cornwall, W. of Helford-Haven. *Treworgan*, Cornw. NE. of Truro. *Treworgans*, Cornwall, between Penzance and the Land's End. *Treworgy*, Cornw. 3 miles from Kilguth. *Treworgy*, Cornwall, N. of Leſkard. *Trewſbury*, Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh of Coats, not far from the Ackman Street way. Here is an old encampment attributed to the Romans. *Trewullock*, Cornwall, E. of Great Columb.

TREYSA, a town of Heſſe, circle of Upper Rhine, ſeated on a hill near the river Schwalm, 17 miles ENE. of Marpurg.

TREZZO, a town of the Milaneſe, ſituated on the Adda, 17 miles NE. of Milan.

Triago, Herefordſ. E. of Kynechurch.

TRIBSERS, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, reckoned a paſs to Mecklenburg. It is ſituated on or near the river Trebel, 22 miles SW. of Stralſund.

TRIBSTADT, a town of Deux Ponts, circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles NW. of Landau.

TRICARICO, a town of Baſilicata, in Naples.

TRICOLORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 38 miles W. of Pondichery.

TRIERS. See TREVES.

TRIEST, a ſea-port town of Carniola, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, extending to the Adriatic, about which the vineyards form a ſemicircle. The ſtreets are narrow; but there is a large ſquare, where they keep the annual fair. The harbour conſiſts of an inner and outer, and has been conſiderably improved and fortified by the Empreſs Maria Thereſa, who alſo declared this place a free port; with an exception of the articles of iron, ſteel, copper, quickſilver, ſalt, gunpowder, mirrors, and cryſtal. The inhabitants have a good trade in ſalt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good wines. It is 8 miles NNE. of Cabo-d'Iſtria. Lat. 45. 56. N. lon. 14. 4. E.

TRIFELS CASTLE, a citadel of Deux-Ponts, circle of Upper Rhine, where, according to ſome authors, Richard I. king of England, was kept a priſoner. It is one mile SE. of Anweiler.

Trill, Devonſ. near Exminſter.

Trillic, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

*TRIM, the ſhire town of Meath, in Leinſter, ſeated on the river Boyne, 22 miles NW. of Dublin.

Trimdon, Durham, W. of Hartlepool. *Trimwenton*, Cornw. N. of Penzance. *Trimingham*, Norfolk, near N. and S. Reppis. *Trimley, St. Martin's* and *St. Mary's*, Suffolk, near Orwell and Woodbridge Havens. *Trimpley*, Worceſterſ. in Kidderminſter pariſh.

TRINCOMALE, a ſea-port town of Ceylon, on the E. ſide, with a harbour, reckoned the beſt and fineſt in the Eaſt Indies. It is ſituated in a bay capable of containing a thouſand veſſels, where they may winter, careen, and refit, with entire ſafety. The citadel, built by the Dutch, has four baſtions, well ſupplied with artillery; it is ſituated on a peninſula, and commands the harbour. It was taken from the Dutch by the Engliſh, in January 1782; retaken by the French in Auguſt following; and reſtored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It has been again taken by the Engliſh ſince the commencement of the preſent war. Trinco-

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nale is 70 miles NE. of Candy. Lat. 8. 5. N. lon. 81. 52. E.

Trincow, Cornwall, near Padſtow.

* TRING, a pretty little town of Hertordſhire, ſituated on the borders of Buckughamſhire, near the Braunſton canal, 22 miles W. of Hertford, and 31 WNW. of London. At little Tring, in this paiſh, riſes one of the heads or branches of he Thames, which, leaving the county t Puttenham, runs by Ayleſbury to Thame. A good market on Friday, eſecially for corn, of which here are large ranaries.

Tringford, Herts, between Long Marton and Tring.

TRINIDAD, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, of a quadrangular form, ſeparated rom Paria, in Terra Firma, by a ſtrait bout 8 miles over. The ſoil is fruitful, roducing ſugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine obacco, caſſava, and other roots, and, in eneral, all that is found in N. and S. merica. Here are ſeveral ſorts of anials, with plenty of wild hogs, fiſh, fowl, nd fruits. The northern part of it, acording to Sir Walter Raleigh, (who pent ſome time in examining the iſland, n the year 1593) is high land, but the ir is ſaid to be unhealthy, being often coered with thick fogs. It is upwards of 0 miles in length, and from 6 to 30 in breadth; and was diſcovered by Columbus in 1498. All the interior parts are overed with intricate and impenetrable oreſts. The Engliſh have lately taken this ſland, and ſtill continue in poſſeſſion of it.

TRINIDAD, a town of Guatimala, in Mexico, ſituated on the South Sea, 100 miles SE. of Guatimala. It is a very important place, becauſe there is no other harbour on this coaſt.

TRINIDAD, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, ſeated on the river Magdlena, 30 miles NW. of Santa Fé. Alſo a town of Moxes, in Buenos Ayres; a town of the iſland of Cuba, 140 miles SE. of Havannah; a town of Veragua, in Mexico, 18 miles SE. of La Conception; and a town of Nicaragua, in Mexico, ituated on the E. coaſt of the lake of Nicaragua, in lat. 11. 42. N. and lon. 88. 10. W.

Trinity, Cornw. near Polrudden-Hill, W. of Trewardreth-Bay. *Trinity-Chapel*, Derbyſ. near Alfreton. *Trinity-Chapel*, Devonſ. on the coaſt, by Dartmouth. *Trinity-Chapel*, Monmouthſ. oppoſite to Auſt-Ferry, over the Severn.

TRINITY, or TRINITE LA, a thriving ſea-port town of the iſland of Martinico, much frequented by ſhipping, the cargoes of which are ſure to meet with a quick ſale. During the hurricane ſeaſon, ſhips have a ſafe ſtation in this port. Lat. 14. 53. N. lon. 61. 8. W. Alſo a town in the dept. of the Morbihan, and a town of Piedmont.

Trinity-Pariſh, in Waterford, Munſter.

TRINO, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, ſituated in a country that produces great quantities of corn, rice, and excellent cheeſe, 8 miles W. of Caſſal.

TRINCOMALE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, about 45 miles SSW. of Arcot, and 52 WNW. of Pondicherry. Near this place, in 1768, the troops of Hyder Ally were totally defeated by the Engliſh, under Colonel Smith, with the loſs of the greateſt part of their artillery.

Trip, Somerſetſ. in Old Cleeve pariſh, by Clatworthy. *Tripall*, or *Trippall*, a river in Northumb. which runs into the S. Tyne, at Bellifter Caſtle, 7 miles W. of Hexham. *Triplow*, Cambridgeſhire near Fulmer.

TRIPOLI, a city of Africa, in Barbary, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is pretty large, and has a harbour, the moſt commodious of any along this whole coaſt, except Alexandria. The houſes are low and mean, and the ſtreets narrow, dirty and irregular. It was formerly very flouriſhing, and has now ſome trade in linen cloth, manufactured here, ſtuffs, ſaffron, corn, oil, wood, dates, oſtrich feathers, ſkins, aſhes, which they ſell to the Europeans to make glaſs and ſoap) and particularly Chriſtian ſlaves, whom they take at ſea. At the W. end is a ſtrong caſtle, fortified after the modern manner, and furniſhed with ſome large cannon. In the year 1685, Tripoli was bombarded by a French ſquadron, under Marſhal d'Etrees, and the government compelled to ſue for peace. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, in a barren, ſandy ſoil, which, though deſtitute of rivers, ſprings, wells, or any other water, but what is ſupplied by ciſterns or reſervoirs of rain water, produces palm-trees, delicious dates, and the lotus, a plant which ſupplies them with both meat and drink. 275 miles SE. by S. of Tunis. Lat. 32. 34. N. lon. 13. 12. E.

TRIPOLI, a country of Barbary, on the Mediterranean, E. of Tunis and Biledulgerid; and W. of Barca. It is about 600 miles from E. to W. but the breadth is various, from 120 to 250 miles. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that toward Egypt is a ſandy deſert. It had the

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title of a kingdom but is now a ſort of regency, at the head of which is a dey, or bey, who is not merely a titular vaſſal to the Porte, but really under ſubjection and tribute. They have about 7 or 8 corſairs, only one of which can properly be ſtiled a ſhip; the reſt are ſmall gallies, poorly manned and equipped, but take, however, a great number of ſhips. Here are a number of villages, very poor, and thinly inhabited; but few cities or towns of conſequence.

TRIPOLI, or TARABOLUS, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean. It has no harbour but a ſimple road, the bottom of which is rocky, and ſoon wears out the cables of veſſels, which are, moreover, frequently expoſed to the violence of the NW. winds. The inhabitants are near 60,000, conſiſting of Turks, ſchiſmatic Greeks, Latins, and Jews. All the houſes have fountains belonging to them, with orchards, where the nopal grows ſpontaneouſly. The commerce is wholly in the hands of the French, who have a conſul here, and three commercial houſes within the town. They export coarſe ſilks, ſponges fiſhed in the road, exchanging them for cloth, cochineal, ſugar, or Weſt-India coffee. The baſhaw farms the government from the Porte, on a leaſe of one year only, at 750 purſes, or about 39,000l. per annum. In the territory about it, are a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits. It is ſituated near the mouth of a ſmall river, called Kadiſha, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, which overlooks and ſurrounds it on the E. S. and partly on the NW. 130 miles S. of Scandaroon, and 72 NW. of Damaſcus.

Trippils, Eſſex, near Woodford-Wells. *Trippleton*, Herefordſ. NE. of Brampton-Brian.

TRIST, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of Mexico, on the S. coaſt of the Bay of Campeachy, and W. of Port Royal Iſland, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is about 18 miles in circumference.

Triſull, Staffordſ. on the Sneſtal Water, by Wolverhampton. *Triſwell*, Nottingh. SE. of Retford.

TRITCHINOPOLY, a ſtrong town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, garriſoned by Engliſh troops. It is 67 miles SSW. of Tranquebar.

Tritball, Cornwall, N. of Helſton. *Tritlington*, Northumberland, N. of Morpeth.

TRIVENTO, a town of Moliſo, Naples.

TROGEN, a town of Appenzel, with a manufacture of cloth, and a mineral ſpring.

Troham, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Biſley. It is remarkable for quarries of good tiles.

TROJA, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

TROIS-RIVIERES, a town of Upper Canada, ſo called from three rivers, which ſtreams unite about a quarter of a mile below the town, and afterwards fall into the great river St. Lawrence. Under the French government it was the mart or emporium for furs and other Indian commodities. It is not very populous, though the inhabitants are wealthy, and the houſes large, and richly furniſhed. The country round it is pleaſant and fertile. It is ſeated on the river St. Lawrence, 55 miles SW. of Quebec.

Trokenbole, Cambridgeſhire, W. of Wiſbeach.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It was formerly the reſidence of the great dukes, who afterwards removed to Wilna. It is ſituated among lakes, 16 miles W. of Wilna.

TRON, ST. a town of Liege, anciently named *Sarcinium*, or *Sarciae*, but named Tron, from a famous Benedictine abbey, built here about the year 657, by St. Trudon, a rich lord of the country.

Trone, Berks, in Wantage pariſh.

TROPEA, a town of Calabria Ultra, ſeated on a high rock, near the ſea.

TROPPAU, a city of Sileſia, the ſeat of the regency for the Auſtrian part; 40 miles N. by E. of Olmutz.

TROPPAU, a principality of Sileſia, containing 11 cities or towns; it is divided between the houſe of Auſtria and the king of Pruſia.

TROPEZ, ST. a ſea-port in the dept. of Var, ſeated in a bay of the ſame name, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles SSW. of Frejus.

Troſton, Suffolk, S. of Fakenham. *Troſtrey*, Monmouthſ. N. of Uſk. *Trothy*, a river in Monmouthſ. which runs into the Wye, below Monmouth. *Trottiſcliff*, Kent, 2 miles NE. of Wrotham. *Trotton*, Suſſex, near Petworth and Midhurſt. *Troweryn*, a river in Merionethſhire. *Troughwhern*, Northumberland, SW. of Elleſdon. *Troutbeck*, a river in Cumberland, that runs into the Ithing, below Horſehead. *Troutbeck*, Weſtmorland, near Bowneſs, on the river Troutbeck, which runs into the Eden, 3 miles below Appleby.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltſhire, with a conſiderable manufacture of broad cloth, for the moſt part of the fine ſorts, mixed

mixed with Spanish wool. It is seated on the river Were, (over which it has a stone bridge) 10 miles SE. of Bath, and 98 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Trowell, W. of Nottingham. *Trowryn*, a river of N. Wales, which rises from a lake in Merionethshire, and runs into the Dee. *Trowse-Newton-Hall*, 2 miles NE. of Norwich.

TROY, or ILIUM, an ancient and famous city of Asia, near the Archipelago, at the foot of the Mount Ida, and opposite the isle of Tenedos. It is well known in story, or at least in poetic fiction, for its ten years siege.

TROYES, a city in the dept. of Aube, before the revolution, the capital of Champagne, and the see of a bishop. It contained 14 churches, 4 abbies, 10 convents, a college, and an hospital. As the stone in its neighbourhood is too tender to be employed in building, almost all the houses are of wood; which, nevertheless, produce an effect pleasing to the eye. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church, the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. Its commerce, once very flourishing, and still considerable, consists in linens, dimities, fustians, flax, hemp, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the river Seine, 30 miles NNE. of Sens, and 90 ESE. of Paris.

Troy House, and *Michel*, S. and SW. of Monmouth.

Trull, Somersetsh. SW. of Taunton.

Truly, Sussex, E. of Stening. *Trumpington*, 2 miles from Cambridge. Here are still the ruins of the mill commemorated by Chaucer, in the Miller's Tale.

Trunch, Norfolk, NE. of N. Walsham.

* TRURO, a town in Cornwall, with regular streets, a large market-house, and spacious, old church, not inferior to any in the county for its Gothic architecture. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and the lord warden of the stannaries holds his parliament here. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in the neighbourhood. Truro is seated at the head of the river Fale, with a large, commodious wharf or quay, for vessels of about 100 tons burden, 11 miles N. of Falmouth, and 257 W. by S. of London. Well frequented markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Trusham, Devonshire, N. of Chudleigh.

Trusley, Derbyshire, E. of Boylston.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, 117 miles SW. of Madrid.

TRUXILLO, a town of Venezuela, in Terra-Firma. Lat. 7. 20. N. lon. 69. 15. W.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and valley of Chimo. In its pleasant, well-cultivated, and fertile territory, are above 50,000 tributary Americans. It is seated on a small river, near the S. Sea, 6 miles S. of Guanchaco, its port or habour, and 300 miles NNW. of Lima. Lat. 8. 1. S.

TRUXILLO, a town of Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, with a good harbour. It is built between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves, but, at present, is much decayed. Lat. 15. 20. N. lon. 88. 5. W.

Truxton without, Hants, SW. of Weyhill. *Tryley*, Monmouthsh. N. of Abergavenny.

TSCHUTSKI, a country situated on the NE. extremity of Asia, near the NW. coast of America, being bounded by the great river Anadir on the S. The attention of the natives, like that of the wandering Koriacs, is confined chiefly to their fleet, with which their country abounds. They are a hardy race of people, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs of both nations, who often experience their depredations. The Russians have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion; and though they have lost a great number of men, in their different expeditions to accomplish this purpose, they have never yet been able to effect it.

TSHETSHEN. See KISTI.

* TUAM, in the county of Galway, in Connaught, was once a city, but is now reduced to a small village. It is 20 miles NNE. of Galway, and 93 W. of Dublin.

TUBAON, a town on the N. coast of Java. Lat. 6. 0. S. lon. 111. 51. E.

Tubberdonny, or *Tubberidony*, in Galway, Connaught. *Tubberhany*, in Tipperary, Munster. *Tubbermore*, in Derry, Ulster. *Tubbermurry*, in Limerick, Munster. *Tubberpadder*, in Galway, Connaught. *Tubberpound*, in King's County, Leinster. *Tubberseanavan*, in Sligo, Connaught. *Tubbervrackin*, in Galway, Connaught.

TUBINGEN, a town of Suabia, the second in Wirtemburg, with an university, a seminary for the study of the law, and a college for the nobility. In the town-house is a very curious clock. Here the ancient Palatines of Tubingen, whose origin is unknown, had their plalz, or palatium, which stood on the spot of the present castle. It is seated on the river Neckar, between two hills, 18 miles SW. of Stutgard.

TUCUMAN,

TUCUMAN, or TACMA, a large province of S. America, W. of Paraguay, E. of the Andes, which ſeparate it from Chili, and N. of Cordova, in the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. The air is hot, and the earth ſandy, and almoſt without ſtones; it is, however, very well watered, producing great plenty of cotton, wax, honey; paſtel for dyeing, and a variety of fruits, with roots, Indian wheat, &c. Vaſt numbers of cattle are bred here, and the ſheep are very large and ſtrong, (being uſed for carriage by the natives) but with fine wool. They have plenty of deer and other game, with lions and tigers in their woods. The original natives, who live in ſmall villages cloſe to one another, are ſomewhat civilized by the Spaniards, being covered with cotton and woollen manufactures.

TUCUYO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, in a valley of the ſame name. A river runs through the middle of the town and valley; the air is good, and the ſoil abounds in ſugar-canes, cotton, and the neceſſaries of life. Lat 7. 31. N. lon. 67. 40. W.

Tuddenham, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Tuddenham*, Suffolk, SW. of Lackford. *Tuddenham, E. W.* and *N.* Norfolk, *E.* of Dereham. *Tuddey*, S. of Durham. *Tuddiford*, Hants, between Lymington and Chriſtchurch.

TUDDINGTON, a ſmall town of Bedfordſhire, with a ſmall market on Thurſday, almoſt diſuſed. It is 5 miles NW. of Dunſtable, and 37 NW. of London.

Tuddington, Glouceſ. between Winchcomb and Campden. *Tuddington*, or *Teddington*, Middleſex, on the Thames, adjoining Hampton, a mile NW. of Kingſton.

TUDELA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſeated on the river Ebro, 45 miles NW. of Saragoſſa, and 146 NNE. of Madrid. Alſo a town of Leon, 5 miles E. of Valladolid, and a town of New Grenada, in S. America.

Tudeley, Kent, 2 miles SE. of Tunbridge. *Tudſham*, or *Tulſham Hall*, Kent, near Weſt Farley. *Tudworth, North*, Wiltſhire, 6 miles NE. of Ambreſbury. *Tudworth, South*, Hants, by North Tudworth. *Tudy, St.* Cornwall, SE. of Padſtow-Haven. *Tue, St.* Cornwall, SE. of Tregony.

TVERSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the N. by Novogrodſkoe, and on the E. by Jaroſlav and Vladomir. It was once an independent ſovereignty, called the Duchy of Tver, and afterwards compriſed in the government of Novogorod. The number of inhabitants in this diſtrict has of late increaſed very much. The country produces plenty of grain, hemp, flax, and vegetables. Its foreſts yield oak, birch, alder, &c. and here are vaſt numbers of wild and tame quadrupeds, with a variety of birds, eagles, falcons, cranes, &c. Beſide the fiſhes common to moſt lakes and rivers, there is a fiſh which is peculiar to the waters of theſe northern regions. It is called the ſterlet, the *acipenſer ruthenus*, of Linnæus, and is a ſpecies of ſturgeon, highly eſteemed for the flavour and delicacy of its fleſh, and for its roe, of which the fineſt caviare is made.

TVER, a conſiderable commercial town of Ruſſia, capital of the government of the ſame name, and ſeated at the confluence of the Tverza and the Volga, along which are conveyed all the goods and merchandiſe ſent by water from Siberia, and the ſouthern provinces toward Peterſburgh. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the Volga, conſiſts almoſt entirely of wooden cottages: the latter having been deſtroyed by a dreadful conflagration in 1763, has been much improved in being re-built. The empreſs ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be made; enjoining all the houſes to be conſtructed according to this model. At her own expence, ſhe raiſed the governor's houſe, the epiſcopal palace, the courts of juſtice, the exchange, the priſon, and ſome other public edifices; and to every perſon who engaged to build a houſe of brick, ſhe offered a loan of 300l. for a year, without intereſt. The money which ſhe advanced on this occaſion, amounted to 60,000l. and ſhe has ſince remitted one-third of this ſum. The ſtreets, which are broad and long, iſſue in ſtraight lines from an octagon in the centre. The houſes are of brick ſtuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. The plan, when completed, was to compriſe two octagons, with ſeveral ſtreets leading from them, and interſecting each other at right angles. Here is an eccleſiaſtical ſeminary, which admits 600 ſtudents. In 1776, the empreſs founded a ſchool for the inſtruction of 200 burghers' children; and, in 1779, an academy was alſo opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the public charge. It admits 120 ſtudents, who are inſtructed in foreign languages, arithmetic, geography, fortification, tactics, natural philoſophy, muſic, riding, dancing, &c. Tver is 99 miles NNW. of Moſcow.

Tueſley, Surry, in Godalmin pariſh. *Tuffield*, Oxfordſ. near Nettlebed, through which the Grimſditch runs to Colnbrook. *Tuffley Court*, by Glouceſter. *Tuftes*, Eſſex, near Little Baddow and Malden. *Tufton*, Kent, in Rainham pariſh. *Tufton*, Suſſex, in Nordiham pariſh. *Tugby*, Leiceſterſ. N. of Hallaton.

TUGELOO, a town of Georgia, in N. America.

TUGELOO, a river of Georgia, in N. America, one of the branches of the Savanna, which runs into the Keowee, 28 miles NW. of Peterſburg.

Tugford, Shropſ. NW. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Tuggel*, or *Tugball*, Northumberl. in Veſey barony.

TUGGURT, or TOCAORT, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, 240 miles SSE. of Algiers.

TULA, a city of Ruſſia, capital of a government, and containing, according to Buſching, 144 churches and convents. It has ſome manufactures of fire arms and leather, and is ſituated on the Upha, 112 miles S. of Moſcow.

Tullaghnaneeve; ſee *Saintfield*. *Tullabane*, in Leitrim, Connaught. *Tullamore*, in Antrim, Ulſter. *Tullamore*, in Down, Ulſter.

* TULLAMORE, a town of King's County, in Leinſter, ſituated on the river Clodagh or Tullamore, which divides the town nearly into two equal parts, near the grand canal, 46 miles WNW. of Dublin.

Tullanſtown, in Louth, Leinſter.

TULLES, a town in the dept. of Correze, before the revolution, the capital of Lower Limoſin, and ſee of a biſhop. The cathedral is famous for its ſteeple, which is very high and curious. It is ſituated in a country full of mountains and precipices, at the confluence of the rivers Carteze and Solane, 37 miles SE. of Limoges.

TULLOW, a town of Carlow, in Leinſter, 8 miles ESE. of Carlow, and 38 SSW. of Dublin.

TULLYCLEA, a river of Fermanagh, in Ulſter, which runs into Lough Earne, 4 miles N. from Enneſkillen.

Tully, in Kildare, Leinſter. *Tullycarbet*, in Monaghan, Ulſter. *Tullyo donald*, in Donegal, Ulſter. *Tullyvalley*, in Armagh, Ulſter.

TULN, a town of Auſtria, near the Wienarwald, or Wood of Vienna. It is ſeated on or near the river Tuln, 15 miles WNW. of Vienna.

Tulraban, in Mayo, Connaught. *Tulſk*, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

TUMANSKOI, an Iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean, about 360 miles in circumference. It is of a triangular form, and lies N. of the iſle of Kirlach, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. Lat. 71. 50. to 73. N. lon. 11. 19.

Tumbey, Linc. near Tatterſhal Chace.

TUMBEZ, a town of Piura, in Peru, conſiſting of about 70 houſes, built of cane, and thatched. It is ſituated near a river of the ſame name, which empties itſelf into the bay of Guaquil, almoſt oppoſite to the iſland of St. Clare. Lat. 3. 13. S.

TUMEL, a rapid river of Perthſhire, which, after forming many beautiful cataracts, ſpreads into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and afterwards falls into the Garry.

Tummer, Somerſetſ. near Milbourn-Port, 3 miles from Sherborn.

* TUNBRIDGE, a town of Kent, conſiſting of houſes moſtly ill-built, and the ſtreets but indifferently paved. Here is a famous free-ſchool, founded by a native of the town, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Tunbridge is ſeated on the river Tun, one of the five little ſtreams of the Medway, over each of which is a ſtone bridge, 14 miles SSW. of Maidſtone, and 30 SE. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town of Kent, 5 miles S. of Tunbridge, but in the ſame pariſh. It is much reſorted to in ſummer, on account of its chalybeate waters. It is ſeated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleaſant, on which are ſcattered houſes, orchards, and gardens; and as the country here is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are the buildings requiſite for the accommodation of the viſitants, with a plentiful market, and ſhops noted for their elegant turnery ware. About a mile and a half from the Wells, are ſtupendous rocks, in ſome parts 75 feet high, the mean height being 40; they have the appearance of the hulks of large men of war, ranged cloſe together. Surpriſing cliffs and chaſms are interſperſed, with narrow, gloomy paſſages that lead through the midſt of them. The water is a great deobſtruent and bracer, operates by urine and perſpiration, and is efficacious in cold, chronical diſtempers, weak nerves, and bad digeſtion.

Tunford, Hertfordſ. SE. of Wormley. *Tunford*, or *Toniford*, Kent, near Thenington.

TUNGEBADRA,

TUNGBHADRA, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Kistnah, 7 miles E. of Rachore, in the country of Golconda.

TUNJA, a town that gives name to a district of Terra Firma, in New Granada, 30 miles SW. of Truxillo.

TUNIS, a city of Barbary (called by Diodorus Siculus, *Leucon Tuneta*, that is, *White Tunis*, perhaps from the chalky cliffs that lie round it, when viewed from the sea), and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is in the form of an oblong square, and is rather more than 3 miles in circumference, including the suburbs. Here are five gates, and the number of houses, according to Dr. Shaw, is about 12,000. The bey's palace, where the divan assemble, the great mosque, with an exchange, a custom house, and an arsenal, are the only buildings of note. Here are 9 colleges, for students, and 86 petty schools, with doctors of the Mahometan law, partly maintained by the public. The janizaries are quartered in barracks. The harbour, which has a very narrow entrance, is defended by a castle, which is its chief defence, and the fortress of Goletta, situated on the side of a canal, but not carefully supported. In the city they have no water, but what is obtained at a mile's distance. Here are English, French, Dutch, and other European consuls, who are treated with civility and respect, the Tunisians having little of the insolent haughtiness of the Algerines, and being, by far, the most civilized nation of Barbary. Tunis has long been famous for the manufacture of linen and woollen goods, for the sale of which, there is a piazza of vast extent, near the centre of the city, which is said formerly to have contained not less than 3000 shops. The inhabitants, indeed, are more intent on trade than plundering and cruising. It is situated on a rising ground, on the W. bank of a lake, among lakes and marshes, which, however, do not render it unhealthy, (which is, by Dr. Shaw, attributed to the number of mastick and myrtle trees, rosemary, and other gummy, aromatic plants, with which they heat their ovens and baths) in lat. 36. 42. N. and lon. 10. 16. E.

TUNIS, a country of Africa, usually dignified with the title of kingdom, bounded on the N. and E. by the Mediterranean, and the kingdom of Tripoli; on the S. by several tribes of the Arabs; and on the W. by the kingdom of Algiers, and the country of Esab; extending about 200 miles from N. to S. and 120 from E. to W. This country was formerly subject to the emperor of Morocco, and afterwards, for a space of time, became a powerful and independent kingdom. In the year 1538, it was overrun by Barbaroſſa, and notwithstanding the endeavours of Charles V. and his successors, was made a province of the Ottoman empire, under Selim II. by Sinan, bashaw of the Levant. At present, the whole kingdom is divided into two circuits, the summer and the winter, which the bey makes in person, through his dominions, at those two seasons. It is now, therefore, considered as a republic, under the protection of the Turks; and a bashaw still resides here, although, in power and influence, he is a mere cypher. The beyship is hereditary, and independent both of the Porte and the divan, but is seldom filled up, when vacant, without violence and bloodshed. The air, in general, is healthy, but the soil in the eastern parts is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the northern part of the bey's summer circuit is by far the most fertile, pleasant, and populous, and hath the greatest number of cities, villages, and dowars. The environs of Tunis, the capital city, are very dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are also olive-trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beeves, ostriches, monkeys, camelcons, roe-bucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Mageada, and Caps. The Tunisians, in general, trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers; and they export to France, in particular, corn, oil, beans, lentils, wax, hides, and Morocco skins; receiving, in exchange, Spanish wool, Languedoc cloths, vermilion, sugar, pepper, cloves, wine, brandy, paper, hardware, iron, and steel. The Italian trade is wholly carried on by the Jews. The Turks and Moors export to the Levant woollen stuffs, lead, gold-dust, and chequins, and a vast number of bales of caps; and bring, in return, silks, calicoes, iron, alum, and vermilion. They send much the same kind of commodities into Egypt. They import, in exchange from thence, linen, cotton, rice, flax, and coffee. The number of French ships freighted at Tunis, by Turks, Moors, and Jews,

Jews, amounts yearly to about 150 to the Levant, and 50 for France and Italy; as for thoſe of the Engliſh, their number is uncertain.

Tunley and *Daneway*, Glouceſ. hamets to Biſley. *Tunſtall*, Devonſhire, near Torbay. *Tunſtall*, Durham, near Stranton. *Tunſtall*, Kent, near Sittingbourn, miles S. of Milton. *Tunſtall*, Lancaſ. of Kirby Lonſdale. *Tunſtall*, Norf. N. of Yarmouth. *Tunſtall*, Staff. in Sugenthall manor. *Tunſtall*, Staff. N. of Wolverhampton. *Tunſtall*, Suffolk, NE. of Woodbridge. *Tunſtall*, Yorkſ. NE. of Headon. *Tunſtall*, Yorkſ. S. of Richmond. *Tunſted*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Tunwell*, Herts, near Thundridge.

Tunyquin, in Roſcommon, Connaught.

Tupham, Linc. near Horncaſtle. *Tupendens*, or *Tubbenden*, Kent, in the pariſhes of Orpington and Farnborow.

Tupton, Derbyſhire, near Cheſterfield.

TURA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the province of Ekaterinburg, and empties itſelf into the Tobol, oppoſite Turhanſkoi, in the government of Tobolſk.

TURA, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 39. 34. N. lon. 24. 1. E.

Turburſey, Cambridgeſhire, N. of Ely.

TURCKHEIM, a town in the department of Upper Rhine, 3 miles W. of Colmar; a town of Mindelheim, in Suabia; and a town of Worms, Upper Rhine, ſituated on the Rhine, 4 miles N. of Worms.

TURCOIN, a town in the department of the North, 6 miles NNE. of Liſle. It is remarkable for an unfortunate conflict, May 18, 1794, (in which the Britiſh, Austrian, Hanoverian, and other allied forces under the Duke of York, General Clairayt, &c. were compelled to retreat with great loſs) and which decided the fate of the Netherlands. The Britiſh troops alone loſt upwards of 1000 men, and 43 pieces of cannon.

TURCOMANIA, that part of Armenia that belongs to the Turks.

TURENNE, a town in the department of Correze, 15 miles SSW. of Tulle.

TURENBURG, a town in Samland, in Ruſſia, 16 miles WNW. of Koningſberg.

Turfield, Bucks, near Wycomb. *Turfield*, Glouceſ. E. of Chipping Sodbury. *Turforn*, or *Twiford*, Shropſhire, SE. of Oſweſtry. *Turges*, Hants, W. of Everſey. *Turgh*, a river of Montgomeryſ. which riſes on the W. ſide of the county, and running eaſtward till it reaches the foot of Mount Golway, turns to the N. and after receiving the Wurway, falls into the Tanat. *Turgbe*, a river in Carmarthenſhire, which runs into the Cothey, below Capel Lapyment.

TURIN, anciently called TAURINI, a city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and reſidence of its ſovereign, the king of Sardinia, with a univerſity. It is charmingly ſeated on a vaſt plain, at the confluence of the rivers Doria and Po. It is one of the handſomeſt places in Italy, but the air is thick and moiſt in autumn and winter, on account of the thick fogs. The approaches to it are magnificent, and the environs beautiful. Moſt of the ſtreets are well-built, uniform, clean, ſtraight, and terminating on ſome agreeable object. No inhabitant can rebuild or repair his houſe but on a uniform plan, laid down by government, for the improvement of the city. The Strada-di-Po, the fineſt and largeſt in the city, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas that are at once beautiful and convenient. The royal palace conſiſts of two magnificent ſtructures, in a ſimple but noble ſtyle of architecture, joined together by a gallery, in which are ſeveral pictures, ſtatues, and antiquities of great value. The furniture is rich and elegant, and the floors are curiouſly inlaid with various kinds of wood, and kept always in a ſtate of ſhining brightneſs. The fortifications of Turin are regular, and kept in excellent repair. The citadel is a regular pentagon, conſiſting of 5 ſtrong baſtions, and is reputed one of the ſtrongeſt in Europe. There are fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to paſs round them. There are alſo very fine gardens on the ſide of the river Po; and the houſe called La Charité is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well built, and has a great number of ancient inſcriptions. The chief trade of the city and country is in thrown ſilk, which is ſent to England and Lyons: ſome of it they manufacture into excellent ſtockings, and ſilk for furniture. Turin is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains 110 churches or chapels, ſeveral hoſpitals, and about 65,000 inhabitants. The French beſieged this city, in 1706, for upwards of three months, but were totally defeated, and compelled to raiſe the ſiege by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Savoy. Lat. 45. 5. N. lon. 7. 45. E.

Turk Dean, Glouceſterſhire, 3 miles N. of Northleach.

TURK ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, intermingled with the Bahamas.

The largeſt is ſituated in lat. 21. 26. N. and lon. 70. 52. W.

TURKESTAN, or TURAN, a country of Aſia, bounded on the N. by deſerts, on the E. by Kalmuc Tartary, on the S. by Bukharia, and on the W. by Charaſm, near 900 miles in length, and not much leſs in breadth. It is divided between two Tartar khans, or chiefs; one of whom, reſiding at Taſchkant, poſſeſſes the eaſtern part; the other, who poſſeſſes the weſtern part, reſides at Turkeſtan or Taraz, (ſituated on a ſmall river that runs into the Sir, in lat. 44. 45. N. and lon. 69. 15. E.) The latter is generally called the khan of the Karakalpacks. In a large ſenſe, Turkeſtan includes all the country between Ruſſia, Bukharia, the Caſpian Sea, and Chineſe Tartary, extending not leſs than 700 miles from E. to W. and 350 from N. to S.

TURKEY, a very large empire, extending over part of Europe, Aſia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe contains Beſſarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Boſnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Epirus, Albania, part of Dalmatia, the Morea, and the iſlands of the Archipelago. Turkey in Aſia contains the countries of Irak-Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdiſtan, Turcomania, part of Circaſſia, Natolia, and Syria, with Paleſtine. In Africa, the Turks have ſtill a precarious ſovereignty over Egypt and part of Nubia. Conſtantinople is the capital of all Turkey. In general the Turks are moderate in eating, and lovers of reſt and idleneſs; and by their haughtineſs, deſpiſe manufactures, improvements, and traffic. Polygamy is allowed among them; but their wives are no more than four in number. They are charitable towards ſtrangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation ſuffers adverſity with greater patience than they. The grand ſignior is abſolute maſter of the goods and lives of his ſubjects: he aſſumes the titles of God upon Earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Diſpoſer of Crowns, &c. The grand vizier is the chief in power next the emperor, with a ſalary of about 600,000 dollars a year, excluſive of preſents and other perquiſites. Here, however, it may be obſerved, that though the grand ſignior has ſuch prodigious power, he ſeldom extends it to thoſe that live a private life, for theſe may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The Turks were originally a Scythian, or Tartar nation, dwelling betwixt the Black and Caſpian Seas, and became firſt known in the 7th century, when Herodius, emperor of the eaſt, took them into his ſervice; after which the Arabian and Saracen caliphs had particular bodies of them for guards, and filled their armies with them. Having gradually got the power into their own hands, ſeveral governors of this nation revolted from the caliphs. In the year 1214, Schah Soliman, prince of Nera, a town on the Caſpian Sea, paſſed Mount Caucaſus with an army of 50,000 men, making himſelf maſter of ſeveral countries and places in Leſſer Aſia. His grandſon, Othman, in the year 1300, at the city of Karahiſar, aſſumed the title of emperor of the Othmans, and called his people after his own name. Excluſive of many other towns, in 1326, he took Pruſa, in Bithynia, now called Burſa, which his ſon and ſucceſſor, Orchan, made the ſeat of his empire. Orchan ſent his 2 ſons, Solyman and Amurath, on an expedition into Europe; the former of whom reduced the city of Gallipoli, and the latter took Tyrilos. Amurath, ſucceeding his father in 1360, conquered Anlyra, Adrianople, and Philippopolis. In 1362, he inſtituted the janizaries, overran Servia, and fell upon Macedonia and Albania. His ſon and ſucceſſor, Bajazet, was ſucceſsful both in Europe and Aſia, defeating the Chriſtians near Nicopolis; but in 1401, he himſelf was routed and taken priſoner by Tamerlane. His ſon Amurath, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral important enterpriſes, and particularly in the year 1434, gained a ſignal victory over the Hungarians near Varna. Mahomet II. the greateſt, or perhaps moſt fortunate, of all the emperors, in the year 1456, made himſelf maſter of Conſtantinople, reducing the whole Grecian empire under his dominion. He ſubdued 12 kingdoms, and took 200 towns. Bajazet II. Selim I. and Solyman I. enlarged the Turkiſh empire, in Europe, Aſia, and Africa; but the ſucceeding emperors have not been ſo fortunate. In the ſucceſſion to the empire, no regard is paid to age or birth-right, the Turks thinking it ſufficient, if, in their elections, they keep to the Ottoman family. Women, however, are excluded from the throne. The number of the janizaries, who are all infantry, and the flower of the Turkiſh forces, is generally 40,000. The navy is laid up at Conſtantinople, near the arſenal, and conſiſts of about 40 men of war, excluſive of auxiliary and hired ſhips, and galleys of 2, 3, and 4 benches of oars. The Engliſh trade here has for ſome years been greatly on the decline. In the iſlands, the merchants are generally French. The Turks believe

believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet.

TURK MOUNTAIN, in Kerry, Munster. It is ſituated near Killarney Lake, and affords one of the moſt beautiful natural proſpects in the world.

TURKY, a town of Georgia, in S. America.

Turlamore, in Clare, Munſter.

Turlby, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Alford.

Turley and Haw, Glouceſterſhire. on the *N.* bank of the Severn, 4 miles SW. of Tewkeſbury.

Turloughmore, in Galway, Connaught.

Turnaſton, Herefordſ. S. of the Golden Vale. *Turbridge*, Yorkſ. E. of Snaith.

Turnditch Chapel, Derbyſ. in Duffield pariſh. *Turner's Hall*, Herts, near the rivers Verlam and Flamſted. *Turner's Hill*, Herts, between Waltham Croſs and Cheſhunt Waſh. *Turner's Hill*, Suſſex. *Turner's Piddle*, or *Tower's Piddle*, Dorſetſ. on the river Piddle, 2 miles E. of Affpiddle. *Turnham*, or *Thurnham*, Kent, 2 miles and a half W. of Maidſtone. *Turnham-Green*, Middleſex, between Hammerſmith and Brentford, in the pariſh of Chiſwick.

TURNHOUT, a town in the duchy of Brabant, capital of a quarter, which comprehends 15 villages. It is 18 miles SSE. of Breda.

TURO, a town of Bari.

TUROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt, SW. of Funen.

TURREFF, a town of Aberdeenſhire, containing about 700 inhabitants. It is ſituated on the river Devron, on the borders of Banffſhire, 26 miles NNW. of Aberdeen.

Turnhurſt, Staff. E. of Talk-on-the-Hill. *Turnwood*, Dorſetſ. W. of Blandford. *Turnworth*. Dorſetſhire, 2 miles N. of Winterborne Stickland. *Turnworth*, plants, between Odiam and Baſingſtoke. *Turpington*, three miles from Cambridge. *Turrington*, *E.* and *W.* Lincolnſhire, S. of Market-Raiſin.

TURSI, a town of Baſilicata, in Naples.

Turſdale, S. of Durham. *Turvey*, Bedfordſhire, SW. of Stevington, and 5 miles NW. of Bedford. It has a bridge over the Ouſe.

TURTLE ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19. 50. S. lon. 145. 50. E.

TURTLE RIVER, a river in Georgia, N. America, which runs into the Atlantic, in lat. 31. 12. N. and lon. 81. 40. W.

Turvil-Court, Bucks, 5 miles from Henley-on-Thames. *Turweſton*, or *Tinweſton*, Bucks, on the Ouſe, NW. of Buckingham. *Turwick*, Suſſex, SW. of Midhurſt.

Tuſcan Paſs, between the counties of Down and Armagh, Ulſter.

TUSCANY, a ſovereign ſtate of Italy, ſituated between the Mediterranean, the pope's territories, the Modeneſe, and the ſtate of Lucca. It is about 115 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, excluſive of ſome parts diſtributed in the territories of Modena, Lucca, and Genoa. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are ſeveral mountains, in which are found mines of divers ſorts, ſuch as iron, alum, and vitriol. They have alſo quarries of marble, alabaſter, and porphyry, beſides hot-baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, olives, and other fruits. The inhabitants apply themſelves to trade, and have eſtabliſhed divers manufactories, particularly of ſilks, ſtuffs, fine earthen-ware, and gilt leather. This duchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino, the Piſano, and the Sienneſe, to which ſome add the iſlands. Florence is the capital, which ſee.

Tuſmore, Oxfordſhire, NE. of Fritwell. *Tuſtons*, Suſſex, E. of Rotherbridge.

TUTACORIN, a town in the Carnatic, oppoſite the Iſland of Ceylon, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles NE. of Cape Comorin.

TUTBURY, or STUTESBURY, a town of Staffordſhire, affording a proſpect from a hill in its neighbourhood, which once had a very large caſtle, with a little monaſtery, now a good old houſe, walled all round, except on the ſide of the hill, where it is ſo ſteep that it needs no fortification; yet there it is encloſed with a ſtrong pale, as far as Nottingham, to the E. beſide other extenſive views on the NW. N. S. and SE. to Uttoxeter, Rowceſter, Aſhburn, Derby, Burton, Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, &c. It is ſituated in a valley, on the Dove, a little before it falls into the Trent, 15 miles E. of Stafford, and 134 NW. of London.

Tuthill, Norfolk, near Thetford. *Tuthill*, or *Toothill*, Yorkſ. between Brighouſe and Huthersfield. *Tutnell*, Warw. near Tarbick. *Tuttington*, Norfolk, between Aleſham and North Walſham. *Tuttle-Street*, Middleſex, between Forty Hill and Waltham Croſs.

* TUXFORD, a ſmall town of Nottinghamſhire, chiefly noted for a good free-ſchool, which is endowed with 50l. a year for a maſter and uſher, 20l. a year

for the boarding and teaching 4 miniſter's ſons, or decayed gentlemen's, and 20 more for teaching the poor boys of the town. It is ſeated in a clayey ſoil, in the ſtage-road to York, between Newark and Bawtree, 13 miles N. by W. of Newark, and 137 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated on a mountain, near the N. ſide of the river Minho, in a country affording the richeſt proſpects of gardens, orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields. It is well fortified, as being a frontier town towards Portugal, and is 50 miles S. of Compoſtella, and 254 N. by W. of Madrid.

TUZLA, a town of Caramania, ſituated at the weſtern extremity of a lake, to which it gives name, (about 36 miles in length, and 4 in breadth) 28 miles N. of Cogni.

Twade, Kent, N. of Milton, near the iſle of Sheppey.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the S. part of Peebleſhire, at Tweedſmuir, about 6 miles N. from Moffat, croſſes that county, as alſo the N. parts of Selkirkſhire and Roxburghſhire, during which it paſſes by or near to Peebles, Galaſhiels, Melroſs, Kelſo, and Coldſtream, from near which place it forms the boundary between Berwickſhire and Northumberland, and falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

TWEEDALE. See PEEBLESSHIRE.

Tweedmouth, Northumb. near Berwick, with which it communicates by a bridge.

TWEEDSMUIR, a tract of rugged, heathy mountains, in the S. part of Peebleſhire.

Twemlow, Cheſhire, on the Dane, SE. of Northwich. *Twenge*, Northumb. on the Woulds. *Twenge*, or *Thwing*, Yorkſ. W. of Burlington. *Tweſleton*, Yorkſ. NW. of Ingleton. *Twickbere*, Devonſ. near Merland. *Twickenham*, a very pleaſant village of Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, with ſeveral fine houſes and handſome villas. The church, an elegant Doric building, is remarkable for being the burial-place of the celebrated Mr. Pope, and his parents, to the memory of whom reſpectively, a monument is erected, by Warburton, and by Pope himſelf. The celebrated villa of Pope is now that of Welbore Ellis, lord Mendip. In Pope's life-time, the houſe was humble and confined: the centre building only was his reſidence. Sir W. Stanhope, who purchaſed it on his death, added the two wings, and enlarged the gardens. Lord Mendip ſtuccoed the front of the houſe, and adorned it in an elegant ſtyle. The lawn has been alſo enlarged. Towards the margin of the river, propped with uncommon care, ſtand the two weeping willows, planted by Pope himſelf. Theſe trees, one of which is one of the fineſt of its kind, and conſidered as a vegetable curioſity, are as flouriſhing as ever. Slips of it are annually tranſmitted to different parts; and in 1789, the empreſs of Ruſſia had ſome planted in her own garden at Peterſburgh. The once celebrated grotto is almoſt brought to ruin, from the dilapidations of time, and the *pious theſts* of viſitors. It no longer forms a "camera obſcura;" the "thin alabaſter lamp" no longer "irradiates the centre of it," and even the "perpetual rill that echoed through the cavern, day and night," is no longer in exiſtence. Some gunpowder and oil-mills are on the Crane, a branch of the river Colne, which flows into the Thames, at Iſleworth. It is 11 miles WSW. of London. *Twicrofs*, Leiceſterſ. SE. of Hog's Norton. *Twidall*, Kent, near Gillingham. *Twidnock*, Cornwall, in Lalant pariſh. *Twiford*, Berks, between Maidenhead and Reading, near the conflux of the Thames and the Loddon, over which laſt it has a mill and 4 bridges. *Twiford*, Bucks, NE. of Beceſter. *Twiford*, Derbyſhire, in Barrow pariſh. *Twiford*, Dorſetſ. S. of Shaftſbury. *Twiford*, Hants, 2 miles from Wincheſter. *Twiford*, Leiceſ. NE. of Billſdon. *Twiford*, Norfolk, near Fouliham. *Twiford Bridge*, Kent, near Nettleſted. *Twiford*, *E.* and *W.* Middleſex, near Wemley Green and the Brent, between Haliſden Green and Perivale. *Twigworth*, near Glouceſter. *Twineham*, Suſſex, E. of Shermanbury. *Twinſtead*, Eſſex, E. of Caſtle Heningham. *Twining*, Glouceſ. 3 miles N. of Tewkeſbury. In this pariſh, on the top of a little head of land, which ſtands on a great eminence above the meadows next the Severn, is a camp, conſiſting of ſeveral acres of ground, and fortified all round with double entrenchments. It ſurveys the river for a conſiderable length, and commands a great extent of country. From ſome Roman coins found here, it is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp. *Twitching*, or *Tuchyn*, Devonſ. NE. of South Moulton. *Twitham*, Kent, near Wingham. *Twiverton*, Somerſ. 2 miles SW. of Bath. *Twiwell*, Northamptonſ. between Thrapſton and Kettering. *Twizell Caſtle*, Northumberland, near Grindon, S. of Norham, and near the junction of the rivers Till and Tweed. The river Till, which

runs

uns beneath it, is croſſed by a handſome tone bridge of one arch, which is ninety eet and a half in ſpan, and 46 high.

Two-Mile-Bridge, in Waterford, Munter. *Two-Mile-Water*, in Wicklow, einſter. *Two-Pot-Houſe*, in Cork, Munter.

Two Waters, Herts, between King's angley and Berkhamſted. *Twy*, a river n Cardiganſhire, which runs into the riſh Channel, near the town of Cardigan.

TYBEE ISLAND, at the mouth of the iver Savannah, in Georgia.

Tyd, St. Giles, Camb. N. of Wiſbeach. *Tyd, St. Mary's*, Linc. on the bank of he Nyne, SE. of Gedney. *Tye Corbet*, Eſſex, NW. of North Ockenden. *Tyes*, uſſex, between Slaugham and Balcomb.

TYGER, a river of S. Carolina, which uns into the Salada, about 5 miles NW. f Columbia; and both together form he Cangaree.

TYKOKZIN, a town of Bielſk, in Poland.

Tyld Hall, Eſſex, between Lachingdon nd Althorn. *Tylemouth*, Northumb. S. f Norham, where the Till falls into the Tweed. On the S. ſide is a chapel, here is a ſtone boat, of as fine a ſhape s one made of wood; it is 10 feet long, ithin three feet and a half diameter, 18 nches deep, and four and a half thick. n this, according to a vulgar tradition, t. Cuthbert ſailed down the Tweed, rom Melroſs. *Tylen*, Yorkſ. N. of Donaſter. *Tylywin*, now called *Whitland*, Carmarthenſhire, 5 miles W. of St. Clere, here was the palace of Hoel Dha, the irſt ſovereign of all Wales. Here he onvened all his clergy, to frame a ſyſtem f laws, in 942.

Tynagh, in Galway, Connaught. *Tyan*, in Armagh, Ulſter.

TYNE, the principal river of Northumerland, formed of a ſouth branch, which iſes S. of Aldſtone, in Cumberland, and north one from the hills on the borders of Scotland. Theſe uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flowing to Newcaſtle, enters the German Ocean at Tinmouth.

TYNE, a rapid river which riſes in the S. part of Haddingtonſhire, waters the town of Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W. of Dunbar.

Tyng, or *Tring*, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Engliſh Channel at Teignmouth.

TYNMOUTH. See TINMOUTH.

Tyone, in Tipperary, Munſter. *Tyrawly*, a barony in Mayo, Connaught.

TYRCONNEL, the ancient name of Donegal, in Ulſter.

TYRE. See SOUR, or SUR.

Tyringham, Buckinghamſhire, a pariſh near Newport Pagnel.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, about 44 miles in its greateſt length, and from 18 to 33 in breadth; bounded on the N. and NE. by Londonderry, on the Eaſt by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the S. and SW. by Fermanagh and Monaghan, and on the W. by Donegal. It contains 33 pariſhes, and about 28,700 inhabitants. The ſoil varies exceedingly; in ſome parts it is rich and fertile, in others rough and mountainous, but in general cultivated. Near Dungannon are ſome collieries. The aſſize town is Omagh. The bleach-greens in it are principally ſituated in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, Cookſtown, and Stewartſtown. The linen manufactory is eſtimated at 257,444l. yearly.

Tyſoe, Warwickſhire, at the ſkirt of Edgehill; had a market.

TYSTED, a town of Alburg, in N. Jutland, ſituated on a river which runs into the Lymford Gulph, 40 miles W. Alburg.

TZARITZYN, a town of Ruſſia, in Saratof, ſituated on the river Volga, 180 miles S. of Saratof.

VAAS, a town in the dept. of the Sarte, 21 miles S. of Le Mans.

VAAST, ST. a town in the dept. of he Channel, with a ſmall harbour, and ome ſalt-works. It is 14 miles ESE. of Cherburg.

VABRES, a town in the dept. of Aveiron, before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop. It has ſome manufactures of ſerges, dimities, and cottons, and is ſeated at the junction of two ſmall rivers, which ſoon after run into the Tarn, 30 miles SSE. of Rodez.

VACARICA, a town of Beira.

VACCA, LA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the S. coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, and about 3 miles S. from the iſland of Antipeo.

VACH, one of the ſmaller Lepari iſlands in the Mediterranean.

Vach, Bucks, near Amerſham.

VACHA, a town of Upper Heſſe, circle of Upper Rhine, ſituated on the Werra, 20 miles NE. of Fulda.

VACHE, or COW ISLAND, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, of a triangular form, about 24 miles in circumference. It is about 12 miles diſtant from the S. coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. Lon. 74. 13. W.

VACHELUCE, one of the Lepari iſlands in the Mediterranean, about 3 miles S. of Stromboli.

VACKALEER, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, 27 miles ENE. of Bangalore.

Vacherry, Surry, in Cranley pariſh.

VADA, a ſea-port of Tuſcany, 16 miles SSE. of Leghorn.

VADO, a ſea port of Genoa, 3 miles S. of Savona.

VADSTEIN. See WADSTENA.

VAENA, a town of Cordova, in Spain.

VAIGAR, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean, about 24 miles in length, and 8 broad. It is ſituated on the N. ſide of the Straits of Vaigatſkoi, in lat. 75. 30. N. and lon. 52. 15. E.

VAIINGEN, a town of Wirtemburg, ſituated on the Enz, 11 miles NW. of Stutgard.

VAISEAUX, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Louiſiana, between the mouths of the Miſſiſſippi and the Mobile, with a harbour.

VAISON, a town of France, in the Venaiſſin, ſeated on the Oneze, near the ruins of ancient Vaiſon, (which was one of the largeſt cities of the Gauls) 15 miles NE. of Orange.

VAL. See LAVELD.

VALDAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod. It contains ſeveral new brick buildings; and even the wooden houſes are more decorated than the generality of the Ruſſian cottages. It is ſituated upon an agreeable ſlope, on a lake of the ſame name, 72 miles SE. of Novogorod.

VALDAIA HILLS, hills of Ruſſia, in Novogorod, which, though of no conſiderable elevation, are the higheſt in this part of the country.

VALDAIA, LAKE OF, in Novogorod, is about 20 miles in circumference, and is the largeſt in the country round the town of Valdaia. In the middle of it is an iſland, containing a convent.

VAL-DI-DEMONA, a province in Sicily, lying to the NE. part of the iſland, about 100 miles long, and 20 broad. It means the Valley of Demons, and is ſo called, becauſe Mount Etna, which is placed therein, throws out flames continually, which occaſioned ſuperſtitious people to believe that it was a chimney of hell. Meſſina is the capital.

VAL-DI-MAZARA, the weſterly diviſion of Sicily, ſo called from a town of the ſame name. This province contains Palermo, the capital of the whole iſland.

VAL-DI-NOTO, a diviſion of Sicily, ſo named from the capital town, Noto, which is 14 miles SW. of Syracuſe, and was built after the deſtruction of Noto Antico, by an earthquake, in the year 1693. It is ſituated to the SE. of the iſland, between Val-di-Demona and the ſea.

VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated Benedictine monaſtery of Tuſcany, in the Appenine mountains, 15 miles E. of Florence.

VALCKENBURG, a town of Holland, 3 miles NW. of Leyden.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Selavonia.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALE OF WHITE HORSE, a fertile tract in Berkſhire, extending from Faringdon to Abingdon, ſo called from the repreſentation of a horſe, cut on the ſide of a hill, and occupying nearly an acre. The chalky ſoil which is hereby denuded, is a bright white, and is ſo ſtrong a contraſt to the ſurrounding green turf of the hill, that the figure may be ſometimes ſeen to the diſtance of 12 miles. About Midſummer every year, the people of the next pariſh go and weed it, in order to keep the horſe in ſhape and colour.

Vale Royal, Cheſhire, on the Weever, E. of Delamere Foreſt.

VALEDIA, a ſea-port of Fez, 27 miles SSW. of Mazagan. Its harbour is a very natural, ſpacious baſon, ſurrounded by rocks, and capable of containing about 1000 veſſels; but the entrance, which is entirely open to the W. is difficult and dangerous.

VALENCA, a town of Douro, on the S. ſide of the Minho, oppoſite Tuy, in Spain; and a town of Beira, ſituated near the Douro.

VALENCA D'ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, ſurrounded by walls after the antique manner, and built upon a rock, 20 miles SSW. of Alcantara.

Valence, Eſſex, near Dagenham.

VALENCE, a city in the department of Drome, before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of a diſtrict, called the Valentinois. Valence is ſeated

n the river Rhone, 30 miles N. by E. of Viviers, and 335 S. by E. of Paris.

VALENCE, a town in the dept. of Lot nd Garonne, ſituated on the river Garonne, 12 miles SSE. of Agen.

VALENCEY, a ſmall town in the dept. f Indre, ſeated on the river Nabon, 21 niles N. of Chateauroux.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the E. and E. by the Mediterranean, on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon, and on the W. nd SW. by new Caſtile and Murcia. It s about 220 miles in length, and 54 in ts mean breadth, and is one of the moſt opulous, fertile, and pleaſant countries n Spain; it is watered by 35 rivers, all f which run towards the E. In the ountains are mines of gold, ſilver, iron, lum, and ſinopica, or blood ſtone: there re alſo quarries of marble, jaſper, &c.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of he province of the ſame name. It is a large place, containing about 12,000 houſes within the walls, beſides thoſe in the ſuburbs, and in the pleaſure gardens round about it, which amount to much the ſame number. It has a univerſity, founded in 1470, and conſiſting of ſeveral colleges. It was taken from the Moors in the 13th century, who were all expelled. The ſtreets, which are narrow, crooked, and unpaved, are impaſſable after rain. The cathedral, which has a ſteeple 130 feet high, the palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monaſtery of St. Jerome, the exchange, and the arſenal, are all fine ſtructures. It has ſeveral manufactories of cloth and ſilk, and there are ſeveral remains of antiquity. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Guadalaviar, 20 miles from the ſea, and 170 ESE. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 28. N. lon. 0. 10. W.

VALENCIA, NEW, a town of Caraccas, in Terra Firma, 6 miles W. of the town of Caraccas.

VALENCIENNES, a city of Hainault, in France, in the dept. of the North, founded by the emperor Valentinian. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and it is a very important place: the citadel, and the other fortifications, are the work of Vauban. Theſe were conſtructed by order of Louis XIV. who took the town by ſtorm, in 1677, after 17 days open trenches; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it ſurrendered to the allied army, commanded by the Duke of York, after a ſevere ſiege. The grand ſquare is handſome; but the ſtreets are in general narrow, dark, and crooked. Beſide lace, this place is noted for manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, fine linens, and cambrics. It is ſituated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, 17 miles NE of Cambray, and 120 NE. by N. of Paris.

VALENTIA, an iſland which forms a fine harbour on the SW. coaſt of Kerry, in Munſter. It is about 5 miles long, half a mile broad, and of a ſufficient depth for veſſels to ſail through at any time of the tide.

VALENTINE, a town in the dept of Upper Garonne. It is the uſual road into Spain, and is 2 miles SW. of St. Gaudens.

VALENZA, a town of Milan.

VALETTA, a city of Malta, and the capital of that iſland, built in 1566, by the grand maſter, Frederick John de Valetta. It has the happieſt ſituation imaginable, and is wonderfully ſtrong, both by nature and art. Its walls are of large ſquare ſtones, dug out of the rock, and planted with a great number of batteries. It is ſeated upon a peninſula, between two of the fineſt ports in the world, which are defended by almoſt impregnable fortifications. That on the SE. ſide of the city is the largeſt; it runs about two miles into the heart of the iſland, and is ſo very deep, and ſurrounded by ſuch high grounds and fortifications, that the largeſt ſhips of war may ride here in the moſt ſtormy weather almoſt without a cable. This beautiful baſin is divided into five diſtinct harbours, all equally ſafe, each capable of containing a vaſt number of ſhipping. The mouth of the harbour is ſcarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded, on each ſide, by batteries that would tear the ſtrongeſt ſhip to pieces before ſhe could enter. Beſides this, it is fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largeſt of which is level with the water's edge. The harbour on the N. ſide, though only uſed for fiſhing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewiſe well defended: and in an iſland in the centre of it is a caſtle and a lazaret. The fortifications of Malta are indeed a very ſtupendous work. All the boaſted catacombs of Rome and Naples are trifles, compared to the immenſe excavations that have been made in this little iſland. The ditches, of a vaſt ſize, are all cut out of the ſolid rock, and extend many miles. The Turks beſieged this city in 1656, but, after many dreadful aſſaults, were compelled to raise the ſiege, with the loſs of 30,000 men. The inhabitants of Valetta are about 2000.

VALETTE, a town in the dept. of Charente, 10 miles S. of Angouleme.

VALLADOLID, a city of Leon, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a univerſity. It is embelliſhed with handſome buildings, large public ſquares, and fountains, and contains 11,000 houſes with fine long and broad ſtreets. The market-place, called E. Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, ſurrounded by a great number of convents. There is another ſquare in the middle of the city, ſurrounded by handſome brick houſes, having under them piazzas, within which are ſhops. All the houſes are of the ſame height, being four ſtories; and there are balconies at every window of iron, gilt. The town-houſe takes up the entire ſide of a ſquare. The houſe of the inquiſition is an odd ſort of a ſtructure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. An academy of the belles lettres was eſtabliſhed here in 1752. It is ſeated near the Douero, 52 miles SW. of Burgos, and 95 N. by W. of Madrid.

VALLADOLID. See MECHOACAN.

VALLADOLID, or COMAYAGUA, a town of Honduras, in Mexico, on the confines of Nicaragua. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who takes the title of biſhop of Honduras. Lat. 14. 30. N. lon. 87. 20. W.

VALLADOLID, a town of Mexico, in Yucatan, 75 miles E. of Merida.

VALLAIS, a county of Swiſſerland, called in the middle ages, Valeſia, extending from E. to W. about 100 miles, and from N. to S. about 22. It is divided into Upper and Lower Vallais, and is bounded on the N. by the Canton of Bern, and the Lake of Geneva; on the E. by Valmaggia, and Locarno; on the S. by Milan, Piedmont, and Savoy; and on the W. by France and Piedmont. The Upper Vallais is ſovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains ſeven independent dixains, or commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brieg, Viſp, Leuk, Raren, and Siders. Of theſe, Sion is ariſtocratical, and the others democratical. They are called *dixains*, becauſe the Upper Vallais being divided into ſeven, and the Lower into three diſtricts, each diviſion is a dixain, or tenth of the whole. The Lower Vallais is divided into bailiwicks. The Vallais contains about 100,000 inhabitants, who profeſs the Romiſh religion. The biſhop of Sion was formerly abſolute ſovereign over the greateſt part of the Vallais; but his authority is now limited. He has the ſole power of pardoning criminals, and ſigns all the warrants for executions. The money is coined in his name, and with the arms of the republic. In his acts he ſigns himſelf Biſhop of Sion, prince of the German empire, and count and præfect of the Vallais; and the ſeven dixains form, conjointly with the biſhop, the republic of the Vallais, all the affairs of which are tranſacted in a diet, which conſiſts of nine voices, and meets twice every year in the Majoria houſe, at Sion. At this diet the biſhop preſides. The republic is an ally of the thirteen cantons; having formed a perpetual alliance with Bern in 1475, and with the whole Helvetic body in 1529. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are very much ſubject to goiters, or wens, that grow from the throat, and often increaſe to an enormous ſize. Idiotcy alſo remarkably abounds among them. A country entirely incloſed within high Alps, and conſiſting of plains, elevated valleys, and lofty mountains, muſt neceſſarily exhibit a great variety of ſituations, climates, and productions. Accordingly, the Vallais preſents to the curious traveller, a quick ſucceſſion of proſpects, as beautiful as they are diverſified: vineyards, rich paſture grounds, covered with cattle, corn, flax, fruit trees, and foreſts, occaſionally bordered by naked rocks, the ſummits of which are covered by everlaſting ſnow. The ſtriking contraſt between the paſtoral and the ſublime, the cultivated and the wild, naturally affects the mind of an obſerver with the moſt pleaſing emotions. The productions of the Vallais vary alſo, according to the great diverſity of climates, by which this country is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed. It has more than ſufficient wine and corn for interior conſumption; and a conſiderable quantity of both are yearly exported; the ſoil in the midland and lower diſtricts being exceedingly rich and fertile. In the plains, where the heat is collected, and confined between the mountains, the harveſt is generally finiſhed in July; whereas, in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with ſucceſs; and the crop is ſeldom cut before November. About Sion, the fig, the melon, and all the other fruits of Italy, come to perfection. "In conſequence of this ſingular variety of climates," ſays Mr. Coxe, "I taſted, in the ſame day, ſtrawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes, each of them the *natural* growth of the country." There are no manufactures of any conſequence in the Vallais. The people are accounted both ignorant and indolent; ſo that they may be conſidered, in regard to knowledge and improvements, as much behind the Swiſs, who are certainly an enlightened nation.

The

: peaſants, having few wants, ſeldom :avour to meliorate their lands, where ſoil is bad; nor to draw the moſt ad-tage from thoſe that are fertile.

'ALLEMONT, a town in the depart-it of Lower Seine, 16 miles N. by W. Caudebec.

'ALLENGIN, a town, capital of a nty of Neuchatel, in Switſerland. It ituated near the lake of Neuchatel, 5 es NNW. of the town of that name, 25 NW. of Bern.

'ALLERS, a town in the department Indre and Loire, noted for mineral wa-s. It is 12 miles WSW. of Tours.

'ALLERY, ST. a town in the depart-nt of Somme, and at the mouth of the er Somme, with conſiderable trade, al-ugh it has no harbour. It is 10 miles N. of Abbeville.

VALLERY-IN-CAUX, ST. a town in depart. of Lower Seine, with a har-ur, 15 miles SSW. of Dieppe.

VALLIER, ST. a town in the dept. of r; and a town in the dept. of Drome.

Vallopit, Devonſ. in E. Allington pariſh.

VALNA, a town of Andaluſia.

VALOGNE, a town in the department the Channel, noted for cloth and lea-er. It is 8 miles from the ſea, and 158 '. by N. of Paris.

VALONA, a town of Turkey in Europe, Upper Albania, with a harbour.

VALPARAISO, a town of Leon.

VALPARAISO, a large and populous wn of Chili, with a well-frequented rbour. It is the port of St. Jago, to hich circumſtance it owes its increaſe d preſent proſperity, having drawn ther all the commerce formerly carried in that city. It is inconveniently ſi-ated at the foot of a mountain, great rt of the houſes being built on its accli-ty, or in its fiſſures, 75 miles NW. of t. Jago.

VALREAS, a town in the department Drome, 18 miles NNE. of Orange.

VALS, a town in the dept. af Ardeche, markable for its mineral ſprings. It is 2 miles SW. of Privas.

VALTELINE, called by the inhabitants ALLE-TELINA, a fine fertile valley of wiſſerland, ſubject to the Griſons. It xtends about 50 miles in length, and om 8 to 20 in breadth, and is bounded n the N. by the Griſons, on the E, by ormio and the Breſſan, on the S, by Mi-an and the Bergamaſco, and on the W. y Milan and Chiavenna. It is entirely ncloſed between two chains of high nountains, and is watered through its vhole extent by the Adda. The Valte-lines export wine, ſilk, planks, cheeſe, butter, and cattle. They have no manufactures. The number of the inhabitants, who are Romaniſts, is computed at 62,000. Here is no city, but ſome conſiderable towns, and many thriving villages. The whole country is divided into 3 terzeros, or diſtricts; Sopra, Mezzo, and Sotto; or Upper, Middle, and Lower. The reſpective capitals are Tirano, Sondrio, and Morbegno.

VALVERDE, a town of Lima, in Peru.

VALVERDE, a town of New Caſtile; a town of Seville, Andaluſia; and a town of Leon.

VAN, a populous well garriſoned town of Turkey, in Curdiſtan, near the frontiers of Perſia. It is likewiſe a begler-beglic, under which there are nine ſangiacates, or particular governments. The Lake of Van, on which it is ſeated, is 40 leagues in circumference. It is ſeated on a mountain, 150 miles E. of Diarbekir.

VAN CAMPENS, a town of New Jerſey, 32 miles NW. of Morriſtown.

Vandal, a river of Surry, running into the Thames at Windſor.

VANDALIA, a duchy of Pomerania, ſubject to Pruſſia. Stolpen is the capital.

VANDALIA, a country of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony. It contains ſeveral ſmall lakes, and the principal town is Guſtrow.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, the SE. extremity of New Holland, diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642. Lat. 40. 30. S. lon. 148. E.

Vanerlen, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Vange, Eſſex, S. of Newenden.

VANNES, a trading and populous town in the department of Morbihan, with two ſuburbs, one of which is larger than the town itſelf. The principal commerce is in wheat and rye for Spain: and alſo in bar-iron, pilchards, ſea-eels, and other fiſh. It is ſeated advantageouſly for trade, at the union of 2 ſmall rivers, which form a harbour in the lake or arm of the ſea, called Morbihan, 56 miles SW. of Rennes, and 255 W. by S. of Paris.

VAR, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the department of the Lower Alps, on the E. by the county of Nice, and on the W. by the department of the mouths of the Rhone. It takes its name from a river which has its ſource in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, 3 miles W. of Nice.

VARAMBON, a town in the department of Ain, ſeated on the river Ain, 14 miles NNW. of Bourg.

VARENDORF, a town of Weſtphalia.

VARENNES,

VARENNES, a town in the department of Allier, 14 miles SSE. of Moulins.

VARENNES, a ſmall town in the department of Meuſe, and late province of Barrois. Here Louis XVI. his queen, ſiſter, and children, were arreſted, in their flight from the Tuilleries, in 1791, and conducted back to Paris. It is 13 miles N. of Clermont.

VARNA, a conſiderable town of Bulgaria, and capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a harbour near the mouth of the river Varna, on the Black Sea, 22 miles N. of Meſembar, and 145 NW. of Conſtantinople.

VARZEY, a town in the dept. of the Yonne, 32 miles S. of Auxerre.

VASSERBURG, a town of Munich, in Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn, 28 miles E. of Munich.

VASSI, a town in the department of Upper Marne, 10 miles NW. of Joinville, and 115 E. of Paris.

Vaſtern, Great and *Little*, Wilts, near Luggerſhall.

VATAN, a town in the department of Indre, ſeated in a fine plain, 8 miles from Iſſoudun.

VAUCOLEURS, a town in the department of Meuſe, watered by the river Meuſe, 10 miles W. of Toul, and 150 E. of Paris.

VAUCLUSE, the name of one of the fineſt ſprings in Europe whither the celebrated Petrarch often retired to indulge his love-ſick melancholy. Here the river Sorgues takes its riſe, and after watering the little territory of Avignon, falls into the Rhone, near the city of Avignon. It is 12 miles W. of Apt, and 15 E. of Avignon.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a pleaſant country of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the Lake of Geneva, riſing gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and luxuriant meadows, and chequered with continued hamlets, villages, and towns. Lauſanne is the capital.

VAUDABLES, a town in the depart. of Puy-de-Dome, 5 miles from Iſſoire, and 240 from Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town in the department of Meurthe, ſeated in a very fertile country for corn, 15 miles SE. of Toul, and 18 W. of Nanci.

VAUDOIS, THE VALLEYS OF, lie in Piedmont, in Italy, N. of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, the chief town in which is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois, and alſo Waldenſes, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who oppoſed the doctrines of the church of Rome, in 1160. Being baniſhed from France, he came here with his diſciples. The Vaudois underwent the moſt dreadful perſecutions in the laſt century, and particularly in 1655, 1656, 1696.

VAUDREVANGE, a decayed town in the department of Meurthe, formerly conſiderable, but ruined by the wars in Lorrain. It is ſeated on the river Sane, 3 miles N. of Sar-Louis.

Vaudy-Abbey, Lincolnſ. at Grimſthorp.

Vauxhall, a village of Surry, and precinct of the pariſh of Lambeth, ſeated on the Thames, and celebrated for its gardens, which are laid out in a grand taſte, with fine pavilions, ſhady groves, delightful walks, &c.

Ubarrow, Weſtmorland, SW. of Kendal. *Ubbeſton*, Suffolk, near Yexford.

UBEDA, a town of Jaen, in Andalucia, 3 miles E. of Jaen.

UBERLINGEN, a free and imperial city of Suabia, containing a collegiate church, a houſe of the order of St. John, an imperial hoſpital, 3 convents, and 2 other churches. The inhabitants export corn to Switzerland. Near the town is a mineral ſpring. It is ſeated on a rock, in a bay of the lake of Conſtance, which takes its name from it, eight miles N. of Conſtance.

UBES, ST. or SETUVAL, anciently CÆDOBRIGA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a good harbour, and about 10,000 inhabitants. It is noted for ſalt, conſiderable quantities of which are purchaſed by ſhips of the northern nations; and on the coaſt is a fine fiſhery. It contains 4 churches, 3 hoſpitals, 10 convents, and an Academia Problematica. Near it are quarries of jaſper, of ſeveral colours, of which they make pillars and images, which take a very fine poliſh. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Sandao, 22 miles SSE. of Liſbon.

Ubley, or *Upton*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Stanton-Drew.

UBY, or PULO UBY, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the Bay of Siam, about 20 miles in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood; and lies at the S. extremity of Cambodia, about 10 miles W. of Pulo Condor.

Ucketby, Yorkſhire, E. of Richmond.

UCKERMUND, a town of Anterior Pomerania, with good fiſheries, paſtures, and woods, in the ſurrounding country. It was ſacked by the Ruſſians, in 1713. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Ucker, near its entrance into the Friſche Haff, 9 miles

iles NW. of Old Stetin, and 15 SE. f Anclam.

Uckfield, Suſſex, 8 miles from Lewes.

Uckington, Glouceſterſhire, in Elmſton ariſh. *Uckington*, Shropſhire, NW. of Vrekin Hill. *Uday, St.* Cornwall.

UDDEVALLA, a ſea-port of Bahus, in V. Gothland, containing about 9000 inabitants, who export iron, planks, and errings. It has a ſtrong fort and conenient harbour, and is 50 miles NNW. f Gotheborg.

UDSKOI, a town of Siberia, in Irkutſk, ated on the E. ſide of the Lake Baikul, n the road from Tobolſk to China, 1100 iles ENE. of Irkutſk, and 2140 ESE. of Tobolſk.

Udimere, Suſſex, NW. of Winchelſea.

UDINA, or UDENE, a town of Friuli, ontaining about 16,000 inhabitants. It 10 miles N. of Aquileia.

VECHTA, a town of Munſter, in Weſtbalia, 60 miles NE. of Munſter.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, and the eaſtern branch of the Rhine, ſeparating from it, in the province f Utrecht. It falls into the Zuyder Zee, t Muyden.

VECHT, a river of Germany, which has ts ſource near Munſter. It croſſes the ounties of Stenford and Bentheim, and ntering Overyſſel, paſſes by Haſſelt and Swartſluys, ſoon after diſcharging itſelf nto the Zuyder-Zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is Black Water.

Veepe, St. Cornw. 2 miles from Fowey.

VEERE, VERE, or TERVERE, a town f the United provinces, in Zealand, ſituted on the northern coaſt of the Iſle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, 3 miles NE. of Middleburg.

VEGLIA, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice on the coaſt of Dalmatia, and to the E. of Cherſo, with a good harbour. It is he moſt pleaſant and populous iſland on his coaſt, abounds in wine and ſilk, and has ſome ſmall horſes in high eſteem. The only town is of the ſame name, and is ſeated near the ſea, on a hill, 17 miles N. of Arba, and 110 SE. of Venice.

VEIRAS, a town of Alentejo.

VELAY, a ci-devant province of France, full of high mountains, the tops of which are covered with ſnow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

VELDENTZ, a town, capital of a county in the palatinate of the Rhine, celebrated for its excellent Moſelle wine. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Moſelle, 17 miles ENE. of Triers.

Valenryd, a river in Merionethſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Channel, at Traeth Richa.

VELETRI, a very ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, conſiderable in the time of the firſt Roman kings. It was taken by Ancus Martius, retaken by the Volſci under Corolianus, and finally retaken ſome time after, and peopled with a Roman colony. Here are large ſquares, adorned with fine fountains. It is ſituated on the great road to Naples, 12 miles from the ſea, and 18 SE. of Rome.

VELEZ-DE-GOMORA. See GOMERA.

VELEZ-EL-RUBIO, a town of Granada, in Spain; in the time of the Moors, a ſtrong place, and furniſhed with a garriſon. It is ſituated near the Guadalentin, 14 miles S. of Hueſca.

VELEZ MALAGA, a town of Granada, trading principally in raiſins. It is ſeated in a large plain, near the coaſt, 13 miles E. of Malaga.

VELEZ, a town of New Caſtile.

VELHO. See MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO.

VELICHI. See DELICHI.

VELEZAR, a river of Spain, formed by the union of the little rivers Burcia and Sil, on the confines of Leon, which after receiving ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams, runs into the Minho, a little above the town of Orenſe.

VELIKA, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Save, near the town of Velika.

VELIKA, or CRALIOVA VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia, ſituated on an iſland formed by a ſmall river of the ſame name, 52 miles E. of Carlſtadt, and 156 S. of Vienne.

VELECOI USTIUG. See USTIUG.

VELINO, a river of Spoleto, in Italy, which runs into the Nera, about 4 miles from Terni.

VELORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, ſituated on 3 hills, 14 miles W. of Arcot, and 70 NW. of Pondicherry.

VELTHAUSEN, a town of Bentheim, in Weſtphalia.

Velvetſtown, in Cork, Munſter.

Ven, Somerſetſhire, W. of Taunton.

VENA, or MONTI-DELLA-VENA, are mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Iſtria, to the S. of the Lake Czernic.

VENAFRO, a town of Lavora, in Naples.

VENAISSIN, ſo named from Venaſque, the Vendaſca of the ancients, a ſmall territory of France, on the Rhone, S of the department of the Drome; about 36 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. The country is pleaſant, the ſoil fertile, the climate mild, and the air pure. The productions are corn, olives, ſilk, ſaffron, and excellent wine.

wine. It depended on the popes, ſince the time of Philip the Bold, king of France, who in the year 1273, transferred it to pope Gregory X. as a fief of the Holy See. It was governed under the popes by officers called rectores, but now forms an integral part of the French republic. Carpentras is the capital.

VENANT, ST. a town in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on the Lys, 6 miles NNW. of Bethune, and 22 NW. of Arras.

VENASCA, or BENASCA, a town of Arragon, ſeated on the river Eſſora, in a valley of the ſame name, on the frontiers of France, 46 miles NNE. of Balbaſtro.

VENASQUE, a town of France, in the county of the Venaiſſin, of which it was formerly the capital. It is ſituated on the river Naſque, 14 miles ENE. of Avignon.

VENCE, an ancient town in the department of Var, 8 miles from the Mediterranean, 6 NE. of Graſſe, and 10 W. of Nice.

VENDEE, a department of France, W. of the department of the Two Sevres, and N. of the department of the Lower Charente; a part of the ci devant Poitou. It is ſo called from a ſmall river of the ſame name which riſes about 8 miles NNE. from Fontenay-le-Comte, and runs into the Sevre Niortoiſe, about a mile E. from Marans. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.

VENDEN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, ſituated on the Aa, 36 miles NE. of Riga.

VENDOME, a conſiderable town in the department of Loir and Cher, ſeated on the river Loir, 30 miles NE. of Tours, and 95 SW. of Paris. Before the revolution, it gave name to a country in Beauce.

VENERIE, LA, a ſmall town of Piedmont, 3 miles NNW. of Turin. It has manufactures of wool and ſilk, but is cheifly noted for a magnificent palace built by Emanuel II. duke of Savoy, for a hunting ſeat. The adjacent country abounds with game.

VENEZUELA, a pretty populous province of Terra Firma, in S. America, lying on a gulf of the ſame name, about 50 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the S. by New Granada, on the W. by the province of St. Martha aad Popayan, and on the E. by that of Cumana. Near the ſea-coaſt are high mountains, the tops of which are barren; but the valleys are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich paſturage, ſugar, tobacco, cotton, ſarſaparilla, and fruits. There are alſo plantations of cocoa-nuts; gold is found in the ſands of the rivers, and the country abounds in game and wild beaſts. They often have two crops of corn in a year. Venezuela is the capital.

VENEZUELA, or CORO, a town of Terra Firma, in S. America, ſituated on a bay or gulf of the ſame name, on the Gulf of Mexico, and which communicates with the Lake Maracaibo, by a narrow ſtrait, in lat. 10. 35. N. lon. 68. 50. W.

VENICE, a city of Italy, one of the moſt celebrated in the world, and lately capital of a republic of the ſame name, in the Dogado, with a univerſity. It ſtands on 72 little iſlands, though ſome reckon only 60, in the Gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of ſtakes, or pales, on each ſide, which direct veſſels of a certain burden to avoid the ſhallows; it makes a very grand appearance at a diſtance, as ſeeming to float on the ſea; or rather, with its ſtately buildings and ſteeples, riſing, as it were, out of it. The marſhy lake on which Venice ſtands, about 5 miles from the main land, is a kind of ſmall inner gulf, ſeparated from the large one by ſome iſlands, at a few miles diſtance, and which, on the appearance of an enemy's fleet can be cut away. Theſe iſlands, in a great meaſure, break the force of the Adriatic ſtorms, before they reach the Laguna, or Lake; yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and ſometimes the gondoleers (as their watermen are called) do not truſt themſelves even in the canals within the city. This is not ſo great an inconvenience to the inhabitants as might be imagined; for moſt of the houſes have a door opening upon a canal, and another communicating with the ſtreet; by means of which, and of the bridges, a perſon may go to almoſt any part of the city, by land, as well as by water. From its inſular ſituation Venice is ſtrong without fortifications; and the fiſh, which are caught at the very doors of the houſes, may be reputed a good preſervative againſt famine. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 150 000. The houſes are built on piles. The ſtreets, in general, are narrow; and ſo are the canals, except the Grand Canal, which is very broad, and has a ſerpentine courſe through the middle of the city. It is ſaid, that there are 500 bridges in Venice, though ſome ſay only 450, great and ſmall, and the greater part of them built of ſtone; but what paſs for ſuch are only ſingle narrow arches thrown over the canals.

als. The higheſt and longeſt is the Rialto, which, in the middle of the city, roſſes the great canal, at its narroweſt part, where it is only 40 paces broad. It conſiſts alſo of one ſingle arch, but a very noble one, 24 feet high; the foundation, which takes up 90 feet, reſts on 12,000 ſtrong piles; and it is every where incruſted with marble. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths, or ſhops, which divide its upper ſurface into three narrow ſtreets. At each end is an aſcent of 56 ſteps. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal, covered by boats and gondolas (which ſtrike the eye, however, with a mournful appearance, being all either lined with black ſerge, or painted black) and flanked on each ſide by magnificent palaces, churches, and ſpires. But this fine proſpect is almoſt the only one in Venice; for, except the Grand Canal, and the Canal Regio, all the others are narrow. Some of them have no quays, and the water literally waſhes the houſes. In rowing along theſe wretched canals, there is ſcarcely one agreeable object to cheer the ſight, and the ſtench, which, at certain ſeaſons, exhales from the water, is quite offenſive. The only place where a perſon can walk with eaſe and ſafety is in the Piazzi-di-St.-Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all ſingular in their kind; namely, the Ducal Palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; the Old and New Procuraties, a fine range of buildings, in which are the Muſeum, the Public Library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All theſe buildings are of marble. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richeſt and moſt expenſive in the world, does not ſtrike the eye very much at firſt. The architecture is of a mixed kind, moſtly Gothic; yet many of the pillars are the Grecian orders. The outſide is incruſted with marble: the inſide, ceiling, and floor, are all of the fineſt marble, as are the numerous pillars; and the whole is crowned by five domes; but all this labour and expence have been directed by a very moderate ſhare of taſte. The front, which looks to the palace, has five braſs gates, with hiſtorical baſ-reliefs; over the principal gate are placed the four famous bronze horſes, ſaid to be the workmanſhip of Lycippus; they were given to the emperor Nero by Tiridates, king of Armenia: the fiery ſpirit of their countenances, and their animated attitudes, are perfectly agreeable to their original deſtination, of being harneſſed to the chariot of the ſun. Nero placed them on the triumphal arch conſecrated to him: they were removed to Conſtantinople, placed in the Hyppodrome, by Conſtantine, and remained there till the taking of Conſtantinople by the French and Venetians, in the beginning of the 13th century, when they were conveyed to Venice. The treaſury of St. Mark is very rich in jewels and relics. The ducal palace is an immenſe building, partly Gothic and partly modern, and moſtly of marble. Beſides the apartments of the doge, there are halls and chambers for the ſenate, and all the different councils and tribunals. The principal entrance is by a ſpacious ſtair, called the Giant's Stair, on account of two coloſſal ſtatues, in white marble, of Mars and Neptune, placed at the top. Under the portico are the gaping mouths of lions, to receive anonymous letters, informations of treaſonable practices, and accuſations of magiſtrates for abuſes in office. From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a ſtate priſon, on the other ſide of the canal: priſoners paſs to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named *Ponte del Soſpiri*, the Bridge of Sighs. The apartments of the ducal palace, as well as the churches and convents, are ornamented by Titian, Paul Veroneſe, Tintoret, Palma, the Baſſans, &c. with paintings which far ſurpaſs thoſe of Rome itſelf. Within the palace is a little arſenal, which communicates with the hall of the great council. Here a great number of muſkets are kept, ready charged, with which the nobles may arm themſelves on any ſudden inſurrection. The lower gallery, or piazza, under the palace is called the Broglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converſe: it is only here, and at council, that they have opportunities of meeting together; for they ſeldom viſit openly, or in a family way, at each others houſes; and ſecret meetings would give umbrage to the ſtate inquiſitors; they chuſe, therefore, to tranſact their buſineſs on this public walk. People of inferior rank ſeldom remain on the Broglio, for any length of time, when the nobility are there. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the ſea, on which ſtand two lofty pillars of granite. Criminals, condemned to ſuffer death privately, are executed between theſe two pillars. The arſenal of Venice is a fortification of between two and three miles in compaſs: it is at once a dock-yard, and a vaſt repoſitory for naval and military ſtores. Here the Venetians build their

their ſhips, caſt their cannon, make their cables, ſails, anchors, &c. The Venetians have a flouriſhing trade in ſilk manufactures, bone-lace, all ſorts of glaſſes and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The ſons are generally of the ſame buſineſs as the father. The handſome ſtructure, called Il Fontica-di-Tedeſchi, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. There are two academies of paintings, to which belong very ſkilful maſters. Proviſions are in great plenty at Venice, but the ſpring water being very indifferent, almoſt every houſe has a ciſtern, into which the rain water is conveyed from the roof, and clarified by being filtered through ſand. Venice contains 70 pariſh churches, beſides others; 54 convents of monks; 26 nunneries; 17 rich hoſpitals; 18 oratories; 40 religious fraternities, with their chapels; 53 ſquares, &c. It is 70 miles E. by N. of Mantua, and 140 E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 26. N. lon. 12. 10. E.

VENICE, a republic of Italy, which comprehends the following provinces; the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veroneſe, Breſciano, Bergamo, Cremaſco, Polefino-di-Rovigo, Trevifana, Feltrino, Belluneſe, Cadorino, and great part of Friuli and Iſtria. To theſe may be added a part of Dalmatia, the iſlands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Paxu, Antipaxu, and ſome others. In the 4th century, when Attila, king of Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N. part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the iſlands of the Adriatic Sea. As theſe iſlands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the ſide of the canals, and on which they built houſes, and thus the ſuperb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republic of Venice is ariſtocratic, for none can have any ſhare in it but the nobles. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life, and they make uſe of gold and ſilver balls, which are put in a veſſel, and ſerve for ballotting. Thoſe who draw nine golden balls firſt, elect 40 counſellors, who draw 12 others. Theſe elect 25 other counſellors, who draw 9 golden balls. The 9 elect 40 counſellors, who draw 11. Thoſe that have the 11, chuſe 41 counſellors, who proceed to the election, till 25 votes, or more, fall upon the ſame perſon, who is then declared doge. After this election, they place the ducal cap upon his head, upon which he takes poſſeſſion of the doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any perſon, becauſe he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there are any pompous formalities, a nobleman carries the ſword, which is an emblem of the ſupreme authority; but it is not before the doge, but before the ſenate, to ſhow that the power is lodged in them. The office of the doge is to marry the Adriatic Sea, in the name of the republic, which he does, by dropping a gold ring into it annually; to preſide in all aſſemblies of the ſtate; to have an eye over all the members of the magiſtracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the conſent of the council; he is not to open any letter addreſſed to the republic, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any preſent; he is not to leave the city without permiſſion of the ſtates; he is not to chuſe an aſſiſtant; and he is never to reſign his dignity. In ſhort, he is a priſoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private perſon. There are five councils, the firſt of which is compoſed of the doge and ſix counſellors, called the Signiora. The ſecond is the Conſiglio Grand, or Grand Council, in which all the nobles, who are ſaid to be near 2000, have a voice. The third is the Conſiglio-del-Pregadi, which conſiſts of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is the Conſiglio-Proprio, whoſe members are called Savii Grandi, or the Grand Sages, which join to the Signiora, and conſiſt of 28 aſſeſſors. This gives audience to the ambaſſadors. The fifth and laſt is Il Collegio-delli-dieci, and compoſed of 10 counſellors, who take notice of all criminal matters; and the doge himſelf, when accuſed, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, and it is a dreadful misfortune to be cited before it. The Venetians are Romaniſts, but they tolerate the Greeks and Mahometans. The Proteſtants are not allowed the public exerciſe of their religion; but they are not otherwiſe moleſted. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who muſt be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the ſenate. This patriarch, in conſequence of the policy of the ſenate, has ſcarce any power over the prieſts and monks, who are greatly corrupted. There is another patriarch belonging to Venice, whoſe authority extends over Friuli, Iſtria, and moſt of the biſhops on the main land.

nd. The tribunal of the inquiſition at enice is compoſed of the pope's nuncio, e patriarch of Venice, and the father-quiſitor; but as theſe had need of a bri-e, they have added three counſellors to e number, without whoſe conſent they n determine nothing. Their famous rnival begins with the year, and conti-ues till Lent; all which time is employ-l in ſports and diverſions. Then liber-niſm reigns through the city, and thou-nds of foreigners frequent it from all rts of Europe. They all appear in aſks, which no one dares venture to ke off, and in this diſguiſe they imitate e ſports of the ancient Bacchanals; and e nearer Aſh-Wedneſday approaches, e more mad they are. The princi-l ſpot of the maſquerade is St. Mark's lace, where there are ſometimes above 5,000 people; and it ſwarms with har-quins, jeſters, mountebanks, rope-ancers, and puppet-ſhows. Even the rieſts and monks enjoy the diverſion of e carnival; but when the diverſions of e carnival are over, nothing is heard om the clergy, (who are generally ac-ounted ignorant) but ſermons on repent-nce. Whatever degree of licentiouſneſs ay prevail among the Venetians, jea-ouſy, poiſon, and the ſtiletto, have been ong baniſhed from their gallantry. The oorer people of Venice diſplay ſome qua-ties very rarely to be found in that ſphere f life, being remarkably ſober, obliging o ſtrangers, and gentle in their intercourſe ith each other. The Venetians, in ge-eral, are tall and well made; they have a uddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The omen are of an eaſy addreſs, and have no verſion to cultivate an acquaintance with hoſe ſtrangers who are preſented to them y their relations, or have been properly ecommended. The number of inhabit-nts in the city is eſtimated at 160,000, f the whole ſtate at 2,500,000, and of the nnual revenue of the republic at 8,200,000 ucats. By a late remarkable revolution, he ſovereignty of this celebrated republic, hich has now continued upwards of 1300 ears, in abſolute freedom and independ-nce, is entirely, and for ever ſubverted. The French, without the ſhow of military nterpriſe, ſuddenly made themſelves ma-ters of the city, while their troops were iffuſing themſelves all over the Venetian erritory. Soon after, Dalmatia was taken oſſeſſion of by the emperor, and it is now nnexed to his dominions, together with he city of Venice, and part of the late Venetian eſtates in Italy, by the treaty of Udina. The other part has become an acceſſion to the new Ciſalpine Republic.

VENICE, GULF OF, a ſea between Greece and Italy, extending from lat. 40. to 45. 55. N. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is ſtill called the Adriatic.

VENLO, a town of Ruremonde, in Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanſeatic towns. The inhabitants are moſtly Romaniſts. In 1702, this town, with Fort St. Michael on the other ſide of the Maeſe, was taken by the army of the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Maeſe, 12 miles NNE. of Ruremonde, and 25 NW. of Duſſeldorf.

VENOSA, a town of Baſilicata, in Naples, containing 7 churches, and 7 convents. It is 9 miles NNW. of Acerenga.

Vent, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the S. Tyne, at Alſton Moor.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a ſea port town of Terra Firma, ſituated on the Iſthmus of Darien, 20 miles N. of Panama. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandiſe, on the river Chagre, which they ſend from Panama to Porto Bello.

VENTRY, in Kerry, Munſter, in the harbour, on the N. ſide of Dingle Bay, from which it is divided by a narrow iſthmus.

VER DU GARD, a town in the dept. of the Gard, 6 miles SE. of Uzes.

VERA, a ſea-port of Spain, in Granada, 32 miles SW. of Carthagena.

VERA CRUZ, a ſea-port of Tlaſcala, in Mexico, with a ſecure harbour, defended by a fort upon a rock of a neighbouring iſland, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Mexico. This is occaſionally one of the moſt conſiderable places in Spaniſh America for trade, it being the natural centre of the American treaſure, and the magazine of all the merchandize ſent from Mexico, as well as of that tranſported hither from Europe. It alſo receives a prodigious quantity of Eaſt-India goods overland from Acapulco, brought from the Phillippine Iſles. Upon the annual arrival of the fleta here from Old Spain, a fair is opened, which laſts many weeks, when this place may be ſaid to become, of a ſudden, immenſely rich. At this period, ſuch crowds of Spaniards arrive from all parts of America, that they erect tents for them while the fair laſts. It is ſurrounded by a wall, and the air is ſo unhealthy here, from the bogs around it, and the barrenneſs of the ſoil, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants; except

except mulattoes and blacks. It is 180 miles ESE. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 12. N. lon. 97. 25. W.

VERA CRUZ, OLD, a ſea-port of Tlaſcala, in Mexico, 15 miles NNW. of Vera Cruz. Here Ferdinando Cortez landed with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conqueſt of Mexico.

VERAGUA, a province of Mexico, ſo called from a river of the ſame name. It is bounded on the E. by Darien, on the W. by Coſta Rica; on the N. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Pacific Ocean. It is a mountainous and barren country, expoſed to the incurſions of the Indians. A good deal of gold and ſilver is obtained here. Conception is the capital.

VERA PAZ, a province of Mexico, bounded on the N. by Yucatan and Chiapa, on the E. by the bay and province of Honduras, on the S. by Guatimala, and on the W. by Soconuſco. It is about 120 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and abounds with mountains and thick foreſts of cedar, &c. in which are many wild beaſts, and yet there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horſes and mules. The country is ſubject to earthquakes, thunder, and 9 months rain. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, and honey. The capital, of the ſame name, but inconſiderable, is ſituated in lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 90. 54. W. beſides which there are many towns and villages of the native Americans.

VERBERIE, a town in the department of Oiſe, ſeated on the river Oiſe, 10 miles NE. of Senlis.

Verby, Yorkſhire, N. of Giſborough.

VERCELI, a town of Piedmont, capital of a conſiderable lordſhip. The inhabitants are about 20,000. Here are two cathedral churches, 12 others, 2 abbies, 19 convents of both ſexes, 2 priories, 2 provoſtſhips, 3 poor-houſes, and 5 hoſpitals. It is 10 miles NNW. of Caſal, and 40 NE. of Turin.

VERD, CAPE, a promontory on the W. coaſt of Africa, 45 miles NW. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lat. 14. 45. N. lon. 17. 28. W.

VERD, CAPE DE, iſlands ſeated on the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles W. of Cape Verd, and between the 14th and 18th degrees of N. latitude. They are ſo called from the cape of that name, or, according to ſome authors, from a green plant which grows in the ſea near them, reſembling water-creſſes, and bearing a fruit ſomething like a gooſeberry. This plant, called *ſargoſſo*, is ſometimes found ſo thick, as to impede veſſels in their courſe. The principal are 10 in number, lying in a ſemi circle; their names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, the Iſle of Sal, Bona-Viſta, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravo; the others, 4 or more, are only uninhabited rocks. They are, in general, mountainous, and the ſoil is often ſtony and barren; nevertheleſs the lower hills are covered with a beautiful verdure, as well as the extenſive valleys between them, but with little water, in general, except what is found in ponds and wells. Both the ground and air are ſo extremely hot, that one can hardly ſtand in places expoſed to the ſun. It is reckoned dangerous alſo to paſs the night in the open air, for the great heat is often ſucceeded by a ſudden cold, which is ſaid to prove mortal to ſuch as are expoſed to it. Many parts produce rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and melons; grapes alſo are gathered twice a year. The inhabitants, about 100,000 in number, catch and ſalt a great number of turtles, which they ſend to America; they alſo manufacture leather and ſalt, and procure from Africa, ſlaves, ſugar, rice, cotton ſtuffs, ambergris, civet, ivory, saltpetre, and gold. The uninhabited iſlands are all ſtocked with cows, goats, hogs, aſſes, mules, &c. under their particular lords. Theſe iſlands are ſaid to have been known to the ancients under the name of Gorgades, but were not viſited by the moderns till the year 1499, when they were diſcovered by Antonio Nolli, a Genoeſe, in the ſervice of the Infant Don Henry, of Portugal; at that time they were almoſt uninhabited. Two of them, St. Jago and St. Philip, depend immediately on the king, and are the only ones that are fortified. The governor exercises a deſpotic military power. Few whites are now to be ſeen; the influence of the climate has entirely changed the ancient Portugueſe to negroes.

VERDEN, a duchy of Lower Saxony, having Bremen on the N. and W. and Lunenburg on the E. and S. It extends both in length and breadth about 24 miles. It conſiſts chiefly of heaths and high dry lands and foreſts, but there is good marſh land on the rivers Weſer and Aller. In 1712, the Danes wreſted this duchy from Sweden, and, in 1715, ceded it to the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover; which ceſſion, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. This duchy has the

he ſame regency with that of Bremen. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

VERDEN, the capital of the duchy of he ſame name, in Lower Saxony, containing 4 churches, and a Latin ſchool. t is ſeated on the Aller, 40 miles NW. f Hanover.

VERDUN, a town in the department of Meuſe, noted for fine ſweetmeats. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, which runs hrough the middle, 33 miles NNW. of Toul, and 150 E. of Paris.

VERDUN, a town in the department of Upper Garonne, ſeated on the river Garonne, 18 miles NNW. of Toulouſe.

Vere, a river in Hertfordſhire, which runs into the Coln, about 2 miles SE. rom St. Alban's; alſo a county on the . ſide of the iſland of Jamaica. *Veres*, r *Verſe Wotton*, Dorſetſ. W. of Bridport.

VERMAND, a town in the department f Aiſne, 6 miles W. of St. Quintin. Before the revolution, it was capital of a erritory called the Vermandois.

VERMANTON, a town in the dept. of Yonne, 10 miles SE. of Auxerre.

Vermiſter, Dorſetſhire, NE. of Sturminſter.

VERMONT, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Canada; on the E. by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampſhire; on the S. by Maſſachuſſets; and on the W. by New York. It is about 155 miles long, and 60 broad, and is divided into ſeven counties. A chain of high mountains, running N. and S. divides this ſtate nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and Lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the ſame diſtance from the New-York line. The natural growth upon this mountain is hemlock, pine, ſpruce, and other evergreens: hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account, has obtained the deſcriptive name of Vermont, from the French *Verd Mont*, Green Mountain. On ſome high parts of this mountain, ſnow lies till May, and ſometimes till June. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky. It is finely watered; the ſoil is very fertile, and there is not a better climate in the world. The inhabitants have very lately been eſtimated at 100,000. The bulk of them are emigrants from Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts. The principal town is Bennington, but the aſſembly generally hold their ſeſſions at Windſor.

VERNEUIL, a town in the dept. of Eure, ſeated on the river Aure, 22 miles SSW. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris.

VERNEUIL, a town in the department of Allier, 15 miles S. of Moulins.

VERNON, a town in the department of Eure, ſeated on the river Seine, 27 miles SSE. of Rouen, and 42 NW. of Paris.

Vernon, Cheſhire, SW. of Sandbach.

VEROLI, a town in the Campagna-di-Roma, containing 8 churches, and 3 convents. It is 8 miles S. of Alatri.

VERONA, a city of Italy, in the late territory of Venice, and capital of the Veroneſe, fortified in the ancient manner, and defended by three caſtles. The inhabitants amount to near 50,000. The ſtreets are moſtly narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houſes are mean; but there is a large, handſome ſquare, called the Piazza-d'Armi, and a pretty long, good ſtreet, called the Corſo; and its outlets are more delightful than the city is within. The biſhop and governor have ſuperb palaces, but the moſt magnificent is that of Count Maffei. The town-houſe and the opera-houſe are fine buildings; but the moſt celebrated ſtructure here is the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which are 44 rows of benches, of white marble, ſtill entire (which will hold, according to Count Maffei, 22,184 ſpectators) on which the people ſat. But very little, however, of this valuable piece of antiquity appears ancient, having been carefully repaired from time to time at the city's expence. The outward walls of the upper ſtory are wanting. In the Academy of the Phil-Harmonics, is a large collection of ancient inſcriptions and monuments, in the Hetrurian, Punic, Egytian, Greek, and Latin languages, either found or brought here for a great many years paſt. It is ſeated on the river Adige, on which they tranſport very good linen, woollen, ſtuffs, olives, oil, wine, ſewing-ſilk, and medicinal plants, growing on Mount Balbo, &c. to Venice, and over which it has 4 ſtone bridges, the principal of which is 348 feet long; 62 miles W. of Venice, and 18 NNE. of Mantua.

VERONESE, a territory of Italy, lately in Venice, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is one of the moſt fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle. The Venetians became maſters of the city and territory, in 1409.

VERNOIS, a town and river of Ruſſia, in the government of Rezzan.

VERREZ, a town of Aoſta, Piedmont.

Verrian, Cornwall, 3 miles from Tregony, and N. of Gwyndrith Bay.

VERSAILLES, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oiſe, 12 miles SW. of Paris. In the reign of Louis XIII. it was only a ſmall village. This prince built here a hunting ſeat in 1630, which Baſſompierre calls "the paltry chateau of Verſailles." Although the ſituation was low, and very unfavourable, Louis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which was the uſual reſidence of the kings of France, till the 6th of October, 1789, when the late unhappy Louis XVI. and his family were removed from it to the Tuilleries. The buildings and the gardens are adorned with a vaſt number of ſtatues, canals, fountains, &c. and the water-works are much admired. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanſhip of that kind, as any in the world: and the chapel is no leſs admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens, with the park, are 5 miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by walls. There are three fine avenues to Verſailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud.

VERSAILLES, a town of Kentucky, 10 miles SE. of Frankfort.

VERTUS, a town in the department of Marne, 17 miles SW. of Chalons, and 78 E. of Paris.

VERUE, or VERRUA, a town of Aſti, Piedmont, ſeated on a hill, near the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1705, after a ſiege of ſix months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins. It was afterwards reſtored to the duke of Savoy.

VERVIERS, a town of Franchemont, in Liege. The inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable traffic in cloth, which they export to Germany, Italy, Turkey, &c.

VERVINS, a town in the department of Aiſne, noted in hiſtory for a treaty of peace concluded here, in 1598, between Henry IV. king of France, and Philip II. king of Spain. It is 110 miles NNE. of Paris.

VERULAM, the veſtiges of a Roman oppidum, or town, in Hertfordſhire, on the Verlam river, oppoſite St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it was called *Verulamium*, and by Ptolemy *Urolamium*. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined in the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of it but the ruins of walls, teſſelated pavements, and Roman coins, which are ſtill ſometimes dug up. On the NE. corner is a piece of the wall, 3 yards and a half thick, compoſed of flints, and layers of Roman bricks. The ſite of it has long ago been converted into corn-fields.

Verwood, Dorſetſhire, near Wimborn-Abbas.

VESLE, two rivers of France, the former of which runs into the Aiſne, near Veilly; and the latter runs into the Saone, oppoſite Varenne le Grand.

VESELIZE, a town in the department of Meurthe, ſeated on the river Breuer, 15 miles SE. of Toul, and 168 SSE. of Paris.

VESLY. See VEILLY.

VESOUL, a town in the department of Upper Saone, 22 miles N. of Beſançon, and 200 SE. of Paris.

VESPRIN, a town which gives name to a county of Hungary, 32 miles SSE. of Raab.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated Volcano of Italy, in Naples. The firſt eruption of this volcano was in the year 79 of the Chriſtian era, under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned ſeveral cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny, the naturaliſt. "Great quantities of aſhes and ſulphureous ſmoke," ſays Dion Caſſius, "were carried not only to Rome, but alſo beyond the Mediterranean into Africa, and even to Egypt. Birds were ſuffocated in the air, and fell down upon the ground; and fiſhes periſhed in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it." Sir William Hamilton mentions, that the eruption in 1767 was the 27th from the time of Titus, ſince which there have been 9 others; thoſe of 1779 and 1794 being the moſt violent and alarming. In this laſt, 5000 acres of rich vineyards were deſtroyed, and moſt of the houſes in the town of Torre-del-Greco buried, or rendered uninhabitable. Veſuvius is 6 miles E. of Naples.

VEVAY, a town and bailiwick of Bern, in Switzerland, with a manufacture of hats, and a large trade in cheeſe. Here General Ludlow retired on the reſtoration, and died in 1693. It is ſeated near the head of the Lake of Geneva, 10 miles SSE. of Lauſanne.

VEUDRE, a town in the department of Allier, ſeated on the river Allier, 17 miles NNW. of Moulins.

VEZELAY, a town in the department of

of Yonne, ſeated on a mountain, 20 miles S. of Auxerre, and 117 S. by E. of Paris.

UFA, one of the 41 governments of Ruſſia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburgh.

UFA, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is ſeated a few miles below the mouth of the river Ufa, 632 miles ESE. of Moſcow.

Ufcolomb, Devonſ. on the river Columb, 10 miles from Braduinch. *Ufcot*, Wilts, NW. of Marlborough. *Uffay-Park*, Cumberland, SE. of Ravenglaſs. *Uffer-ton*, Durham, W. of Sunderland. *Uffing-ton*, Lincolnſhire, near Stamford. *Uf-fington*, or *Offington*, Berks, near Wan-tage. *Uffington*, Shropſhire, NE. of Shrewſbury. *Ufford*, Northamp. near Stamford. *Ufford*, Suffolk, NE. of Woodbridge. *Uffton*, Warw. between Itchington and Offchurch. *Ugbear*, Devonſhire, W. of the Avon, and SW. of Brent. *Ugboro*, Cornw. near the Tamar, 3 miles from Modbury. *Ugbrook*, Devonſhire, 2 miles from Chudleigh. Near it is a cave that runs a great way under ground.

UGENTO, a town of Otranto, in Naples.

Ugford, Wilts, near Wilton. *Uggeſ-comb*, Dorſetſ. near Portiſham. *Ugham*, Northumb. near the Lyn, NE. of Morpeth. *Ughterſhaw*, Yorkſ. N. of Lang-ſtredale Chace. *Ugleberb*, Yorkſ. S. of Whitby. *Ugley*, Eſſex, N. of Stanted-Mountfichet, and E. of the Stort.

UGONGA, a town of Piedmont.

Ugſhall, Suffolk, W. of Eaſton-Neſs. *Ugthorp*, Yorkſ. near Moulgrave-Caſtle.

VIADANA, a town of Mantua.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre; and a town of Galicia.

VIANA, a ſea-port of Portugal, in Entre-Minho-e-Douro, containing two churches, ſeven convents, an hoſpital, and about 7000 inhabitants. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Lima, 36 miles N. of Oporto.

VIANDEN, a town of Luxemburg, capital of a county of the ſame name, which comprehends 40 villages and hamlets.

VIANEN, a town of S. Holland, on the river Lech, 7 miles S. of Utrecht.

VIATKA, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Viatka, 440 miles ENE. of Moſcow.

VIATKA, a government of the Ruſſian empire, which was formerly a province of Caſan. The capital is of the ſame name.

VIC, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 12 miles NE. of Nanci, and 197 E. of Paris.

VIC BIGORRE, a ſmall town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, ſituated on the river Adour, 12 miles N. of Tarbes.

VIC, a town of Catalonia, formerly more conſiderable than at preſent; however, it ſtill contains handſome buildings. It is 30 miles NNE. of Barcelona.

VICEGRAD, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 9 miles SSE. of Gran.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, lately ſubject to the Venetians, about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 24 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the Tyroleſe; on the E. by the Trevilan and the Paduan; on the S. by the Paduan; and on the W. by the Veroneſe and Tyroleſe. It is a pleaſant and fertile country, abounding in game, and is called the garden and fleſh-market of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheeſe very good. Here are alſo great numbers of mulberry-trees, which ſerve to nouriſh ſilk-worms; and there are mines of ſilver and iron, and quarries of ſtone, almoſt as fine as marble.

VICENZA, a city of Italy, capital of the Vicentino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is adorned with ſeveral regular, ſtately palaces, and other elegant edifices, (particularly the council-houſe, the grandeur of which is heightened by 2 very lofty columns) and it has a fine ſquare, with piazzas under the houſes. There are ſeveral other ſquares, and 57 churches, parochial and conventual, with ſeveral good hoſpitals. The great altar of the Dominican church is an auguſt piece of Palladio's architecture. There is an academy for the improvement of the Italian language, whoſe members meet in the Olympic theatre, a maſter-piece of workmanſhip by the ſame ſkilful architect. The ſeats are diſpoſed in the manner of the ancient amphitheatre, and the perſpective is ſurpriſingly beautiful. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, between 2 hills, at the union of 2 ſmall rivers, the Bachiglione and Rerone, 35 miles W. of Venice.

VIC-FEZENSAC, a town in the dept. of Gers, 15 miles NNW. of Auch.

VICHI, a town in the dept. of Allier, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is ſeated on the river Allier, 3 miles SW. of Cuſſet, and 180 S. by E. of Paris.

VIC-LE-COMPTE, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, with mineral ſprings about a mile from it. It is 12 miles SSE. of Clermont.

VICO, a town of Capitanata; a town

of Lavora; and a town of Principato Citra; all in Naples: alſo a town of the iſland of Corſica, 15 miles SW. of Corte. In it is the cathedral of the biſhop of Sagona.

VICO-DI-PANTANO, a town of Lavora, in Naples, 12 miles SW. of Capua.

VICOVARO, a town of Italy, in the Sabina, 20 miles ENE. of Rome.

VIDDIN, a town of Bulgaria, ſeated on the river Danube, 104 miles ESE. of Belgrade.

VIDOURLE, a river in the dept. of the Gard, which runs into the lake of Thau, near Aigues Mortes.

VIE, a river in the department of La Vendee, which runs into the Atlantic, near St. Gilles; and a river in the department of the Calvadoes, which runs into the Dive, 8 miles NW. of Crevecœur.

VIELMUR, a town in the dept. of the Tarn, 9 miles W. of Caſtres.

VIELSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, ſituated on the Vaga, 156 miles ENE. of Vologda.

VIENNA, the capital of the circle of Auſtria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor reſides. The city itſelf is not large, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, being limited by a very ſtrong fortification; but the ſuburbs and town together are ſaid to contain above 300,000. The ſtreets, in general, are narrow, and in part crooked, and the houſes built high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; but they appear externally to no great advantage, on account of the narrowneſs of the ſtreets. The chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Muſeum: the palaces of the princes Lichtenſtein, Eugene, &c. No houſes without the walls are allowed to be built nearer the glacis than 600 yards; ſo that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the town, which has a beautiful and ſalutary effect. The ſuburbs are not near ſo populous, in proportion to their ſize, as the town; as many houſes in the former have extenſive gardens belonging to them, and many families, who live during the winter within the fortifications, ſpend the ſummer in the ſuburbs. The ſecond floor of all burghers' houſes, is allotted for the reception of officers of the imperial court, and the owners can only purchaſe an exemption, by paying a ſum of money for the erection of barracks. Vienna contains 50 churches or chapels, and 21 convents. The cathedral is built of free-ſtone, is 114 yards long, and 48 broad, and the ſteeple is 447 feet high. Here is a monument in honour of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Inſtead of a weathercock, there is a black ſpread eagle, over which is a gilded croſs. Joining to this church is the archbiſhop's palace, the front of which is very fine. Beſides the univerſity, containing a great number of ſtudents, there is the academy of Lower Auſtria; and the archiducal library, which is open every morning 3 or 4 hours to the public, contains 5 or 6000 volumes, printed in the 15th century, with a well-furniſhed and valuable collection of prints and uſeful modern books. The academy of painting is remarkable for the fine pictures it produces. The imperial cabinet is very rich in medals, and ſtill more ſo in natural hiſtory. Proviſions are brought here in great plenty and variety; and wild hogs, ſtags, with cart-loads of hares, pheaſants, and partridges, may be ſeen in the game market. Here is a ſort of a harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval ſtores; and ſhips have been fitted out to ſerve on that river againſt the Turks. The manufactures of this city are numerous, and the trade extenſive. Vienna has been twice ineffectually beſieged by the Turks, in 1529, and 1683. At the latter period, the ſiege was raiſed by John Sobieſki, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkiſh army before this place. Vienna is ſeated at the place where the river Vien falls into the Danube, near the ſite of the ancient Vindebona. Lat. 48. 13. N. lon. 16. 28. E.

VIENNA, a town of Kentucky, 134 miles WSW. of Frankfort; and a town of Maryland, ſituated on the river Nanticoke, 85 miles S. of Philadelphia.

VIENNE, a city in the dept. of Iſere, ſeated on the E. bank of the Rhone, over which it had formerly a ſtone bridge, built in the year 1265, now deſtroyed, or of which only ſome piers remain, that render the navigation dangerous, 15 miles S. of Lyons. Its commerce conſiſts in wines, ſilk, and ſword blades, which laſt are highly eſteemed. Near Vienne, on the banks of the Rhone, are produced the excellent wines of Côte Rotie; and the famous hermitage wines. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and capital of a territory called the Viennois. It was anciently a Roman colony, but in the 5th century it was taken by the Burgundians, whoſe kings made it their place of reſidence. In the 9th century, it was the capital of the kingdom of Provence.

VIENNE, a department of France, join-

ing

ng on the W. to that of the Two Sevres, nd on the E. to the department of the ndre. Before the revolution, it was part f Poitou. It takes its name from a river vhich rifes in the department of Correze, bout 3 miles E. from Tarnac, paſſes by r near to Tarnac, Aimoutter, St. Leonard, Limoges, Aix, St. German, Iſle ourdain, Chinon, &c. and falls into the oire, in the department of the Indre and oire, about 5 miles above Saumur.

VIENNE, Upper, a dept. of France, ompoſed of the ci-devant Limouſin. imoges is the capital.

VIERRADEN, a town of Uckermark, Brandenburg.

VIERZON, a town in the dept. of Cher, amous for its forges. It is ſeated at the onfluence of the Cher and Yevre, 17 miles NW. of Bourges, and 100 S. of Paris.

VIESTI, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

VIGAN, a town in the dept. of Gard, 10 miles NW. of Niſmes.

VIGEVANO, a town of Piedmont.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Liege.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, ſeated on the Atlantic ocean, 12 miles NNW. of Tay, and 160 WNW. of Madrid. Here, in 1702, he Engliſh and Dutch fleets, having roken the boom laid acroſs the mouth of he harbour, defeated a ſquadron of French nen of war, with 13 Spaniſh galleons unler their convoy. The Engliſh took 4 galleons and 5 men of war, and the Dutch galleons and 1 man of war. Fourteen nen of war and 4 galleons were deſtroyd, and a great deal of ſilver was taken. n 1719, it was again taken by the Engliſh, who relinquiſhed it, after raiſing conributions.

VIHIERS, a town in the dept. of Maine nd Loire, whoſe inhabitants have a great rade in cattle. It is 20 miles S. of Angers, and 162 SW. of Paris.

VILAINE, a river of France, which riſes n the dept. of Maine, waters Vitré, Rennes, Redon, &c. and enters the Bay of Biſcay below Roche Bernard.

VILLA BOHIM, a town of Alentejo.

VILLACH, a town of Carinthia, ſituated near the Baths of Toplitz, 18 miles f Clagenfurt.

VILLA-DE-CONDA, a ſea port of Douo, 14 miles N. of Oporto.

VILLA-DU-HORTA, the principal own of the Iſland of Fyal, one of the Azores. It is ſeated on the weſtern coaſt, nd has a harbour, the beſt in the iſland, eing land-locked on every ſide except the E. and NE. and defended by ſeveral forts. Lat. 38. 32. N. lon. 28. 36. W.

VILLA-DE MOSE, a town of Mexico, in Tabaſco, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, which is navigable by boats to Tabaſco, 30 miles from the ſea.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Galicia; and a town of Eſtramadura, both in Spain.

VILLA-FLOR, a town of Tra-los-Montes.

VILLA-FRANCA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, the moſt ancient town in the whole iſland, and ſo called from its being at firſt a free port. Before its harbour lies an iſlamd, about a mile in circumference, and towards the ſea the town is defended by a fort and ſome other works. It conſiſts of 1813 hearths, and contains 2 pariſh churches, and 2 convents. Lat. 37. 50. N. lon. 25. 35. W

VILLA-FRANCA, three towns in Old Caſtile, the firſt 10 miles E. of Burgos; the ſecond, 30 miles W. of Burgos; and the third, ſituated on the Tormes, 50 miles NW. of Toledo. Alſo a town of Leon, 50 miles WSW. of Leon; a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, with a ſilk manufactory; a town in the principality of Piedmont, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta; and a ſea port town of Nice, with two caſtles and a harbour ſheltered by lofty hills, 8 miles E. of Nice. It was taken by the French in 1792.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a town of Catalonia, ſituated near the ſea, 20 miles SW. of Barcelona.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-XIRA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtramadura, ſituated on the N. bank of the Tagus, 15 miles NE. of Liſbon.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Valencia; a town of New Caſtile; and a town of Tobaſco, in Mexico.

VILLA-NOVA, a town of Douro, ſeated on the river Douro, oppoſite Oporto.

VILLA-NOVA, a town of Chieri; a town of Vercelli; and a town of Aoſta; all in Piedmont.

VILLAPANDA, a town of Leon.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, capital of Comarca.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Valencia.

VILLA-RICA, a ſea port of Mexico; a town of Paraguay, Buenos Ayres; and a town of Minas Geraes, in Braſil.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a town of Alentejo, with a palace and park, in which the dukes of Braganza formerly reſided. It ſuſtained a famous ſiege againſt the Spaniards, in the year 1667. A battle alſo

was fought near it, much about the ſame time, the ſucceſs of which greatly contributed to fix the crown of Portugal on the head of the Duke of Braganza. In the ſuburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proſerpine, as appears from the inſcriptions. The ſoil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of beautiful green marble. It is 16 miles SW. of Elvas, and 88 SSE. of Liſbon.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a ſea port of Aſturias, 30 miles NE. of Oviedo.

VILLE-DIEU, a town in the department of the Channel, 12 miles NNE. of Avranches.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, ſurrounded with walls and ditches. It is 18 miles N. of Lyons, and 233 S. by E. of Paris.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the dept of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, 22 miles ENE. of Puycerda, and 27 WSW. of Perpignan. In one of the mountains which ſurround this place, is a curious cavern.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town in the dept. of Aveiron, ſeated on the river Aveiron, 24 miles W. of Rhodes, and 260 S. of Paris. It carries on a great trade in linen cloth.

VILLE-JUIF, a town about 4 miles S. of Paris, on the great road to Lyons.

VILLEMUR, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, ſeated on the river Tarne, 16 miles N. of Toulouſe.

VILLENA, a town of Murcia, near a moraſs, from which they manufacture ſalt.

VILLENEUVE, a town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, ſeated on the river Lot, 17 miles N. of Agen.

VILLENEUVE, a town in the dept. of Gard, ſeated on the river Rhone, oppoſite Avignon.

VILLENEUVE-DE-BERG, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, 12 miles NNW. of Viviers.

VILLERS-COTERETS, a town in the department of Aiſne, 11 miles SW. of Soiſſons.

VILLINGEN, a town of Auſtrian Suabia, in the Briſgaw, ſituated between the ſources of the river Danube and Neckar, 28 miles E. by S. of Friburg.

VILMANSTRAND, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg.

VILVORDE, a town of Brabant, ſeated on the river Senne, 6 miles N. of Bruſſels.

VINCENT, CAPE, a promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lat. 37. 2. N. lon. 9. 0. W.

VINCENT, ST. an iſland of the W. Indies, about 40 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is one of the Caribbee Iſlands, and inhabited by a race of people, of whom Dr. Robertſon gives this account: "There is a great diſtinction in character between the Caribbees and the inhabitants of the larger iſlands. The former appear manifeſtly to be a ſeparate race. Their language is totally different from that of their neighbours in the large iſlands. They themſelves have a tradition that their anceſtors came originally from ſome part of the continent, and having conquered and exterminated the ancient inhabitants, took poſſeſſion of their lands and of their women. Hence they call themſelves Banaree, which ſignifies a man come from beyond ſea. Accordingly, the Caribbees ſtill uſe two diſtinct languages, one peculiar to the men, and the other to the women. The language of the men has nothing common with that ſpoken in the large iſlands. The dialect of the women conſiderably reſembles it. This ſtrongly confirms the tradition which I have mentioned. The Caribbees themſelves imagine that they were a colony from the Galibis, a powerful nation of Guiana, in S. America. But as their fierce manners approach nearer to thoſe of the people in the northern continent, than to thoſe of the natives of S. America; and as their language has likewiſe ſome affinity to that ſpoken in Florida, their origin ſhould be deduced rather from the former than the latter. In their wars, they ſtill preſerve their ancient practice of deſtroying all the males, and preſerving the women, either for ſervitude, or for breeding." This iſland was only inhabited by native Caribs, till towards the latter end of the laſt century, when a ſhip from Guinea, with a large cargo of ſlaves was either wrecked or run aſhore on the coaſt; great numbers of the negroes eſcaped into the woods and mountains, whom the Indians ſuffered to remain. Theſe Africans ſoon became very numerous, partly by the acceſſion of runaway ſlaves from Barbadoes, and partly by the children they had by the Indian women. After this the country became the theatre of ſavage hoſtilities between the negroes and the Caribbees, in which the former were generally victorious, or at leaſt proved ſo in the end; their numbers in 1763 being computed at 2000, whereas of the red or native Caribs, there were not left more than 100 families. St. Vincent's was long conſidered as a neutral iſland,

land, by the two countries of England nd France; but, at the peace of 1763, he French agreed that the right to it ould be veſted in the Engliſh; who, in ne ſequel, at the inſtance of ſome rapa- ious planters, engaged in a war againſt ne Caribbees, who inhabited the wind- ard ſide of the iſland, and who were bliged to conſent to a peace, by which ey ceded a very large tract of valuable nd to the crown. The conſequence of is was, that retaining their reſentment gainſt the Engliſh, they aided the French the reduction of the iſland, in 1779, ho, however, reſtored it by the peace 1783. The country is generally moun- inous and rugged: the valleys are, owever, extremely fruitful. It contains out 84,000 acres; every where well wa- red, of which 23,605 acres are poſſeſſed y Britiſh ſubjects: and as much more as lately held by the Caribs. All the ſt of the country has not been yet eared, but retains its native woods. The il is a black mould upon a ſtrong loam, ie moſt proper for the raiſing of ſugars: nd indigo thrives here remarkably well. he number of inhabitants appears, by ie laſt official returns, to be 1450 whites, nd 11,853 negroes. The governor's ſa- ry is 2000l. ſterling; one half of which raiſed within the iſland, and the other alf is paid out of the exchequer of Great ritain. Lat. 13. 0. N. lon. 61. 0. W.

VINCENT, ST. a town of Beira; and a a-port of Aſturia, 9 miles WSW. of antillana.

VINCENT, ST. a town of Braſil, in the overnment of St. Paul, ſituated on the a-coaſt, 150 miles SSW. of St. Sebaſtian.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Cape de erd Iſlands, about 30 miles in circum- rence; in general lofty, except towards ie NW. where it is low and ſandy. In is part is a commodious bay or harbour, out a league and a half broad at the outh, ſurrounded with high mountains, retching to the middle of the iſland, and curely ſheltered from the weſterly and rth-weſt winds. Hence it is juſtly ac- ounted the beſt harbour in all the Cape erd iſlands; yet it is difficult of acceſs, y reaſon of the impetuous winds that ow off the mountains, along the coaſt, ith ſo much fury, as greatly to endanger ipping before they can arrive at this ace of ſecurity. Beſides this harbour, here ſhips frequently wood and water, nd where wild goats may be obtained, or the iſland is uninhabited) there are veral other bays on the S. ſide, at which ips may anchor; and of theſe the Portugueſe generally make choice, for the purpoſe of loading their hides. St Vincent has alſo good freſh water, which does not fail to ſpring up, on digging a little way into the ſoil of the valley; but the hills afford not a ſingle drop. It is ſaid, alſo, that more turtle is caught near this iſland, than round all the reſt, and that it abounds with ſaltpetre.

VINCENT'S ROCKS, ST. Glouceſterſhire, E. of the Avon, and a mile and a half NNW. of Briſtol. They are very ſteep and rugged precipices, which continue their courſe about 3 miles, and ſeem to have been almoſt miraculouſly cleft aſunder, to admit a paſſage for the river Frome. The Avon flows between them, and the tide riſes here 42 feet. At the bottom of theſe rocks, near the water-ſide, riſes a medicinal hot ſpring, the taſte of which is ſoft, milky, and grateful to the ſtomach. It is ſucceſsfully preſcribed in inflammations, hectic coughs, immoderate fluxes, and ſcrophulous and cancerous caſes.

Vine, Hants, near Baſingſtoke. *Vineyard*, near Glouceſter. *Vineyard*, Glouceſterſhire, near Tewkeſbury. *Vineyard-Floſy*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Taunton.

VINGORIA, a Dutch ſettlement on the coaſt of Concan, 22 miles NNW. of Goa.

Vinniton, Devonſhire, NW. of Honiton.

VINTIMIGLIA, a town of Genoa, with a ſmall harbour, ſituated on the Mediterranean, 8 miles NE. of Monaco, and 70 SW. of Genoa.

Vintners, Kent, in Boxley pariſh.

VIRE, a town in the dept. of Calvados, with manufactures of coarſe woollen cloths. It is ſeated on the river Vire, 27 miles SW. of Caen.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, certain iſlands and keys in the W. Indies, ſituated in about lat. 18. 30. N. to the E. of Porto Rico, and extending about 20 leagues in length and upwards of 12 in breadth. They were called Las Virgines by the Spaniards, the firſt diſcoverers, in honour of the 11,000 Virgins of the Legend. Though every way dangerous to navigators, there is a baſon in the midſt of them, 6 or 7 leagues in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, in which ſhips may ſecurely anchor, land-locked from all winds. They are about 30 in number, moſtly deſert, barren, and are poſſeſſed by the Engliſh and Danes. The Spaniards, however, claim thoſe near Porto Rico. In the firſt diviſion of thoſe poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, is Tortola, the principal, to which belong Joſt Van Dyke's and Little Van Dykes, and Guana

Iſle, with beef and Thatch Iſlands. In the ſecond diviſion is Virgin Gorda, or Great Virgin. called alſo Spaniſh Town, having two good harbours; to this iſland belong the following: Anageda, or, Drowned Iſland, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Moſkito Iſlands, the Cunmanoes, Scrub and Dog Iſlands, the Fallen City, (two rocky iſlets, cloſe together, at a diſtance reſembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt Iſland, Peter's Iſland, and the Dead Cheſt. To the Danes belong St. Thomas's Iſland, on which Braſs, Little Sina, Buck Iſland, Great and Little St. James, and Bird Iſland are dependant; with St. John, to which belong Lavango, Cam, and Witch Iſlands; and they have alſo the Iſland of St. Croix.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the S. by North Carolina; on the W. by Kentucky; on the NW. by the Ohio; on the N. by Pennſylvania and Maryland; and on the E. by Maryland, the Cheſapeak, and the Atlantic. It is about 300 miles from E. to W. and 180 from N. to S. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannoc, Potomac, Roanoke, and Kanhaway, Great and Little, all which are full of convenient and ſafe harbours. There are alſo many ſmall rivers, ſome of which are capable of receiving the largeſt merchant ſhips. In general, the land is tolerably good, and capable of producing corn, pulſe, cotton, flax, and hemp; and, in the marſh lands, rice has been lately cultivated. The lands towards the mouth of the rivers, are generally low, and at preſent well ſtocked with many ſorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with ſprings; but there are here and there ſome ſmall hills. That near the ſea is generally ſandy and without ſtones, for which reaſon they ſeldom ſhoe their horſes. The richeſt lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various ſorts of timber, ſurpriſingly large. At the heads of the rivers are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains, with different trees; and indeed not many years ago, the whole country ſeemed to be one continued wood, with plantations here and there, where the roots of the trees had been grubbed up. The principal produce of Virginia is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn, but the culture of tobacco has much declined of late, in favour of that of wheat. Virginia is divided into 82 counties, and has but few towns of conſequence; the principal are Williamſburg, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Richmond. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, amounted to 747,610. The Virginians now manufacture about three fourths of their clothing, and they have alſo manufactures of iron and lead; but agriculture is the principal employment.

* VIRGINIA, a town of Cavan, in Ulſter, ſeated on Lough Ramor, in which are ſeveral iſlands, 40 miles from Dublin.

Virginſtow, Devonſhire, SE. of Luffencote.

VIRTON, a ſmall town of Luxemburg.

VISAGAPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole, 50 miles SW. of Cicacole.

VISET, a town of Liege.

VISEU, anciently VISONTIUM, a town of Beira.

VISHNEI-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver. It is one of the imperial villages enfranchiſed by the late empreſs, and is remarkable for its canal, which connects the Tvertza and the Myſta. The inhabitants, raiſed from the ſituation of ſlaves to that of freemen, ſeem to have ſhaken off their former indolence, and to be awakened to a ſenſe of their commercial advantages. The town is divided into regular ſtreets. All the buildings are of wood, except the court of juſtice erected at the charge of the empreſs, and a few brick houſes. It is ſeated on the river Zna, 60 miles NNW. of Tver. Lat. 57. 23. N. lon. 35. 0. E.

VISIAPOUR, a conſiderable city of Hindooſtan, the capital of a county of the ſame name. It is now ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 130 miles SE. of Poonah, and 234 SE. of Bombay. Lat. 17. 26. N. lon. 75. 19. E.

VISSOGOROD, a town of Maſovia.

UIST, N. and S, two iſlands of the Hebrides, on the W. coaſt of Scotland. They are each about 20 miles in length, and of conſiderable breadth. Kelp is the ſtaple commodity of theſe iſlands; and they export annually, between them, 800 cows and young oxen. Here is abundance of game and aquatic birds.

VISTULA, the largeſt river of Poland. It riſes in Mount Crapach, on the N. part of Hungary, paſſes by Cracow, Sandomirz, Warſaw, Thorn, Culm, &c. and falls into the Baltic below Dantzic.

VITERBO, a town of Italy, capital of the Patrimonio. It contains only 15,000 inhabitants, although the number of churches, convents, and hoſpitals is 60. Near it is a ſpring, ſo hot, that it will

boil

boil an egg, and even fiſh. It is 20 miles S. of Orvieto, and 35 N. by W. of Rome.

VITRE, a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, trading in linen-cloth, knit ſtockings, and gloves. It is ſeated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Rennes.

VITRI-LE-BRULE, a village in the dept. of Marne, 3 miles NE. of Vitri-le-François. It was formerly a conſiderable town, but was taken, (and, as its name imports, burnt) by Thibaut, count of Chartres, when many of the inhabitants were burned, and great part of the town deſtroyed. It was alſo burnt, together with 30 villages, in the year 1422, by the Engliſh and Burgundians.

VITRA-LE-FRANÇOIS, a populous town in the depart. of Marne, trading in corn, It is well built, though the houſes are of wood, and there is a fine ſquare. It is ſeated on the river Marne, 15 miles SSE. of Charlons, and 100 E. of Paris.

VITTEAUX, a town in the department of Côte-d'Or, ſeated among mountains, where there are quarries of marble. It is 21 miles W. of Dijon, and 9 SE. of Semur.

VITTORIA, a town of Biſcay, in the province of Alava. It contains 5 pariſhes, 4 convents, 3 hoſpitals, a college, and a ſquare. The large ſtreets are bordered with trees, as a defence againſt the heat of the ſun. The merchants here deal in wool and wines, and particularly in ſword blades and other cutlery, which they make in large quantities. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SSE. of Bilboa.

VITTORIOSA, or CITTA VITTORIOSA, or IL BORGO, a fortified town of the iſland of Malta, ſituated on a narrow neck of land to the left of Valetta. On each ſide a broad, natural canal, or ſtream, runs up into the land, and ſurrounding the town, forms a fine harbour. One of theſe canals or harbours is called *Portico della Renella*, and the other *Porto delle Gallere*. The ſtrong caſtle of St. Angelo ſtands on a high rock, at the extremity, towards the ſea, and has a communication with the town by a bridge. The palace of the inquiſition, and the arſenal, are reckoned among the principal buildings of this place. Formerly the grand maſter reſided here. The number of inhabitants amounts to about 3000.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the river Vivero, or Landrova, whoſe mouth forms a good harbour on the Atlantic. It is 12 miles E. of Cape Ortegal.

VIVIERS, a town in the department of Ardeche, ſeated among rocks, on one of which the cathedral is built, near the river Rhone, 20 miles N. of Orange.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Ruſſia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly ſignifies a *frontier*. But the whole of the Ukraine, on both ſides of the Dnieper, now belongs to Ruſſia, and forms a part of the government of Ekaterinoſlav. The principal town is Kiof. See COSSACKS.

ULADISLAW. See INOLADISLAW.

ULCAMI, or ULCUMA, a country of Guinea, N. of Adra, and W. of Benin.

Ulceſter, Derbyſhire, on the Dove, near Burton-upon-Trent. *Ulkhorn*, Suſſex, by Uckfield. *Ulcomb*, Kent, SW. of Lenham. *Uldale*, Cumberl. on the Elen, near Ireby. *Ulceſter*, Northumberland, in the lordſhip of Woller.

ULEA, or Ulaborg, a ſea-port of E. Bothnia, 320 miles N. of Abo.

Ulley, a populous village of Glouceſterſhire, with a manufacture of fine broad cloth, 2 miles E. of Durſley.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Iſles, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16. 45. S. lon. 151. 26. W.

Ullapool, Roſsſhire, ſeated on the N. ſide of Loch Broom. *Ullenhall*, Warw. S. of Umberſlade. *Ulleſkelf*, Yorkſ. S. of Tadcaſter. *Ullington*, Glouceſ. in Pebworth pariſh. *Ullock*, Cumberl. 4 miles SW. of Cockermouth. *Ullſby*, or *Ullſley*, Cumberl. S. of Penrith, near Ullſwater.

ULLSWATER, a lake, partly in Weſtmorland and partly in Cumberland, 10 miles N. of Ambleſide, and 14 SW. of Penrith. It is about 8 miles long, is of a ſufficient depth for breeding char, and abounds with a variety of other fiſh. Trout, of upwards of 30 pounds weight, are ſaid to have been taken in it. The navigators of this lake find much amuſement by diſcharging guns, or ſmall cannon, in certain ſtations. The report is reverberated from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of ſound; now dying away upon the ear, and again returning like peals of thunder, and thus re-echoed, is heard ſeven times diſtinctly.

ULM, an imperial city of Suabia, and chief of that order in the circle where the archieves of the free towns in Suabia and Franconia are depoſited. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral, which is a very lofty ſtructure, are 63 copper-veſſels full of water, ready for the extinguiſhing of fire. It is large and well fortified, and the town-houſe is a hand-

ſome

ſome edifice. There is a handſome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linen, fuſtians, hardware, and wool. The elector of Bavaria became maſter of it in 1702, by a ſtratagem; but after the battle of Blenheim, the Bavarians ſurrendered it by capitulation. It is ſeated on the Danube, where it receives the river Iller, 47 miles SSE. of Stutgard, and 275 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 25. N. lon. 10. 12. E.

ULMEN, a town of Treves.

Ulpha, or *Ouffa*, Cumberland, in Millom pariſh, on the river Dudden. *Ulſeby*, Lincolnſhire, N. of Spilſby. *Ulſeby*, Lincolnſhire, between Great Limbergh and Barton-on-the-Humber.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland; bounded on the E. by the Iriſh Sea, on the N. by the Northern Ocean, on the W. by the Weſtern Ocean, on the S. by the province of Leinſter, and on the SW. by that of Connaught, being about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Banne, the Loughfoyle, the Swilly, the Mewry Water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes, the ſoil in general, is fruitful in corn and graſs; and there are plenty of horſes, ſheep, and beeves. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fiſh, particularly ſalmon. The ſouthern parts of this province are rich, fertile, and well cultivated; but the northern are hilly and mountainous. It includes within itſelf, by far the greateſt part of the linen manufactory; and contains the counties of Donegal, Derry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down.

ULSTER, a river in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Werra, near Vacha, in the principality of Heſſe.

Ulſthorp, Leiceſterſhire, N. of Lutterworth. *Ulting*, Eſſex, near Malden.

ULTZEN, or VELTZEN, a town of Lunenburg, containing 3 churches, 3 hoſpitals, and about 330 houſes. The principal articles of trade are wool, brandy, and meal. It was formerly Hanſeatic, and is ſituated on the Ilmenau, 20 miles SSE. of Lunenburg.

ULVERSTONE, called by the country people OUSTON, a pretty good thriving town of Lancaſhire, in the hundred of Furneſs, with regular, well paved ſtreets. This town is the port of Furneſs, ſitting out about 70 ſhips for the coaſting trade. The principal inns are kept by the guides, who regularly paſs to and from Lancaſter, three times a week. It is ſeated at the bottom of immenſe hills, between the branches of the Duddon, near its mouth, 18 miles NNW. of Lancaſter, and 267 NNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Ulveſcroſs-Abbey, Leiceſterſ. in Charnwood-Foreſt, was founded in a ſequeſtered and romantic ſpot by Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of Henry II. It is now converted into a farm-houſe.

UMAGO, a ſea-port of Iſtria, lately ſubject to Venice.

Umberſley, or *Umberſlade*, Warwickſhire, near Stratford upon-Avon.

UMBRIA. See SPOLETO.

UMBRIATICO, a town of Calabria Citra.

UMEA, a ſea-port of W. Bothnia.

UNALASHKA, one of the Fox Iſlands, in the Northern Archipelago.

Underbarrow, Weſtm. SW. of Kendal. *Underditch*, Wilts, a hundred between Ambreſbury and Sarum. *Underley*, Weſtmorland, on the Lune, by Kirby-Loſdale.

UNDERSWEN, a town of Bern, Swiſſerland ſituated between the Lakes of Brientz and Thun, near the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is 25 miles SE. of Bern.

Underton, Shropſhire, SW. of Bridgnorth.

UNDERWALDEN, a canton of Swiſſerland, and the ſixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucerne, and by the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the Canton of Uri; on the S. by the canton of Bern; and on the W. by the cantons of Bern and Lucern. It takes its name from a large foreſt of oaks, which is nearly in the middle of the country, and runs from N. to S. It is about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, that above the foreſt and that below it; for this reaſon there are two councils, two juſtices, and two land ammanies. It has no towns nor bailiwicks; and the chief advantage of the inhabitants ariſes from cattle, and the fiſh taken in five ſmall lakes. The people are of the Romiſh church; and the grand council is compoſed of 58 members. Sarnen is the principal place of the Upper Vale; and Stantz of the Lower, and of the whole canton. The Underwalders, in conjunction with the ſtates of Uric and Schweitz, ſhook off the Auſtrian yoke, in 1308; of all the people of Swiſſerland, they are the moſt honoured and loved by the other cantons, for their courage and love of liberty, joined to a ſtrict concord, and amiable ſimplicity of manners.

Underton, Shropſhire, SW. of Bridgnorth. *Underwood*, Derbyſhire, NE. of Aſhborn. *Underwood*, Devonſhire.

UNGWAR,

UNGWAR, a town of Hungary, 46 miles NNE. of Caichau.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, a republic of Europe, conſiſting of ſeven provinces, and extending from N. to S. not more than 150 miles, and 100 in breadth from E. to W. They are bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean, and on the S. and E. by Brabant and Germany. Theſe provinces rank in the following order: 1. Gueldereland, ſubdivided into the diſtricts of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim; 2. Holland, ſubdivided into N. Holland, S. Holland, and W. Frieſland; 3. Zealand, ſubdivided into the part near the E. Scheldt, and the part near the W. Scheldt; 4 Utrecht; 5. Frieſland; 6. Overyſſel; and 7. Groningen. Beſides theſe provinces, are the lands of the generality, (including Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg) in which are the town of Bois-le-Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maeſtricht, Venlo, Stuys, Huliſt, &c. This republic (which is likewiſe called by the general name of Holland) affords a ſtriking proof, that unwearied and perſevering induſtry is capable of conquering almoſt every diſadvantage of climate and ſituation. The air and water in this country are nearly equally bad; the ſoil produces naturally ſcarce any thing but turf; and the poſſeſſion of this very ſoil is diſputed by the ocean, which riſing conſiderably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it, only by ſtrong and expenſive dikes. Yet the labours of the patient Dutchman have rendered this ſmall and ſeemingly inſignificant territory one of the richeſt ſpots in Europe, with reſpect to population and property. In other countries, poſſeſſed of a variety of natural productions, it is not ſurpriſing to find manufactures employed in augmenting the riches of the ſoil; but to ſee, in a country like Holland, large woollen manufactures, where there are ſcarce any flocks; numberleſs artiſts employed in metals, where there is not a mine; thouſands of ſaw-mills, where there is ſcarce a foreſt; an immenſe quantity of corn, exported from a country where there is not agriculture ſufficient to ſupport one half of its inhabitants, is what muſt ſtrike every attentive obſerver with admiration. Among the moſt valuable natural productions of the United Netherlands may be reckoned their excellent cattle; and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The moſt conſiderable revenue ariſes from the fiſheries; but theſe are not ſo conſiderable as formerly. The number of veſſels employed in the herring fiſhery, in particular, is reduced from upwards of 2000 to leſs than 200; and yet it maintains, even now, no leſs than 20,000 people. About 100 veſſels are employed in the Greenland fiſhery, and 140 in the cod fiſhery near the Dogger Bank, and near the coaſt of Holland. The Dutch were formerly in poſſeſſion of the coaſting trade and freight of almoſt all other trading nations. They were alſo the bankers for all Europe. But theſe advantages did not continue to be ſo lucrative, when the other European nations began to open their eyes ſo far as to employ their own ſhipping in their trade, and to eſtabliſh banks of their own. Notwithſtanding theſe deductions, the Dutch trade is ſtill immenſe; in conſequence of their vaſt opulence, they ſtill regulate the exchange for all Europe, and their country is, as it were, the univerſal warehouſe of the commodities of every quarter of the globe. Among the monopolies of their E. India Company, the ſpice trade has long been the moſt valuable: it comprehends the articles of cloves, mace, nutmeg, and cinnamon. The Java coffee is the beſt next to that of Mecca; and other great branches of this trade are rice, cotton, pepper, &c. articles of great importance, but not in the excluſive poſſeſſion of the Dutch. They are the only European nation hitherto permitted to trade directly to Japan; but this trade is alſo on the decline. Their W. India Company trades not only to the W. Indies, but to the coaſt of Guinea for ſlaves; and, diſtinct from this, they have two companies, which trade to Surinam and Berbice. The foreign poſſeſſions of the Dutch, in Aſia, previouſly to the commencement of the preſent war, were the coaſts of the Iſland of Java, the capital of which is Batavia the ſeat of the governor general of all their Eaſt-India ſettlements; ſome ſettlements on the coaſts of Sumatra, Malabar, and Coromandel; the greateſt part of the Moluccas or Spice-Iſlands; ſettlements, or factories, in the Iſland of Celebes, at Surat and Petro, and in the Gulf of Perſia; with Colombo, Trincomale, &c. on the Iſland of Ceylon. In Africa they had the Cape of Good Hope, with Georga-de-la-Mina, and other fortreſſes and factories in Guinea. In the W. Indies they had the Iſlands of St. Euſtatia, Saba, and Curaçon; and in S. America, the colonies of Iſſequibo, Demerary, Surinam, and Berbice, in the country of Guinea. In Holland, the inland trade is greatly facilitated by the numerous canals, which croſs the country in every

every direction. The number of manufactures eſtabliſhed in the United Provinces is aſtoniſhing. Saardam, a village in N. Holland, contains for inſtance, about 900 windmills, partly corn-mills, partly ſaw and paper-mills, and mills for the making of white lead, &c. In former times, the Dutch were the excluſive poſſeſſors of ſeveral ingenious manufactures and arts; as the refining of camphor and borax, the cutting and poliſhing of diamonds, the refining of ſugar, &c. but at preſent theſe myſteries, few of them excepted, are in the hands of many other nations, to whoſe commercial ignorance and want of induſtry the Dutch were once indebted for immenſe profits, which have decreaſed with the cauſes; among the reſt, the woollen manufactory has prodigiouſly decreaſed. In a word, the Dutch trade is no longer in its ancient flouriſhing ſtate, to which, even if the frugality and induſtry of the nation had not been diminiſhed by too great riches, the rivalſhip of other nations and the commercial knowledge of the age, would never permit it to riſe again. All ſects are tolerated in Holland; but, till lately, none but Calviniſts could hold employments of truſt or profit. Since the great confederation of Utrecht, in 1579, (See NETHERLANDS) the Seven United Provinces have been conſidered as one political body, united for the preſervation of the whole. In 1581, the Hague was appointed the place of meeting for the States General, an aſſembly inveſted with ſupreme power of the confederation, and compoſed of deputies choſen out of the provincial ſtates. This power related to the making war and peace, levying taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province was independent not only of the other provinces, but even of the ſupreme power of the republic. In the preſent diſputes on the French revolution, the Dutch, at firſt, appeared hoſtile to the new republic, but never heartily co-operated with the allies. The ſtadtholder was probably influenced by the courts of Pruſſia and England, but a party more powerful than his own were his enemies, and, on the invaſion of Holland by the French, in the beginning of 1795, he thought proper, with his family, to take refuge in England. Since then, their form of government has been modelled upon that of France, and they now form a republic one and indiviſible.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N. America, conſiſting originally of thirteen provinces ſubject to Great Britain, but which, on the 4th of July, 1776, by their repreſentatives in congreſs aſſembled, made a ſolemn declaration of independence, and were afterwards acknowledged free and independent ſtates by the treaty of Paris, in 1783. They are, at preſent, 15 in number, viz. Maſſachuſetts, New Hampſhire, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Vermont. Beſides theſe, there are the diſtricts of Maine, the Tenaſſee government, and territory NW. of the Ohio, which, in proceſs of time, will, it is probable, become ſtates; the two firſt, perhaps, within a ſhort ſpace: the *latter* is, at preſent, inhabited by different tribes of Indians. Only eleven of theſe ſtates acceded, at firſt, to the new federal conſtitution, but they were afterward joined by N. Carolina and Rhode Iſland; and Kentucky and Vermont have ſince been added to them. See AMERICA.

UNNA, a town of Mark, in Weſtphalia, containing a Lutheran pariſh church, a hoſpital church, which both the Calviniſts and Lutherans uſe for their worſhip, a nunnery, a chapel and a Lutheran ſchool. So early as the year 1032, this place was a conſiderable village, and with its very extenſive and profitable territory (ſtill poſſeſſed by the town) belonged to the archbiſhop of Cologne. In 1250 it was firſt environed with walls, and endowed with the immunities of a town. Unna was formerly Hanſeatic, and at preſent ranks as the ſecond town in the county. It is ſituated in a fine plain, on a rivulet named the Kottlebecke, 8 miles E. of Dortmund, and 23 S. of Munſter.

UNNA, a river which riſes in Boſnia, on the borders of Croatia, 28 miles S. of Bihacs, and runs into the Save, about 16 miles NW. of Gradiſca.

UNST, the moſt remote of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, about 8 miles long and 4 broad. In compariſon with the other Shetland iſles, it is reckoned level, yet its ſurface is diverſified by ſeveral extenſive and moderately high hills. The ſhores of its numerous bays, creeks, and harbours, are low, ſhelving, and ſandy, but the lands are conſiderably high and rocky. The higheſt of the headlands riſes to the height of 60 or 70 fathoms. Unſt abounds in iron-ſtone and lime-ſtone, affords large veins of jaſpar, beautifully variegated with black and green ſpots; and great plenty of white ſpar is thrown upon the ſea beach. Black oats, bear, potatoes, cabbages, artichokes of a delicate taſte, with various garden roots, greens, and moſt of the garden flowers

owers that grow in the north of Scot-
nd, are common in this iſland. There
i little or no ſown graſs; but the mea-
ows are rich in red and white clover;
nd in the ſeaſons of vegetation, are ena-
elled with a beautiful profuſion of wild
owers. The paſture-grounds in the
ommons are generally covered with a
ort, tender, flowering heath. The whole
umber of cows and oxen (which laſt
eigh from 300 to 500 lb.) in the iſland
not fewer than 2000; of theſe, about
150 are milch cows. The number of
orſes, well known by the name of ſhel-
es, is about 1000. The ſheep amount
about 6600. Fiſhing is an important
anch of buſineſs among the iſlanders,
) tons being taken on an average year-
. Rats, mice, frogs, toads, and adders,
e unknown here. The number of houſes
i the iſland is about 800, and of inha-
itants about 1688.

Unſted, Surry, S. of Godalmin. *Un-*
n, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale.

UNTERSEEN. See UNDERSWEN.

Unthank, Cumberl. NE. of Kirk-Oſ-
ald, in Dacre pariſh. *Unthank*, Dur-
am, on the Wear, oppoſite to Stanhope.
nthank, SW. of Durham. *Uny*, Corn-
all, near Lalant, N. of Market-Jew.
ny, Cornwall, near Redruth.

UNZA, a province of Ruſſia, the largeſt
iviſion of the government of Koſtroma.

VOERDEN, a town of Paderborn; and
town of Oſnaburgh.

VOGHERA, a town of Pavia.

VOGLABRUCK, a town in the arch-
ichy of Auſtria, ſituated on the river Vo-
el, 27 miles SSE. of Paſſau.

VOID, a town in the dept. of Meurthe,
) miles W. of Toul.

VOIGTLAND, a territory of Upper
axony, moſtly ſubject to the elector.
ogt was anciently a title in the empire,
hich was diſcontinued towards the mid-
e of the 14th century. The learned are
ot agreed as to what the name and dig-
ty imported.

VOLANO, a ſea-port in the Ferrareſe,
uated at the ſouthern mouth of the Po,
3 miles E. of Ferrara.

VOLCANELLO, a ſmall volcanic iſland,
tween Lipari and Volcano.

VOLCANO, one of the Lipari Iſlands,
the Mediterranean, lying to the S. of
e Iſland of Lipari. It is about 12 miles
circumference, and is a volcano, in the
rm of a broken cone, but now emits
oke only. Volcano, as well as all the
ſt of theſe iſlands, is ſuppoſed to have
en produced by an eruption from ſub-
rranean fire. The production of this
iſland, in particular, happened in the early
time of the Roman republic, and is re-
corded by Euſebius, Pliny, and others.

VOLGA, the largeſt river in Europe,
which has its ſource in two ſmall lakes,
in the government of Tver, in Ruſſia. It
begins to be navigable a few miles above
that town. It is conſiderably augmented
here by the junction of the Tverza, which
is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river.
By means of the Tverza, a communica-
tion is made between the Volga and the
Neva, or, in other words, between the
Caſpian and the Baltic. This great river
waters ſome of the fineſt provinces in the
Ruſſian empire, paſſes by Yaroſlaf, Koſ-
troma, Niſhnei-Novogorod, Caſan, Sim-
birſk, and Saratoff, entering the Caſpian
Sea, by ſeveral mouths below Aſtracan.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland,
W. of that of Kiov, about 180 miles in
length, and from 80 to 120 in breadth.
It conſiſts chiefly of well-watered plains,
producing a great ſurplus of corn. Roſe-
mary, aſparagus, &c. grow wild in the
woods, and can hardly be diſtinguiſhed
from thoſe cultivated in the gardens.
Lucko is the capital.

VOLKENMARCK, in Carinthia.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town and diſtrict
of Overyſſel, near the Zuyder Zee.

VOLO, a ſea-port of Janna, or Theſſaly,
38 miles SE. of Lariſſa.

VOLODIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a govern-
ment of the Ruſſian empire, formerly a
province of Moſcow. The ſoil is ex-
tremely fertile, and in the foreſts are in-
numerable ſwarms of bees.

VOLODIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a town
of Ruſſia, capital of the government of
the ſame name, and ſeated on the river
Kliaſma. It was once the metropolis of
the empire, and is 100 miles E. by N. of
Moſcow.

VOLOGODSKOI, formerly the largeſt
of all the Ruſſian European governments,
as it contained the provinces of Vologda,
Archangel, and Veliki Uſtiug. It is now
divided into the two provinces of Vologda
and Veliki-Uſtiug, and is bounded on the
N. by the government of Archangel, and
on the E. by the government of Toboſk;
rather more than 600 miles in length, and
about 240 in breadth. It is a marſhy
country, full of foreſts, lakes, and rivers,
and noted for its fine wool.

VOLOGDA, a city of Ruſſia, in the pro-
vince of the ſame name, containing about
1700 houſes and ſeveral churches. The
inhabitants trade in hemp, matting, lea-
ther, and tallow. It is the ſee of an arch-
biſhop, and is ſeated on the river Sachona,

near

near the lake Kubenſkoe, 320 miles nearly S. of Archangel, and 308 E. of Peterſburgh.

VOLPIANO, a town in the principality of Piedmont, 8 miles and a half NNE. of Turin.

VOLSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, ſituated on the Volga, 76 miles NE. of Saratov.

VOLTA, or RIO VOLTA, a river of Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, about 24 miles E. of Acra.

VOLTERRA, a town of Tuſcany, containing 25 churches, chapels, or oratories, and 20 religious houſes. It is a lonely, mean place, and entire villages in the neighbourhood lie in ruins. It is noted for its medicinal waters, and is ſeated on a mountain, 32 miles SE. of Piſa.

VOLTURNO, a river of Naples, which falls into the Gulf of Gaieta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Capitanata; alſo a town of Principato Ultra.

VOLVIC, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, 2 miles SW. of Riom. Here are immenſe quarries, formed by a current of prodigious lavas, which furniſh materials for buildings, and for the ſculptor.

VOORN, an iſland of S. Holland, between the mouths of the river Maeſe. Brill is the capital. This iſland, with that of Goree and Overflackee, which are near it, make the territory called Voomland, which was anciently part of Zealand.

VOORN, an iſland and fort between the rivers Waal and Meuſe, 9 miles NNE. of Bois-le-Duc.

VORONETZ, a government of Ruſſia, the capital of which, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Voronetz, near its junction with the Don, 256 miles S. of Moſcow.

VOSGES, a department of France, including the S. part of Lorrain, which was lately a province of the ſame name. It is ſo called, from a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, that ſeparate this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine. Epinal is the capital.

Votherfield, Hants, S. of Alton.

VOUILLE, a village in the department of Vienne, 10 miles NW. of Poitiers. Here Clovis gained, in 507, a battle againſt Alaric, king of Viſigoths, (whom he ſlew with his own hand) which extended the dominions of the Franks from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

Vowelſcomb, Devonſ. NE. of Modbury. *Upberry*, Bedfordſ. in Pullox-Hill pariſh. *Upberry*, Kent, a manor of Gillingham. *Upburn-Denicot*, Bucks, near Beaconsfield. *Upcerne*, Dorſetſ. a mile and a half NW. of Cerne-Abbas. *Upchurch*, Kent, 3 miles and a half NW. of Milton, and 5 from Chatham. *Upcote*, Devonſ. in Cheriton pariſh. *Upball*, Eſſex, near Great Ilford. *Upball*, Herts, between Puckeridge and Albery. *Upbam*, Hants, NW. of Biſhop's-Waltham. *Up Hatherley*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Shurdington. *Upheaven*, Wiltſhire, 10 miles S. by W. of Marlborough. *Uphill*, Somerſ. near the paſſage to Wales, across the Briſtol Channel. *Upholland*, Linc.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. and W. by Weſtmania and Geſtricia; on the NE. by the Baltic; and on the S. by the Malar Lake. It is about 70 miles in length, and 55 in its greateſt breadth, is very populous, and fertile in corn, and has mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital.

Upleadon, Glouceſterſ. on the Leden, 3 miles E. of Newent. *Upleatham*, Yorkſ. N. of Giſborough. *Up Lyme*, or *Nether Lyme*, Dorſetſhire, near Lyme Regis. *Up Loman*, Devonſ. NE. of Tiverton. *Upminſter*, Eſſex, 15 miles E. by N. of London. *Upnor-Caſtle*, Kent, near Frendſbury, almoſt oppoſite Chatham-Dock, was built by Queen Elizabeth, for defence of the Medway. Its platform carries 37 guns, that command two reaches of the river, and defend all the ſhips that ride between them and Rocheſter bridge. *Upper Ottery*; ſee *Mount Ottery*. *Up Park*, Suſſex, in Harting pariſh. *Upperleigh*, Glouceſ. in Weſtbury pariſh.

*UPPINGHAM, a well-built town of Rutland, with a good free-ſchool, and an hoſpital. It is 6 miles S. of Oakham, and 90 N. by W. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Uppington, Shropſ. NW. of Wrekin-Hill. *Uprightly*, Cumberl. near Carliſle.

UPSALA, a town of Sweden, in Upland, anciently the reſidence of the ſovereigns, and where the Heathen prieſts, in the times of paganiſm, offered the greateſt ſacrifices. It contains, excluſive of the ſtudents, about 3000 inhabitants. The ground-plot is extremely regular. It is divided into two almoſt equal parts by the ſmall river Sala; and the ſtreets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of ſquare. A few of the houſes are built of brick, and ſtuccoed; but the generality are conſtructed of trunks, ſmoothed into the ſhape of planks, and painted red. The roofs are covered in with turf; and each houſe has its ſmall court-yard, or garden. Upſala was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and the royal reſidence. The ar-

cient

ient palace was a magnificent building, ntil great part of it was conſumed by fire n 1702. The cathedral, which is a large Gothic ſtructure of brick, has been ſeveal times greatly damaged by fire, and as ften repaired. The univerſity is the moſt ncient in Sweden, and is the firſt ſemiary in the North for academical educaion. Its library contains many valuable ooks, and near a thouſand manuſcripts. Among theſe is the Codex Argenteus, uppoſed to be Uphila's Gothic tranſlaion of the Four Evangeliſts; but it ſeems ather to be written in the language of he ancient Franks. The Royal Society ere is likewiſe the oldeſt literary academy n the North. Here is a botanical garen, of which the celebrated Linné was uperintendant. The Swediſh geograhers compute their longitude from Upal. Upſala is 35 miles NNW. of Stockolm.

Upſall and *Caſtle*, Yorkſ. N. of Thirſk. *Upſetlington*, Northumb. near Berwick. *Upſhire*, Eſſex, near Waltham-Abbey. *Upſidling*, Dorſetſ. W. of Cerne-Abbey. *Upſtreet*, Kent, in Chiſlet pariſh, W. of Thanet Iſle.

UPTON, a neat, well-built town of Worceſterſhire, noted for giving name to a hundred. From the number of Roman coins that are often dug up here, it is believed to have been formerly a ſtation of the Roman ſoldiers. It has a new church, built in 1758, and is ſeated on the river Severn, over which it has a ſtone bridge, with a harbour for barges, 10 miles S. of Worceſter, and 111 WNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Upton, Berks, between Abingdon and Caſt Iſley. *Upton*, Bucks, near Datchet, and Eaton. *Upton*, N. of Cheſter, between the Dee and Merſey. *Upton*, Cheſhire, near Overchurch and Woodchurch. *Upton*, Dorſetſ. near Oſminton. *Upton*, Dorſetſ. near Bridport. *Upton*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Hamworthy. *Upton*, Eſſex, a Weſt-Ham pariſh. *Upton*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Hawkeſbury. *Upton*, Glouceſ. a Tetbury pariſh. *Upton*, Glouceſ. near Badminton. *Upton*, Hants, N. of Andover. *Upton*, Herefordſ. NE. of Roſs. *Upton*, Huntingd. SE. of the Giddings. *Upton*, Leiceſterſ. in Sibſton pariſh, SW. of Boſworth. *Upton*, Lincolnſ. SE. of Gainſborough. *Upton*, Norfolk, N. of Eccle. *Upton*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Peterborough. *Upton*, W. of Northampton. *Upton*, Nottingh. in Headon pariſh. *Upton*, Nottingh. E. of Southwell. *Upton*, E. of Shrewſbury. *Upton*, Somerſetſ. E. of Dulverton. *Upton*, Warwickſ. near Ratley. *Upton*, Warwickſ. E. of Alcetter. *Upton*, Yorkſ. NE. of Barneſley. *Upton-Biſhops*, Herefordſhire, NE. of Roſs. *Upton-Chenay*, Glouceſterſ. near Bitton. *Upton-Creſſet*, or *Little*, Shropſ. SW. of Bridgnorth. *Upton-Dring*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, NW. of Hornſey. *Upton-Grey*, Hants, SW. of Odiham. *Upton-Helion*, Devonſ. N. of Crediton. *Upton, Higher*, Devonſhire, in Columpton pariſh. *Upton, St. Leonard's*, 3 miles SE. of Glouceſter. *Upton Level*, Wilts, SE. of Hareſbury. *Upton Noble*, Somerſetſ. between Frome and Bruton. *Upton-Pine*, Devonſ. N. of Exeter. *Upton Scudamore*, Wilts, N. of Warminſter. *Upton Smodeſbury*, NE. of Worceſter. *Upton Warin*, Worceſterſhire, between Droitwich and Bromſgrove. *Upware*, Cambridgeſ. W. of Soham. *Upway*, near Dorcheſter. *Upwell*, Cambridgeſhire, near Wiſbeach. *Upwood*, Huntingdonſ. W. of Ramſey.

URABA, a province of Terra Firma, on a gulf of the ſame name, in the government of Carthagena, E. of the province of Darien.

URAL, a river of the Ruſſian empire, in Aſia, which riſes in Mount Caucaſus, and watering Uralſk, in the province of Orenburg, falls into the Caſpian Sea, by three mouths, below Gurief.

URALIAN COSSACS, a people that inhabit the Ruſſian province of Orenburg, in Aſia, on the S. ſide of the river Ural. Theſe Coſſacs are deſcended from thoſe of the Don; they profeſs the Greek religion; but there are a kind of diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed religion, whom the Ruſſians called *Roſkolniki*, or Separatiſts, and who ſtyle themſelves *Staroverſki*, or Old Believers: they conſider the ſervice of the eſtabliſhed church as profane and ſacrilegious, and have their own prieſts and ceremonies. The Uralian Coſſacs are all enthuſiaſts for the ancient ritual, and ſeem to prize their beards more than their lives. The river Yaik, however, is now called Ural; the Yaik Coſſacs are denominated Uralian Coſſacs; and the town of Yaitſk, Uralſk. The Uralian Coſſacs enjoy the right of fiſhing on the coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, for 47 miles on each ſide of the river Ural. Their principal fiſhery is for ſturgeons and beluga, whoſe roe ſupplies large quantities of caviare; and the fiſh, which are chiefly ſalted and dried, afford a conſiderable article of conſumption in the Ruſſian empire. In conſequence of theſe fiſheries, theſe Coſſacs are very rich.

URALSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, ſeated on the river Ural,

Ural, about 200 miles NE. of Astracan. Till the year 1734, it was called Yaitsk. See the preceding article.

Uranienburgh, was formerly a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the little island of Hueu, in the middle of the Sound. It was built for Tycho Brahe, who called it Uranienburgh, or the Castle of the Heavens, and who here made his observations; but is is now in ruins.

Urbania, a town of Urbino.

Urbania, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, containing a ducal palace, a university, a seminary, some of the most eminent in Italy, a noble college, &c. It was built by Duke Frederick, who furnished it with many ancient statues of marble and bronze, excellent paintings, and a library of curious and rare books. The library was conveyed to Rome, by Pope Alexander VII. The Jesuits are well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is situated on a hill, at the union of the two rivers, near the head of the Foglio, 18 miles S. of Rimini, and 160 NE. of Rome.

Urbino, a duchy of Italy, in the pope's territory, bounded on the N. by Romagna, on the NE. by the Adriatic, on the SE. by Ancona, on the S. by the Perugino, and on the W. by Tuscany and Romagna. It is about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of fish and game; but the air is not reckoned wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. One of the chief productions is silk. Urbino was formerly governed by its own dukes, of whom the last, Francis Maria, of Rovere, dying in the year 1631, without male issue, the pope took possession of his territory. The duke had, by will, in 1626, confirmed the pope's claims, and already, in effect, made over the country. Poggio Imperiale, and other allodial estates in this country, belong, however, by female inheritance, to the duke of Tuscany. Urbino is the capital.

Urchfont, Wilts, NE. of East Lavington.

Urchingfield, SW. of Hereford.

Urcote, Glouces. S. of Thornbury.

Ure. See Yowre.

Urgantz, a town of Asia, in the country of Charasm, on a river which runs into the Lake of Aral. It was formerly a very considerable place, having been four miles in circumference; but it is now greatly reduced. Lat. 42. 55. N. long. 59. 30. E.

Urgel, a town of Catalonia, seated on the river Segra, 60 miles W. of Perpignan, and 78 N. by W. of Barcelona.

Urgut, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schweitz, and the Lake of the Four Cantons; on the E. by the Grisons, and the canton of Glarus; on the S. by the bailiwicks of Italy; and on the W. by the canton of Underwalden and part of Bern. It is about 60 miles in length, and 24 in breadth. Altorff is the capital. The people are Roman Catholics, and were formerly free, under the jurisdiction of the empire. Albert I. however, aiming at their entire subjection, placed a governor over them, whose name was Gesler, who, among other irritating procedures, set up a hat on a pole, at Altorff, with orders that the same homage to it should be paid to it as to his own person. William Tell openly refused to comply with this mark of slavery, and soon after, viz. in 1308, effected a union between the three cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, for shaking off the Austrian yoke, which, in 1315, was accomplished in a perpetual alliance.

Uri, Lake of, in Switzerland. See Waldstetten, Lake of.

Urling ford, in Kilcandy, Ireland.

Urmston, Lancashire, SW. of Manchester.

Urpeth, Durham, 3 miles W. of Lamley-Castle.

Ursulary, a town of Bohemia.

Ursuick, Lancas. S. of Ulverston.

Usbec Tartary, or Great Tartary, a country of Western Tartary, S. of the country of the Kalmucs. The Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans; the formerly they were under one sovereign, and were accounted the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. Their principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand. The Usbecs, in their persons, are said to have fairer complexions and better features than the Kalmucs. Their religious profession is Mahometanism; but they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan. That country is supplied here with the most valuable dried fruits, and other eatables.

Usbrit, Great and Little, Kent, near the Ouse, SE. of Bordenbridge.

Usedom, an island of Pomerania, situated at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic, 30 miles in length, and 12 miles in breadth. It is subject to Prussia, and has a town of the same name, situated on the SW. coast.

Usedom,

USERCHE, a town in the department of Correze, 16 miles NNW. of Tulle, and 217 S. of Paris.

USHANT, an iſland of France, on the coaſt of Finiſterre, about 12 miles from the continent. It is 10 miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral hamlets, a caſtle, a ſmall port, and about 700 inhabitants.

*USK, a town of Monmouthſhire, ſeated on the river Uſk. It is a large place, with well-built ſtone houſes, 141 miles W. of London. Market on Monday.

USK, a river of S. Wales, which riſes on the W. ſide of Brecknockſhire, and watering the towns of Brecon, Crickhowel, Abergavenny, Uſk, and Caerleon, enters the Briſtol Channel below Newport.

Uſk, in Kildare, Leinſter.

Uſkelf, Yorkſ. near the river Wharfe, NE. of Sheiborn. *Uſſett*, Yorkſ. by the Ouſe, NW. of Burton-upon-Trent.

USNEACH, a mountain in Weſt Meath, Leinſter, on which fires were kindled by the Druids, in honour of Beal, or the Sun. It was the grand Bealtinne of the northern parts of Leinſter, where the ſtates aſſembled, and held judgment on criminals, when ſuch as were accounted worthy of death, were burnt between two fires of Beal. This ſeems to have given riſe to the account of the Druids offering up human victims as ſacrifices. Children, alſo, and cattle, were made to paſs between theſe fires by way of purification.

USSEL, a town in the dept. of Correze, 30 miles NE. of Tulle.

Uſſelby, Linc. NW. of Market-Raiſin. *Uſſhaw*, W. of Durham.

USTIANO, a town in the Mantuan.

Uſtings, Bucks, between Winſlow and Ayleſbury.

USTIUG, or VELIKOI USTIUG, a town of Vologda.

Uſton, Berks, on the Kennet, between Silſam and Aldermaſton. *Uſway*, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Cocket, below Whitſide. *Uſworth*, Durham, W. of Hilton-Caſtle. *Utkinton*, Cheſhire, a mile from Torperley.

UTRECHT, a large and celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is of a ſquare form, and about 3 miles in circumference, without its four ſuburbs, which are conſiderable. The ſteeple of the cathedral is very lofty, and the handſomeſt in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hoſpitals. The ſtudents of the univerſity, which is very famous, wear their ordinary dreſs, and board in private houſes in the town, as there are ſcarcely any endowed colleges in Holland. All the avenues to this city are handſome, and the environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the moſt agreeable places for reſidence in theſe parts, and accordingly a great many opulent families reſort hither. In July, 1672, the French made themſelves maſters of it, when Louis XIV. entered the city in ſtate, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Monmouth; but, on the 13th of November, the Duke of Luxemburg, who had been appointed governor, abandoned the city and the whole province, after having compelled them to pay 450,000 livres. This town is famous for the treaty of union, ſigned in 1579, between the Seven Provinces, which laid the foundation of the republic; as likewiſe for the treaty of peace, concluded here, in 1713, between the allies and France. It is ſeated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, 18 miles SSE. of Amſterdam, and 27 NE. of Rotterdam. Lat. 52. 7. N. lon. 5. 8. E.

UTRECHT, one of the Dutch United Provinces, ſurrounded on all ſides by Holland and Guelderland, excepting one ſmall ſtrip of land to the northward, and bordering on the Zuyder Zee. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear, as in other provinces; the ſoil is moſtly rich meadow, though, in many parts, full of turf grounds, and the country is pleaſant. The length of it is not above 30 miles, and the breadth is no more than 20, although it contains 70 towns and villages. The number of Calviniſt miniſters is 79, who hold a ſynod once a year at Utrecht. The Roman Catholics have above 30 churches. There are but few Lutherans, Remonſtrants, and Anabaptiſts.

Utterby, Lincolnſhire, 3 miles from Louth.

*UTTOXETER, a large town of Staffordſhire, with a bridge over the river Dove, that leads into Derbyſhire. Here are a great number of iron forges, and its market is the greateſt in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, ſheep, butter, and cheeſe. By the late inland navigations, it communicates with all the midland counties. It is ſeated among excellent paſtures for breeding and fattening cattle, 13 miles NE. of Strafford, and 136 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday, Fairs on May 6th, and July 31ſt.

UTZNACH, a town of Zurich, which

belongs; however, to the cantons of Glarus and Schweitz, who appoint a bailiff alternately.

Yurnwey, a river of Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Severn near Melverly.

*UXBRIDGE, a town of Middleſex, which, though it is a hamlet to Great Hillingdon, is governed independently by two bailiffs, two conſtables, and four headboroughs. The Coln runs through it, in two ſtreams, and over the main ſtream is a ſtone bridge, that leads into Buckinghamſhire. Near it is a navigable canal, which communicates with the Thames at Brentford. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I. and the parliament, in 1645; but it was broken off. The houſe in which the plenipotentiaries met, at the lower end of the town, is ſtill called the Treaty-Houſe. Near this town are the remains of a camp, ſuppoſed to be Britiſh. Uxbridge is 15 miles W. by N. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Uxenden, Middleſex, E. of Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Uxmore*, Oxfordſhire, NW. of Henley-upon-Thames.

UZEDA, a town of New Caſtile, 30 miles N. of Madrid.

UZEL, a town in the depart. of the North Coaſt, with a conſiderable trade. It is 17 miles S. of St. Brieux.

UZES, a town in the dept. of Gard, ſeated in a country abounding in corn, oil, ſilk, cattle, and good wine, 12 miles N. of Niſmes.

WAADBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE. See WADEBRIDGE.

WAAG, or VAG, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, paſſes by Leopoldſtadt, and falls into the Danube, oppoſite the iſland of Schut.

WAAL, or WAHAL, a river of the United Provinces, one of the outlets of the Rhine, which branches off from that river at Schencken Schans. It runs from E. to W. through Guelderland, paſſes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum; and joining the Maeſe, paſſes by Dort, and falls into the German Ocean below Briel. After both rivers have formed one ſtream, (near Gorcum) it is ſometimes called Merwe, and ſometimes Meuſe.

Wablington, or *Warblington*, Hampſ. E. of Havant. *Wabridge* and its *Foreſt*, Huntingd. NE. of Spaldwick. *Waburn* and its *Hall*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, NW. of Conſtable Burton. *Wachinny* and *Park*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

WACHTENDONCK, a town in the duchy of Guelderland, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the river Niers, whoſe waters fill the ditches, 7 miles NE. of Venlo.

Wackerfield, Durham, NE. of Staindrop. *Wackton*, Herefordſhire, NW. of Bromyard. *Wadborough*, Worceſterſhire, 3 miles NW. of Perſhore, where the abbots of that monaſtery had formerly a park.

WADDELL, a town of N. Carolina, 30 miles W. of Exeter.

Waddenhoe, Northamptonſ. on the Nen, SW. of Oundle. *Waddeſdon*, Bucks, near Winchington, has 3 diſtinct rectaries, of which, each miniſter or rector officiates in turn, and ſhares the revenue. In this pariſh is Eythorp, the elegant ſeat of the Earl of Cheſterfield. *Waddeſley*, Yorkſ. NE. of Sheffield; has a bridge over the Dun, and a forge for making iron. *Waddiker-Hall*, Lancaſ. N. of Garſtang. *Waddingham*, *St. Mary's* and *St. Peter's*, Lincolnſ. near Kirton in-Lindſey. *Waddington*, 3 miles S. of Lincoln. *Waddington*, Yorkſ. on the Ribble, near Bowland-Foreſt; has a noble hoſpital, erected and endowed for 10 widows and a chaplain. *Waddon*, Dorſetſ. in Bradpole pariſh, a little to the S. of Outſtrancis. *Waddon*, *E.* and *W.* Dorſetſhire, near Abbotſbury. Near them is *Friar Waddon*, another hamlet, where is a chapel, now uſed as a dairy. *Wade*, Hants, by Havant.

WADEBRIDGE. See WAREBRIDGE.

Wadefaſt, Cornwall, NE. of North Petherin. *Wadeburſt*, Suſſex, SW. of Lamberhurſt-Common. *Wadels*, a river in Radnorſ. but which runs into the Lug, near Combe, in Herefordſ. about 3 miles E. of Preſteign. *Wadelton*, Shropſ. on the Onny, NW. of Ludlow. *Wadenhall*, Kent, near Stelling and Petham. *Wade's Mill*, Herts, on the Rib, 2 miles N. of Ware. *Wadley*, Berks, near Farringdon. *Wadne*, Surry, in Croydon pariſh. *Wadſhelf*, Derbyſ. SW. of Cheſterfield.

WADSTENA, a town of E. Gothland, on the Lake Wetter, 20 miles SW. of Linkioping.

Wadſworth, Yorkſ. NW. of Halifax. *Wadworth*, Yorkſ. SW. of Doncaſter.

WAES, a territory in Flanders, extending from Ghent to Yſendick, along the river Scheldt. There are fine meadows, and good paſtures, with plenty of corn and flax, beſide horſes that are in high eſteem. St. Nicholas and Rupelmond are the principal places.

Wagen, Yorkſhire, N. of Hull.

WAGENINGEN, a town of Guelderland, on the Lech, 7 miles W. of Arnheim.

WAGRIA, a territory in the NE. part of Holſtein, between the Baltic and the Trave. It is about 20 miles in length and 15 in breadth.

WAIGATZ, ſtraits between Nova Zembla and the continent of Ruſſia.

Waight Court, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina.

WAINFLEET, a town of Lincolnſhire, ſeated on a creek near the ſea, with ſeveral trading veſſels belonging to it, and an excellent free-ſchool. It is 14 miles NNE. of Boſton, and 130 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Waitby, Weſtmorl. near Kirby-Steven. *Waitwith*, Yorkſhire, near Richmond. *Wakebridge-Hall*, Derbyſ. NE. of Wirkſworth.

* WAKEFIELD, a large, well-built town, in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Calder, which has been made navigable hither from Caſtleforth, and from hence to Eland and Halifax. The principal trade is in white cloths and ſtammies. It conſiſts chiefly of three ſpacious ſtreets, and is 28 miles SW. of York, and 184 NNW. of London. Markets on Thurſday and Friday; the latter for woollen cloth.

Wakeburſt and its *Park*, Suſſex, E. of Worth-Foreſt. *Wakering, Magna* and *Parva*, Eſſex, near Shobury. *Wakerton*, or *Wakely*, Herts, SW. of Buntingford, and half a mile S. of Berkſden. *Wakerley*, Northamp. by the river Welland, N. of Rockingham Foreſt. *Wake's*, or *Elton's Tower*, Somerſ. in Briſtol Channel, near Clevedon. *Waketon, Great* and *Little*, Norfolk, near Long Stratton, between Schole and Norwich. *Waktbwaite*, Cumberland, N. of Keſwick.

WALACHIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Tranſylvania; on the E. by Beſſarabia and the river Danube; on the S. by Bulgaria; and on the W. by Tranſylvania, the bannat of Temeſwar, and the Danube. It is 280 miles in length, and 150 in its greateſt breadth. It abounds in excellent horſes and cattle, and there are mines of ſeveral kinds. The ſoil is very fertile; and there are good paſtures, with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants, who are chiefly of the Greek church, are wretchedly ignorant; and the higheſt attainments of the eccleſiaſtics seldom go beyond reading and ſinging well, and knowing the ceremonies of the church. Walachia is governed by a prince, often elected by the people, and ſtyled waywode, deipot, or hoſpodar. He is a vaſſal of the Ottoman Porte; his yearly tribute generally amounting to about 60,000 ducats.

Walberton, Suſſex, SW. of Arundel. *Walberry*, Eſſex, near Hallingbury. *Walbottle*, Northumb. in Thraſterton manor. *Walbridge*, Somerſetſ. over the Frome, leads into Wilts.

WALCHEREN, an iſland of the United Provinces, the principal of Zealand. It is ſeparated from the iſlands of N. and S. Beveland by the E. Scheldt, and from Dutch Flanders by the W. Scheldt; being ſurrounded on the other ſides by the German Ocean. It is about 13 miles in length and 8 in breadth, and, lying very low, is ſubject to inundations, but is pretty fruitful, and has good arable and paſture lands. The capital of this iſland, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

Walcot, a village in Lincolnſhire, on the borders of the fens, within one mile of Folkingham. It has a chalybeate ſpring, formerly much frequented. *Walcot*, Worceſ. 2 miles NE. of Perſhore. *Walcote*, Leiceſterſ. E. of Lutterworth. *Walcote*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Tatterſhal. *Walcote*, Lincolnſ. near the Trent, N. of Burton. *Walcote*, Norf. near Happiſburgh. *Walcote*, Norfolk, near Diſs and Burſton, *Walcote*, Oxfordſ. near Charlbury. *Walcote*, Shropſ. near Chirbury. *Walcote*, Shropſhire, SE. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Walcote*, Shropſ. W. of Wellington. *Walcote*, Somerſetſ. at the entrance of Bath from Wilts. *Walcote*, Warwickſhire, in Haſelar. *Walcote*, Warwickſ. a hamlet of Granborough.

WALCOURT, a town of Namur, ſeated on the river Heure, between the Maeſe and Sambre, 9 miles S. of Charleroy. In 1689, Mareſchal d'Humieres, deſirous of celebrating the feaſt of St. Louis by a victory, attacked the allies, under Prince Waldeck and the Earl of Marlborough, near this place; but after a fight of about two hours, was obliged to retire with great loſs.

WALDBURG, a caſtle, which gives name to a county of Suabia, ſituated between the Iler and the Danube, about 35 miles SSW. of Ulm.

WALDECK, a town in the circle of

Upper Rhine, capital of a county of the ſame name, N. of Heſſe, and E. of the duchy of Weſtphalia. It is 18 miles WSW. of Caſſel.

WALDECK, a county in the circle of Upper Rhine, S. of the biſhopric of Paderborn, about 24 miles in length and 20 in breadth. The country abounds in cattle and grain, though it is ſomewhat mountainous and woody; and there are mines of iron, copper, quickſilver, and ſalt. It contains 13 towns and a market village, and is ſuppoſed to bring in above 100,000 rix dollars to the prince.

WALDEN, SAFFRON, a town in Eſſex, ſeated among fields of ſaffron, which is here cultivated, though not ſo much of late as formerly. Dr. Stukely, deſcribing this town, ſays, it is the moſt beautiful ſituation he ever met with. It is 27 miles NW. by N. of Chelmſford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Walden, Yorkſ. W. of North Cave. *Walden*, *King's* and *St. Paul's*, Herts, near Hitchin.

WALDENBURG, the name of ſeveral towns in Germany.

Waldern, Suſſex, W. of Warbleton. *Waldershare*, Kent, 4 miles and a half S. of Sandwich. *Walderswick*, Suffolk, near Southwold. *Walderton*, Suſſex, near the Meridens. *Waldingfield*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Suffolk, between Sudbury and Billiton. *Waldinwells*, Yorkſ. SE. of Rotcheram. *Waldish*, Dorſetſ. near Bridport. *Waldlech*, Dorſetſ. a mile N. of Baunton.

WALDKIRCH, a town in Auſtrian Suabia, in the Brisgau.

Waldridge, Durham, SW. of Lumley-Caſtle. *Waldridge*, Bucks, in Dynton a pariſh. *Waldringfield*, Suffolk, on the Deben, S. of Woodbridge.

WALDSHUT, a town of Auſtrian Suabia, one of the four Foreſt Towns, 19 miles W. of Schaffhauſen, and 26 E. of Baſil.

WALDSTÆTTER SEE, or LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS, one of the fineſt lakes in Swiſſerland, with reſpect both to its extent, being 20 miles in length, as to the ſublimity and variety of the ſcenery it exhibits. It conſiſts of three principal branches, called the Lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or Lake of Lucern, is in the form of a croſs, and is bounded towards the town by cultivated hills ſloping gradually from the water, contraſted on the oppoſite ſide by a maſs of barren and craggy rocks. Mount Pilate, one of the higheſt mountains in Swiſſerland, riſes boldly from this lake. Towards the E. of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow freak, ſcarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and we enter the ſecond branch, or Lake of Schweitz; with the canton of Underwalden on one ſide, and that of Schweitz on the other. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; ſome covered to the very ſummits with the moſt lively verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood; there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Near Brunnen is the third branch, or Lake of Uri, which takes a SE. direction; the ſcenery the moſt ſublime imaginable. It is a deep and narrow lake, about 9 miles long, bordered on both ſides by rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, and, for the moſt part, perpendicular, with foreſts of beech and pine growing down their ſides to the very edge of the water.

WALES, a principality in the W. of the iſland of Great Britain, comprehending 12 counties; namely, Angleſey, Carnarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Merionethſhire, and Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales; Brecknockſhire, Cardiganſhire, Carmarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire, in South Wales. This country is, for the moſt part, mountainous, but its produce ſufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when this iſland was invaded by the victorious Saxons. They are now called Welſh, and continue to preſerve their ancient language. The weſtern part is bounded by St. George's Channel and the Iriſh Sea; the ſouthern by the Briſtol Channel; the northern by the Iriſh Sea; and the eaſtern by the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 pariſhes, and 58 market towns. The air is clear and ſharp, the cattle ſmall, and proviſions, in general, good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; for fuel, they uſe wood, coal, and turf. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties. Wales was long governed by independent kings, till their laſt prince, Llewellyn, being vanquiſhed and ſlain, in 1283, Edward I. reduced the whole country under the Engliſh dominion. He alſo inveſted the principality in his ſecond ſon, Edward, who afterwards becoming heir of the Engliſh monarchy, the eldeſt ſon of the kings of England have ever ſince been created Prince of Wales. In the reign of Henry VIII. the government and juriſprudence

of Wales were modelled according to the Engliſh form, and the inhabitants admitted to the enjoyment of all the Engliſh rights and liberties, particularly that of ſending members to parliament, a knight for every ſhire, and a burgeſs for every ſhire-town, except Merioneth.

WALES, NEW NORTH, a country of N. America, W. of Hudſon's Bay.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, a country of N. America, extending 150 leagues along the SW. coaſt of Hudſon's Bay, and ſubject to Great Britain. See HUDSON'S BAY and LABRADOR.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, the eaſtern coaſt of New Holland, extending from lat. 43. 49. to 10. 37. S. being the NE. and SE. extremities of that vaſt iſland. This coaſt was firſt explored by Captain Cook, in 1770; and a deſign was formed, in conſequence of his recommendation, to ſettle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay, in lat. 4. 80. S. Capt. Arthur Phillips being appointed governor of the intended ſettlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, ſailed from Portſmouth, 1787, on board the Sirius frigate, accompanied by the Supply tender, three ſtoreſhips, and ſix tranſports, which had on board a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay on the 18th of January, 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible, in many reſpects, for a colony, on farther exploring the coaſt, he fixed upon Port Jackſon, about three leagues and a half N. of Cape Banks; and here the ſettlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With reſpect to the country, a vaſt chain of lofty mountains runs nearly in a N. and S. direction, farther than the eye can reach, about 60 miles inland. The general face of the country is pleaſing, diverſified with gentle riſings and ſmall winding valleys, covered, for the moſt part, with large ſpreading trees, affording a ſucceſſion of leaves in all ſeaſons. A variety of flowering ſhrubs, almoſt entirely new to a European, and of exquiſite fragrance, abound in thoſe places which are free from trees; and, among theſe, a tall ſhrub, bearing an elegant flower, which ſmells like Engliſh May, is peculiarly delightful, and perfumes the air to a great diſtance. The trees, according to Capt. Tench and others, are of ſo bad a grain, that they can ſcarcely be uſed for any purpoſe. This, however, has been aſcribed, in Governor Phillips's voyage, to their being uſed in an unſeaſoned ſtate. They yield vaſt quantities of red gum, which was found a cure for the dyſentry. It is of an acrid quality, and therefore requires to be given along with opiates. The tree which yields it is of a very conſiderable ſize, and grows to a great height before it puts out any branches. The gum itſelf is uſually compared to *ſanguis draconis*, but differs from it in being ſoluble in water, which the *ſanguis draconis* is not. It may be extracted from the wood by tapping, as taken out of the veins when dry. There is likewiſe a yellow gum, which has the ſame medicinal qualities, but in an inferior degree. It is properly a reſin, being entirely inſoluble in water. It greatly reſembles gambage, but has not the property of ſtaining, and is produced by a low, ſmall plant, with long graſſy leaves. The ſtem is ſtrong and light, and is uſed by the natives for making their ſpears. The reſin is generally dug up from the ſoil under the tree, not collected from it, and may perhaps be the ſame which Taſman calls *gum lac of the ground*. It has been tried by Dr. Blane, phyſician to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, in London, who found it very efficacious in the cure of old fluxes. Many of the plants of this country have been imported into Britain, and are now flouriſhing in perfection, not only in the royal botanical garden at Kew, but in many private collections. Of the few eſculent plants, are a kind of bean reſembling the coccos of the W. Indies, a ſort of parſley and purſlain; two ſorts of yam, the cabbage-tree, and a palm-tree, whoſe nuts are very good food for hogs; with a ſpecies of cherry-tree, a wild fig, and another tree, whoſe fruit is not unlike a pine apple in appearance. With reſpect to the climate of this country, it appears not to be diſagreeable: the heat has never been exceſſive in ſummer, nor is the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but theſe are common to all warm countries. The quadrupeds hitherto diſcovered are principally of the opoſſum kind, of which the moſt remarkable is the kanguroo. There is alſo a ſpecies of dogs very different from thoſe known in Europe. They are extremely fierce, and cannot be brought to the ſame degree of familiarity with thoſe we are acquainted with. Some of them have been brought to England, but ſtill retain their native ferocity. Theſe dogs, which are the only domeſtic animal they have, reſemble the fox-dog of England. In their language, theſe animals are called *dingo*; but all other quadrupeds, without exception, they name *kanguroo*. There are many beautiful birds, of various kinds; among which, the principal are a black

ſwan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the oſtrich, or caſſowary, which frequently reaches the height of ſeven feet, or more. Beſides theſe, there are various kinds of ſea and water fowl, ſoland geeſe, pelicans of an enormous ſize, gulls, ſhags, &c. with pigeons, quails, herons, cranes, hawks, eagles, bats, and many other land birds. Several kinds of ſerpents, both harmleſs and noxious, large ſpiders, centipedes, ſcolopendras, and lizards, have likewiſe been met with; together with a few inſects, the principal of which are the moſquito and three or four ſpecies of ants, ſome as green as a leaf, which build their neſts upon trees in a very ſingular manner. They bend down ſeveral of the leaves, each of which is as broad as a man's hand, and glue the points of them together, ſo as to form a purſe; the viſcus, uſed for this purpoſe, is an animal juice, which nature has enabled them to elaborate. Their ſting is ſcarcely leſs painful than that of a bee. There are likewiſe many fiſhes, which are not known in Europe; and on the ſhoals and reefs are incredible numbers of the fineſt green turtles, gigantic cockles, lobſters, oyſters, and crabs of various kinds. Some very large ſharks have been ſeen in Port Jackſon, and two ſmaller ſpecies, one named the Port Jackſon ſhark, the other Watts's ſhark. The latter, notwithſtanding its diminutive ſize (the mouth ſcarcely exceeding an inch in breadth) is exceſſively voracious. One of them having been taken in, and flung down upon the deck, lay there quiet for two hours; after which, Mr. Watts's dog happening to paſs by, the fiſh ſprung upon it with all the ferocity imaginable, and ſeized it by the leg in ſuch a manner, that the animal could not diſengage itſelf without aſſiſtance. The inhabitants of New S. Wales go entirely naked; and though pleaſed at firſt with ſome ornaments that were given them, they ſoon threw them away as uſeleſs. It does not appear, however, that they are inſenſible of the benefits of clothing, or of ſome of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are in poſſeſſion. Some of them, whom the coloniſts partly clothed, ſeemed to be pleaſed with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all expreſs a great deſire for the iron tools which they ſee their neighbours make uſe of. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their ſkins are uniformly covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. At ſome of their interviews with the coloniſts, ſeveral droll inſtances happened of their miſtaking the negroes amongſt the coloniſts for their own countrymen. Notwithſtanding their diſregard for European finery, they are fond of adorning, or rather deforming their bodies with ſcars, which have an uncommon, or rather hideous appearance. Sometimes the fleſh is raiſed ſeveral inches from the ſkin, and appears as if filled with wind; and all theſe ſeem to be reckoned marks of honour among them. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the noſe, and thruſt through it a bone as thick as a man's finger, and five or ſix inches long. This hideous kind of ornament, humorouſly called by the ſailors their *ſpritſail yard*, ſo effectually ſtops up both noſtrils, that they are forced to keep their mouths wide open for breath, and ſnuffle ſo when they ſpeak, that they are ſcarcely intelligible even to one another. Their hair is generally ſo much clotted with the red gum already mentioned, that they reſemble a mop. They paint themſelves with various colours, and ornament themſelves with beads and ſhells, but make no uſe of the beautiful feathers procured from the birds of the country. Moſt of the men want one of the fore teeth in the upper-jaw, which alſo appears to be a badge of honour among them. It is very common among the women to cut off two joints of the little finger; which, conſidering the clumſineſs of the amputating inſtruments they poſſeſs, muſt be a very painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the uſeful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion, nor can they be prevailed upon to eat bread or dreſſed meat. Hence they depend entirely for ſubſiſtence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fiſh they catch. They frequently ſet fire to the graſs, in order to drive out the opoſſums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been obſerved to ſet decoys for quails. They ſometimes contrive to kill the kanguroo, and even birds of various kinds. As all theſe reſources, however, muſt be at beſt precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently diſtreſſed for proviſions. Thus, in ſummer, they would eat neither the ſhark nor the ſting-ray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on ſhore, was quickly cut in pieces and carried off. They broiled it only long enough to ſcorch the outſide; and in this raw ſtate they eat all their fiſh. They broil alſo the fern root, and another, the ſpecies of which is unknown. They bake

their

heir proviſions, moreover, by the help of ot ſtones, like the inhabitants of the ſlands in the Southern Ocean. Their hief ſubſiſtence, however, is fiſh; and when theſe happened to be ſcarce, they were wont to watch the firſt opportunity when the coloniſts hauled the ſeine, and often ſeized the whole, though a part had formerly been offered or given them. They ſometimes ſtrike the fiſh from the anoes with their ſpears, ſometimes catch hem with hooks, and alſo make uſe of nets, which are generally made of the ibres of the flax plants, with very little preparation, and are ſtrong and heavy; he lines of which they are compoſed being twiſted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The neſhes of their nets are made of very large loops artificially inſerted into each other, but without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inſide of a ſhell very much reſembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and conſidering the ſlight texture of theſe veſſels, we cannot but admire the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldneſs with which they venture out to ſea in them. They generally carry fire along with them in theſe canoes to dreſs their fiſh when caught. When fiſhing with the hook, if the fiſh appears too ſtrong to be drawn aſhore by the line, the canoe is paddled to the ſhore; and while one man gently draws the fiſh along, another ſtands ready to ſtrike it with a ſpear, in which he generally ſucceeds. There is no good reaſon for ſuppoſing them to be cannibals; and they never eat animal ſubſtances but raw, or next to it. Some of their vegetables are poiſonous when raw, but deprived of this property when boiled. A convict unhappily experienced this by eating them in an unprepared ſtate; in conſequence of which he died in 24 hours. If bread be given to them, they chew and ſpit it out again, ſeldom chuſing to ſwallow it. They like ſalt beef and pork rather better; but they could never be brought to taſte ſpirits a ſecond time. Their huts are formed in a very rude and barbarous manner. They conſiſt only of pieces of bark laid out together in the form of an oven, open at one end, and very low, though long enough for a man to lie at full length. They alſo take ſhelter in the caverns with which the rocks abound, and in the trunks of large trees, which they excavate by means of fire. The cuſtom of going naked does not inure them ſo to the climate as to make them inſenſible of the injuries of the weather. The coloniſts had repeated opportunities of obſerving this, by ſeeing them ſhivering with cold in the winter time, or huddling together in heaps in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It ſeems probable, however, that ſome knowledge of the arts will ſoon be introduced among them, as ſome have been ſeen attentively conſidering the utenſils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view ſeemingly of making ſimilar improvements of their own. It has alſo been obſerved, that in ſome things they poſſeſs a very great power of imitation. They can imitate the ſongs and language of the Europeans almoſt inſtantaneouſly, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice. Their talent for imitation is diſcernible alſo in their ſculptures, repreſenting men and other animals, every where met with on the rocks; which, though rude, are very ſurpriſing for people who have not the knowledge even of conſtructing habitations in the leaſt degree comfortable for themſelves, or even clothes to preſerve them from the cold. In their perſons, they are active, vigorous, and ſtout, though generally lean. They have a quick and piercing ſight, and their ſenſe of ſmelling is very acute. One of them having touched a piece of pork, held out his finger for his companion to ſmell, with ſtrong marks of diſguſt. The only kind of food they eagerly accept of is fiſh. Few of the women, comparatively ſpeaking, have been ſeen; and ſuch of the females as have been ſeen, have ſoft and pleaſing voices; and ſeem to be very chaſte; and notwithſtanding their barbariſm, ſeem not to be entirely deſtitute of modeſty. The men generally diſplay great perſonal courage on the appearance of any danger. No encounters between parties of the natives themſelves have been obſerved, though, from ſome circumſtances, it appears that wars are carried on among them. They have more than once been ſeen aſſembled, as if bent on ſome expedition. An officer, one day, met 14 of them marching along in a regular Indian file through the woods, each man having a ſpear in one hand, and a ſtone in the other. A chief appeared at their head, who was diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by being painted. They paſſed on peaceably, though greatly ſuperior in numbers to the Engliſh. On another occaſion, they offered no hoſtilities when aſſembled to the number of 200 or 300, and meeting the governor attended only by a ſmall

small party. With all their courage, however, they are much afraid of a musket, and almost equally so of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dress of the Europeans. The mischief which they have hitherto done has been exercised only on some of the straggling convicts, most of whom, probably, have been the aggressors. Though they allow their beards to grow to a considerable length, it does not appear that they consider them as any ornament, but rather the contrary. Some young gentlemen belonging to the Sirius, one day met an old man in the woods with a beard of considerable length, which they let him know they could rid him of, stroaking their chins, and thus intimating the smoothness of them. At length he consented: and one of them taking a pen-knife from his pocket, and making the best substitute for lather he could, performed the operation with such success, that he seemed highly delighted. In a few days he paddled along side of the Sirius, pointing to his beard; but he could not by any means be prevailed upon to enter the ship. On this a barber went down to him, who again freed him from his beard, at which he expressed the utmost satisfaction. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. Governor Phillips observing the ground to be raised in several places, caused one of these tumuli to be opened, in which were found a jaw-bone half consumed, and some ashes. From the manner in which the ashes are deposited, it appears that the body has been laid at length, raised from the ground a little space, and consumed in that posture, being afterward lightly covered with mould. They are so honest among themselves, that they leave their spears, and other implements on the open beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark with great certainty at a considerable distance. To produce fire, they take two pieces of dry, soft wood; one a stick about nine inches long, the other flat. The stick they shape into an obtuse point at one end; and pressing it upon the other, turn it out nimbly, by holding it between both their hands, as we do a chocolate-mill; often shifting their hands up, and then moving them down upon it, to increase the pressure as much as possible. By this method, they get fire in less than two minutes, and from the smallest spark they increase it with great speed and dexterity. These people are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still the number of inhabitants must be accounted few in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is great reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited; as from their great use of fish, it seems necessary for them to live principally on the coasts. The jurisdiction of the governor of New South Wales extends from 43. 49. to 10. 37. S. lat. From the sea-coast it extends westward as far as lon. 135. E. and thence proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean, within the above mentioned latitudes. See BOTANY BAY, HOLLAND NEW, PORT JACKSON, and SYDNEY COVE.

Walesby, Lincolns. near Market Raisin. *Walesby*, Nott. SW. of Tuxford. *Walston*, Cumberl. where the river Cumbeck crosses the Picts Wall, near Lancroft. *Walfield*, Cheshire, near Congleton. *Walfleet*, or *Woolfleet*, a bank in Essex, noted for oysters. It is situated at the mouth of the river Crouch, towards Foulness Hr. *Walford*, Glouces. W. of Preston upon-Stour. *Walford*, Herefords. S. of Ross. *Walford*, Heref. N. of Brompton Bryan. *Walford*, Shropf. W. of Albrighton. *Walgrave*, Northamp. between Northampton and Kettering. *Walgrave*, Berks, in the parish of Bray. *Walgrave*, Yorks. near Scarborough. *Walham*, or *Wadham Green*, Middlesex, between Little Chelsea and Fulham, has several genteel houses. *Walham*, Nottinghamshire, SE. of Blith. *Walham Mead*, near Gloucester. *Walhampton*, Hants, near Lymington.

WALKENRIED, a town of Klettenburg, Upper Saxony, 44 miles NNW. of Erfurt.

Walker, Northumb. on the Tyne, NE. of Newcastle. *Walkeringham*, Nott. SE. of Misterton. *Walkern*, Hertfords. E. of Stevenage, on the river Beane. *Walkham*, or *Waycomb*, Somersets. near Wells. *Walkhampton*, Devonshire, SE. of Tavistock. *Walkhamsted*, Surry, near Godstone. *Walkingham*, Yorks. SW. of Boroughbridge. *Walkington*, Yorkshire, near Beverley. *Wall*, Northumb. N. of Hexham. *Wall*, Staffords. S. of Lichfield, has the remains of walls encompassing 2 acres of ground, called Castle Crofts, wherein have been found two ancient pavements of Roman bricks. A tradition has prevailed here, from time immemorial, that by this field there was a city, but demolished before the conquest; which is judged the more probable from the several Roman coins found here, and from the plain appearance of the military way called

called Watling street, from hence to Penkridge. *Wall* and *Marsh*, Kent, near Romney. *Wall Grange*, Staff. on the Churnet, between Cheadle and Leek. *Wallaud*, Gloucestershire, near Bristol. *Wallborough*, Hants, near W. Woodbay.

WALLENBURG, a town of Basle, Swisserland, 15 miles NNE. of Soleure.

Wallenden, Devonshire, near Meth.

WALLENSTADT, a town of Swisserland, incorporated into the bailiwick of Sargans, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It derives its importance from the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany through the Grisons, to Italy. It is seated at the E. end of a lake of the same name, 15 miles NW. of Coira.

WALLENSTADT, a lake of Swisserland, about 9 miles in length, and two in breadth. It is bounded by high mountains, except to the E. and W. the scenery of which is uncommonly wild and picturesque. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains which form its borders are cultivated; enriched with wood or fine meadows; and studded with churches, cottages, and small villages; the Alps of Glarus rising behind, their tops covered with snow. On the other side, for the most part, the rocks are grotesque, craggy, inaccessible, and perpendicular; but here and there a few cultivated necks of land are formed at the edge of the lake, and at the bottom of these rocks, exhibiting a beautiful contrast to the barrenness above and round them. Numberless waterfalls, occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of the mountains from a considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety. This lake is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold.

Wallerscot, Cheshire, near Vale Royal. *Walley*, Nottinghamshire, near Holbeck Woodhouse. *Walliborn*, Shropshire, NE. of Minsterley.

*WALLINGFORD, a town in Berkshire, seated on the Thames, over which is a stately stone bridge, above 300 yards long, with 19 arches and 4 draw bridges. The principal trade is making of malt. It is a place of antiquity, having been surrounded by a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It made a good figure in the times of the Danes and Saxons, and had a strong castle, now demolished, which was often besieged in the barons wars. It has a free school, and a handsome market-house, in which the magistrates keep the sessions; and is 14 miles NNW. of Reading, and 46 W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

Wallington, Herts. a mile NE. of Bigrave. *Wallington*, Norfolk, near Downham. *Wallington*, Northumberland, E. of Kirk Whelpington. *Wallington*, Surry, in Carshalton parish. *Wallingwells*, Nottinghamshire, NW. of Worksop.

WALLKILL, a river of N. America, in New York. See DROWNED LANDS.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the Netherlands.

Wallop, Upper, Middle, and *Lower*, Hants, on the river Wallop, near Stockbridge. *Wallop, Upper* and *Lower*, Shropshire, near Caste Castle. *Wallopoint*, Devonshire, NE. of Kingsbridge.

WALLOT, or WALLESDA ISLES, Essex, in the river Orouch, W. of Foulness Isle. The water here is brackish; on which account the inhabitants fetch what they use from the other side of the creek. It is 5 miles long and 1 broad, and is secured from the sea by a wall of earth.

Wall-End, Northumberl. 8 miles from Newcastle upon-Tyne. *Wall-Town*, Northumb. near Thirlewall Castle, near the Picts-Wall, which, a little to the W. of it, is in the greatest perfection: it is 3 yards high, and has 16 regular courses, and at one part are 16 of the facing stones entire. *Wall Town*, Northumberl. on the Picts Wall, N. of Ovingham. *Walmer*, Kent, S. of Deal, separated from its coast by a narrow channel. *Walmer*, Glouces. in Westbury parish. *Walmesley*, Lancashire, NW. of Bury.

WALMIRSTADT, a town of Magdeburg, Lower Saxony, situated on the Ohra, 10 miles N. of Magdeburg.

WALNEY, an island on the N. part of Lancashire. It is 9 miles in length, but hardly 1 in breadth; abounds with seagulls, and serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish sea. It has 2 or 3 small villages and a chapel.

WALPO, a town and county of Sclavonia, on the river Walpo, 20 miles NNW. of Esseck.

Walpole, Suffolk, near the river Blithe, S. of Halesworth. *Walpole St. Andrew's* and *St. Peter's*, Norfolk, in the marshland between the Ouse and the Nyn.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordshire, with manufactories of nails, bridle bits, stirrups, spurs, bellows, &c. A canal has been lately cut from hence to the collieries at Bradley. It is 16 miles S. of Stafford, and 116 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Walsham in the Willows, Suffolk, between Buddesdale and Wiggin.

WALSHAM,

WALSHAM, NORTH, a handſome town in Norfolk, with a plentiful market on Thurſday. It is 10 miles N. of Norwich, and 123 NNE. of London. South Walſham is much nearer to Norwich, and NE. of it.

Walſhcroft, Lincolnſhire, gives name to a hundred N. of Market-Raiſin.

Walſhtown, in Cork, Munſter.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, famous formerly for a monaſtery, which had a ſhrine of the Virgin Mary, almoſt as much frequented as Thomas à Becket's, at Canterbury. Eraſmus, who viſited it in his time, deſcribes the chapel as 'bright and ſhining all over, by the reflection of the tapers on heaps of jewels, gold, and ſilver.' It is 25 miles NW. of Norwich, and 116 NNE. of London. Old Walſingham lies to the NE. of it. Market on Friday.

Walſoken, or *Popenhoe*, Norfolk, in the marſh-land, SW. of the Walpoles. *Walſworth*, Hants, NE. of Fareham. *Walſworth*, Herts, NE. of Hitchin.

WALTENBUCH, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia, 8 miles S. of Stutgard.

Walterſton, Dorſetſhire, near Piddleton. *Walterſton*, Heref. NE. of Trewin. *Waltham*, Kent, 3 miles E. of Wye. *Waltham*, Kent, near Hinkſell. *Waltham*, Lincolnſhire, S. of Grimſby.

WALTHAM-ABBEY, a town of Eſſex, with manufactures of printed linens, pins, and gunpowder. It is ſeated on the river Lea, which here forms ſeveral iſlands, 12 miles N. by E. of London. Market on Thurſday.

* WALTHAM, or BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, a ſmall town of Hampſhire, 8 miles S. of Wincheſter, and 65 SW. of London. Market on Friday.

WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOULD, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a ſmall market on Thurſday. It is 16 miles NNE. of Leiceſter, and 113 N. by W. of London.

Waltham, Magna and *Parva*, Eſſex, NW. of Chelmsford. *Waltham, North*, Hampſhire, SE. of Overton.

*WALTHAM, WEST, or WALTHAM-CROSS, a town, partly in Middleſex and partly in Hertfordſhire, ſeparated by the river Lea from Waltham-Abbey. A ſmall market on Tueſday.

Waltham, White, Berks, 3 miles from Maidenhead. *Walthamſtow*, Eſſex, on the river Lea, contiguous to Layton, and 5 miles NE. by E. of London.

WALTON, a town of Virginia, 60 miles SW. of Richmond.

Walton, a village in Surry, ſeated on the Thames, over which it has a handſome bridge, 3 miles W. of Kingſton. *Walton*, Bucks, near Beaconſfield. *Walton*, Camb. NW. of Royſton. *Walton*, Cumb. near Stapleton and Beweaſtle. *Walton*, Derbyſ. near Alfreton. *Walton*, Derbyſ. W. of Cheſterfield. *Walton*, N. of Dorcheſter. *Walton*, Eſſex, under Naze Point, S. of Harwich, is one of the 3 Sokens. Great numbers of copperas ſtones are found on the ſhore; and here are ſeveral copperas houſes, where it is made. *Walton*, Glouc. near Tewkeſbury, where is a mineral water of the ſame property as Cheltenham Spa. *Walton*, Glouceſ. in Deerhurſt pariſh. *Walton*, Herts, NE. of Datchworth. *Walton*, Huntingd. near the Saltreys. *Walton*, Lanc. on the Derwent, a mile from Preſton. *Walton*, Lanc. near Weſt Derby. *Walton*, Leic. near the Swift, E. of Lutterworth. *Walton*, Northampt. NW. of Peterborough. *Walton*, Shropſ. N. of Chirbury. *Walton*, NE. of Shrewſbury. *Walton*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Walton*, Somerſ. near the Briſtol Channel, between Portſhead and Clevendon. *Walton*, Somerſ. SW. of Glaſtonbury. *Walton*, Staffs near Baſwick. *Walton*, S. of, near Stone, has a bridge over the Trent. *Walton*, Staff. near Chebſey. *Walton*, Suff. on the Orwell, SE. of Ipſwich, has the ruins of a priory, once a cell to the monks at Rocheſter. It has the remains of a caſtle, the foundation of which is 187 feet long and 9 feet thick, where great numbers of Roman bricks are found. Its ancient market has been long diſuſed, but the croſs ſtill remains. *Walton*, Yorkſ. near Wetherby. *Walton Cardiffe*, Glouceſ. a mile SE. of Tewkeſbury. *Walton-D'Eyeville*, Warw. near Wellesbourn. *Walton, E.* and *Walton Prior's*, or *W.* Norfolk, N. of the marſh-land. *Walton, Grange*, Staff. SW. of Gnoſtall. *Walton-Hall*, Derbyſ. E. of Whichnor. *Walton-Head*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, near Kirby-Overblow. *Walton-Hill*, and *Place*, Surry, E. of Leatherhead Downs. *Walton-Lee*, Surry, near Chertſey. *Walton, Manduit*, Warwickſ. N. of Walton D'Eyeville. *Walton, Nether* and *Upper*, Cheſhire, on the Merſey, near Warrington. *Walton-on-the-Would*, Leiceſterſhire, near Loughborough. *Walwarn*, a river in Cheſhire, which runs into the Lee, about Copenhall. *Walwick, Cheſters*, Northumberl. near the Grange, on the banks of the Tyne. Here was formerly a Roman ſtation, the vallum of which forms an oblong ſquare, in length about 170 paces, and in width 130. Within this ſpace are crowded the ruins of ſtone buildings, which

ch appear to have ſtood in lineal di-
ions, forming ſtreets. On the ſouth,
hout the vallum and foſſe, many ruins
buildings appear. *Walwick Grange*,
thumb. SE. of Simondſburn, on the
ls' Wall, where have been found a
nan altar and inſcriptions. Here the
l is in tolerably good preſervation,
the proſpect filled with the moſt
eeable ſubjects. *Walworth*, Surry, be-
en Newington Butts (in the pariſh
which it is) and Camberwell. It is
ady a conſiderable village, and is very
idly increaſing in buildings. *Wal-
rth*, Durham, near Heighington. *Wam-
lge*, Shropſhire, NE. of Wellington.
mbrook, Dorſetſ. 2 miles N. of Chard-
k. *Wamden* and its *Heath*, Bucks,
ween Woburn and Newport-Pagnel.
mmingore, Suſſex, NW. of Lewes.
mpul, a river in Cumberland, which
s into the Eden mouth below Kirk-
de. *Wampul*, Cumb. in Aketon pa-
i. *Wamſon*, Northumb. on the Tyne,
. of Tinmouth Caſtle. *Wamborough*,
ry, between Guilford and Alderſhot.
mborough, Wilts, 2 miles E. of Swin-
n. *Wandle*, a river of Surry, which
s near Carſhalton, and falls into the
ames at Wandſworth. *Wandleſbury*,
mb. near Gogmagog Hills. *Wandſ-
rth*, a large village of Surry, ſeated on
river Wandle, near its confluence with
Thames. The art of dying cloth has
n practiſed at this place for more than
entury; and there are ſtill two dyers
e, one for ſcarlet. There are alſo ſe-
ral manufactories; namely, for bolting
th, the printing of calicoes and kerſy-
res, and the whitening and preſſing of
ffs. Here are likewiſe oil, iron, and
ite-lead mills, vinegar works, and ex-
ſive diſtilleries. It is 5 miles SW. by
. of London. *Wangford*, Yorkſ. E.
Bainton Would. *Wangay*, Eſſex, near
irking.

WANGEN, a free town of Suabia,
ding in paper and hardware.

WANGEN, a town in the department of
wer Rhine, 12 miles W. of Straſburg.
Wangford, Suffolk, on the river Wang,
W. of Southwold. *Wanlip*, Leiceſ. on
e river Soar, S. of Mountſorrel. *Wan-
kbead*, a village in the N. part of Dum-
eſſhire, ſituated near the lead mines,
th a conſiderable number of ſmelting-
uſes. *Wanſbeck*, a river in Northumb.
anſdike, or *Woden's Dyke*, a ditch that
ns from near Bath, over the Downs, to
reat Bedwin; and from E. to W. over
ilſbury Plain, for many miles together;
ſt up as a boundary, by the W. Saxons,
againſt the incurſions of the Britons. It
is a ſtrong earthen rampart, with a broad
ditch on the S. ſide.

WANSFORTH, or WALNESFORD-
BRIGGS, oppoſite to Stibbinton in Hun-
tingdonſhire. It has a fine bridge over
the Nen, and a fine wharf on its banks.
Few of our inland readers are, perhaps,
unacquainted with the ſtory of a man
who was carried down the ſtream at this
place, by the ſudden riſe of the river, as
he ſlept upon a haycock; yet the editor
has never met with one who could in-
form him of the name of the hero of the
tale. This, he finds, was no other than
the famous Barnaby Harrington, better
known by the title of *Drunken Barnaby*,
who has given us an account of the ad-
venture, in one part of his entertaining
journey. As the book is ſeldom to be
met with, we ſhall tranſcribe his own ac-
count of the accident for the gratification
of ſome of our more curious readers:

Veni Wansforth-Briggs, immanem
Vide amnem, alnum, anum;
Amnem latum, anum lautam,
Comptam, cultam, caſtam, cautam;
Portas, hortos ſpecioſos,
Portus, ſaltus ſpacioſos.
Inde prato per amæni,
Dormiens temulente fæni;
Rivers ſurgit & me capit,
Et in flumen alté rapit
Quorſum? clamant; Nuper erro
A Wansforth-Briggs in Anglo-terra.

Thence to Wansforth-Briggs—a river
And a wife, will live for ever;
River broad, an old wife jolly,
Comely, ſeemly, free from folly;
Gates and gardens neatly ſpecious,
Ports and parks and paſtures ſpacious.
On a hay cock ſleeping ſoundly,
The river roſe, and took me roundly
Down the current; people cried;
Sleeping, down the ſtream I hied;
*Where away, quoth they, from Green-
land?*
*No; from Wansforth-Briggs, in Eng-
land.*

Barnabæ Itinerarium, Part III.

This adventurer flouriſhed in the begin-
ning of the 17th century.

Wanſley, Nott. NE. of Codnor Caſtle,
in Derbyſhire. *Wanſley*, Dorſetſ. a mile
and a half NW. of Beminſter. *Wanſted*,
Eſſex, on the ſkirts of Epping-Foreſt, 6
miles NE. of London. *Wanſted*, Hants,
NE. of Titchfield. *Wanſtraw*, Somer-
ſetſhire, 5 miles S. of Frome. *Wanſ-
well*, Glouceſterſhire, between Berkley
and Slimbridge.

WANTAGE,

* WANTAGE, a town of Berkshire, seated on a branch of the river Ock, 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 60 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Wantesdon, Suffolk, S. of Tunstall. *Wantsum*, an arm of the river Stour, in Kent. *Wapenbury*, Warw. SW. of Dunmore Heath. *Wapingthor*, Sussex, NW. of Stening. *Wapley*, Gloucef. 3 miles SW. of Chipping Sodbury. *Wapley*, Yorks. between Gisborough and Moulgrave Castle. *Wappenham*, Northamptonshire near Towcester. *Wapsburn*, Sussex, near Fletching.

WARADIN GROS, a town, capital of a county of Hungary, 66 miles N. of Temesvar.

WARADIN. See PETERWARADIN.

WARANGOLE, (the Arankill of Ferishta) a town of Golconda, formerly the capital. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it. It is 45 miles NNE. of Hydrabad.

WARBERG, a sea-port of Sweden, in Halland, with a safe harbour, on the N. sea, but only deep enough for small vessels. A very ancient castle stands at the harbour's mouth, on a rock, surrounded with water. It has a considerable trade, and is 34 miles S. of Gottenburg.

Warbleton, Sussex, 6 miles N. of Arundel. *Warbness*, Essex, near Harwich.

WARBORG, a town of Paderborn, in Westphalia, formerly imperial, and one of the Hanse Towns. It contains two churches, two convents, and two castles, and is 16 miles SSE. of Paderborn.

Warborn, Hants, in the New Forest. *Warborow*, Oxf. near Dorchester. *Warboys*, with its *Wood* and *Fen*, Huntingd. between Rainsey and Somersham. *Warbrick*, Lancas. in Amounderness. *Warburton*, Cheshire, on the Mersey, W. of Altringham. *Warcop*, Westmorl. on the Eden, near the Roman Maiden Way, SE. of Appleby. *Ward*, Hants, SW. of Rumsey. *Wardal*, Cumberland, in Seabrain parish, between Egremont and Ambleside.

WARDE, a decayed town of Jutland, 16 miles NNW. of Ripen, seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, which is no longer navigable for ships of burden.

WARDEIN GROS, a town of Hungary, situated on the river Koros, 66 miles N. of Temesvar. Near it is an excellent cold bath.

Warden, Bedfordshire, near Southill. It had once a Cistertian monastery, which, with a very little alteration, is now a farm-house, with grounds of about 1[illegible] acres. *Warden*, Kent, in Sheppey Isle, [illegible] miles and a half N. of Feversham.

WARDENBURG, a town of Oldenburg, in Westphalia.

Wardendale, or *Stonehill*, Kent, in W[illegible]mington parish. *Warder*, or *Wardour Castle*, Wilts, a magnificent Gothic fr[illegible]ture, 2 miles NE. of Snaffsbury, abo[illegible] 1000 yards from the road. The entra[illegible] to it is wild and picturesque. About [illegible] mile from it, a new mansion, on a [illegible] magnificent plan, standing beautifu[illegible] under a woody hill, with a large pie[illegible] water before it, has been many years [illegible] erecting. *Wardale*, Cumberland, in [illegible] parish of Plumland, and near the bea[illegible] of Moothay. Watch and ward were k[illegible] here in former times, to guard against [illegible] inroads of the Scots.

WARDHUYS, a sea-port of Da[illegible] Lapland, seated on the Island of Wa[illegible]hoe, near the continent. It has a [illegible] fort, where the governor resides, and [illegible] street of cottages inhabited by fishermen. It is 100 miles SSE. of the North Cap[illegible] Lat. 70. 23. N.

Wardington, Oxfordf. NE. of Banbu[illegible] *Wardley*, Rutlandshire, W. of Uppin[illegible]ham. *Wardley*, Yorks. SW. of Hu[illegible] *Wardon*, or *Wardrew*, Northumb. on [illegible] river Irthing, NW. of Thirlwall-Ca[illegible] It has a famous spa, the waters of w[illegible] have been analyzed, and their virtues a[illegible]tained, with conveniencies for a few v[illegible]tors. The situation is retired, but [illegible] romantic, having few objects, either [illegible] elevate or entertain.

* WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, se[illegible]ed on the river Lea, by which 5000 qu[illegible]ters of malt and corn are frequently [illegible] in a week to London, by barges, wh[illegible] return with coals, 21 miles N. of Lon[illegible] In the year 1408, this town was desty[illegible] by a great inundation, and sluices [illegible] wears being made in the river to pre[illegible] it from future floods, Camden [illegible] that it hence derived its name. It [illegible] been of increasing note, ever since [illegible] reign of King John, when the high ro[illegible] to the N. was laid through it. Mark[illegible] on Tuesday.

Ware, Devonshire, near Bi[illegible] *Ware*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Somersh[illegible] SW. of Axbridge.

WAREBRIDGE, WAADBRIDGE, [illegible] WADEBRIDGE, a town in Cornwa[illegible] chiefly noted for its bridge over the riv[illegible] Camel, which is much the largest in [illegible] country, having about 20 arches, [illegible]

which are built upon wool-packs, be-
ſe of the quickſands. It is 5 miles
W. of Bodmin, and 242 W. by S. of
ndon. Market on Saturday.

WAREHAM, a very ancient town of
rſetſhire, once Britiſh, built very regu-
, and forming almoſt a long ſquare.
e ſtreets generally interſect each other
right angles, eſpecially the 4 principal
s, which take their names from the
dinal points. It was formery a large
ce, with 8 churches, which are now re-
ced to 3, as its once noted harbour is
ked up. Brithric, the laſt king of
W. Saxons, was interred here. The
abitants, who are about 1100, trade in
acco-pipe clay, ſtockings, iron, and
ls. It contains, within the walls,
out 230 houſes, and is ſituated on a
ng ground, in a healthy air, near the
uth of the Frome, where it empties it-
f into Pool Harbour, 9 miles WSW.
Pool, and 114 W. by S. of London.
arket on Saturday.

Wareborn, Kent, 5 miles and a half S.
Aſhford. *Wareley*, Devonſ. between
aviſtock and Plymouth. *Wareley-Hall*,
orceſ. NE. of Hales Owen, in Shropſ.
Warelow, Derbyſ. in the High Peak, near
idefwal. *Wareſley Park*, Huntingdonſ.
ar Granſden. *Warton*, Nottinghamſ.
the river Snite, S. of Bingham. *War-*
ld, E. and *W.* Berks, between Sunning-
ll and Billingbear. *Wargrave*, Berks,
miles S. of Henley. It has a ferry over
e Thames, and had formerly a market.
Wareham, All Saints, and *Magdalen*,
orfolk, near Wells. *Wareham Bridge*,
orkſhire, on the river Ware, 5 miles
om Stockton. *Warham-Mary*, Norf.
ear Lynn.

WARING, a town of Virginia, 15 miles
SE. of Port Royal.

Waring's Ford, in Down, Ulſter, on a
ranch of the river Lagan. *Waring's*
oint, in Down, Ulſter, about a mile
W. of Roſtrevor. It is the entrance
to the river Newry, or Narrow-Water,
here coals that come down the canal are
ipped off. Two ferry-boats here main-
ain a communication between this coun-
and that of Louth; and near it a ſalt-
ork has been erected.

WARINGSTOWN, a town of Down, in
ſtler, where the linen manufacture is
arried on to great advantage.

WARKA, a town of Maſovia, 10 miles
of Czerſk.

Wark, or Werk-Caſtle, Northumb. by
he Tweed, near Simonſburn. A ſmall
art of the ruins yet remain, which form
a rude pillar. *Green Head*, or *High*
Green, Colliery, is in this manor. *Wark-*
leigh, Devonſ. SW. of South Moulton.
Warkton, Northamp. NE. of Kettering.
Warkworth, Northamptonſhire, near Ban-
bury.

WARKWORTH, a borough town of
Northumberland, ſeated on the river Co-
quet, with a very conſiderable ſalmon-
fiſhery, near a quarry, of much-eſteemed
ſtone, and about 3 quarters of a mile from
the ſea, 5 miles SE. of Alnwick. The
great tower of its old caſtle is a fine piece
of architecture, and has moſt extenſive
and diverſified views.

Wargleton, Cornwall, E. of Bodmin.
Warley, Yorkſ. 3 miles W. of Halifax.
Warley, Great and *Little*, Eſſex, near
Burntwood. *Warley Wigorn*, Worceſ.
in Hales Owen parish, ſurrounded by
Staffordſhire, between Birmingham and
Dudley. *Warlingham*, Surry, 5 miles S.
of Croydon. *Warmedon*, NE. of Wor-
ceſter.

WARMELAND. See WERMELAND.

Warmfield, Yorkſ. NE. of Wakefield.
Warmingcamp, Suſſex, between Arg-
mering and Burpham. *Warmineham*,
Cheſhire, on the Wheedle, S. of Middle-
wich. *Warmingfield*, Surry, W. of Aw-
fold, on the borders of Suſſex. *Warming-*
hurſt, Suſſex N. of Waſhington. *Warm-*
ington, Northamp. NE. of Oundle, near
the river Nen. *Warmington*, Warwickſ.
a mile NE. of Edgehill.

WARMINSTER, a populous town in
Wiltſhire, with a pretty large trade in
corn, malt, and cheeſe, and a manufac-
ture of wool, and cloth, ſo that it is be-
come of more conſequence than moſt of
the borough towns in this county, al-
though it ſends no members to parlia-
ment. It has ſome good inns, and is
ſeated on the river Deveril, 22 miles
NNW. of Saliſbury, and 97 W. by S. of
London. A good corn market on Sa-
turday. Fairs on April 11th, Auguſt
10th, and September 12th.

Warmley, Warwickſhire, near Sutton-
Colfield. *Warmſandale*, Derbyſhire, in
the High-Peak. *Warmſworth*, Yorkſ.
near Duncaſter. *Warmwell*, Dorſetſhire,
SE. of Dorcheſter, near Winfrith. *Warne*,
a river of Northumberland, which runs
into the German Ocean, about 4 miles S.
from Holy Iſland. *Warnborough*, N.
and S. Hampſhire, SE. of Baſingſtoke.
Warnell, Cumberland, between Irby and
Inglewood-Foreſt.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Mecklen-
burg, in Lower Saxony. It is ſituated
at

at the mouth of the river Warne, where veſſels bound to Roſtock pay a toll, which formerly amounted to 80,000 rix-dollars, now to about 6000, 9 miles N. of Roſtock.

WARNETON, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the Lyſs, 5 miles S. of Ypres. It was ceded, with its territory, in 1715, to the States General, as a barrier town.

Warnford, Hants, NE. of Biſhop's-Waltham. *Warnford*, Northumb. W. of Sunderland. *Warngoch-Chapel*, Monm. NE. of Abergavenny. *Warnham*, Suſſex, NW. of Horſham.

WARNITZ, a town of Beſſarabia, near Bender.

Warpſtow, Corn. near Treneglos. *Warren*, a river in Shropſ. which runs into the Onney, a little below Hardwick. *Warren*, Somerſ. near Langport. *Warren*, Somerſ. between Biſhop's Chew and Chedder.

WARREN, a town of N. America, in Rhode Iſland.

Warrenſtown, in Meath, Leinſter.

Warrenton, NE. of Worceſter. *Warrington*, Bucks, in Oulney pariſh. *Warrington*, Cornwall, near Launceſton.

*WARRINGTON, a large, neat, populous, and rich, though ancient built town of Lancaſhire, with large manufactories of ſail-cloth, ſacking, huckabacks, pins, &c. Glaſs-houſes and copper-ſmelting furnaces are likewiſe eſtabliſhed here; and the cotton trade is now gaining ground. Large quantities of potatoes are annually exported. It is ſeated on the Merſey, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge, the laſt on this river, leading into Cheſhire, on the great road from London to Carliſle, 18 miles E. of Liverpool, and 183 NNW. of London. A conſiderable market on Wedneſday for fleſh, corn, cattle, potatoes, and all ſorts of fiſh. Alſo a particular market once a week for huckabacks.

WARSAW, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Maſovia. It is ſurrounded by a moat and double wall, and conſiſts of the Old and New Town; and two ſuburbs, Kraka and Praga. The general diets, provincial aſſembly, and court of judicature, were held here. This city and its ſuburbs occupy a vaſt extent of ground, and are ſuppoſed to contain between 60 and 70,000 inhabitants, among whom are a great number of foreigners. The whole has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting the ſtrong contraſt of wealth and poverty, luxury and diſtreſs, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but ill paved; the churches and public buildings are large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility are numerous and ſplendid; but the greateſt part of the houſes, particularly in the ſuburbs, are mean and ill-conſtructed wooden hovels. In its laſt ſiege by the Ruſſians, in 1794, it is computed that 30,000 Poles periſhed either by the ſword, or in the flames; the ſuburb of Praga having been ſet on fire, and nearly the whole of it reduced to aſhes by the mercileſs Ruſſians, ten hours after all reſiſtance had ceaſed. It is now ſubject to Pruſſia, and is ſituated on the Viſtula, which is about as broad here as the Thames at Weſtminſter, but very ſhallow in ſummer. Lat. 52. 14. N. lon. 21. 6. E.

Warſborough, Yorkſ. W. Riding, a mile from Stainborough. *Warſdale*, Cumb. N. of Eſkdale. *Warſlow*, Staffordſ. between Sheen and Butterton. *Warſop*, Notting. between Worklop and Mansfield.

WARTA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Oder. Alſo a town of Neiſſe, in Sileſia.

WARTENBURG, a town of Ermeland, in Pruſſia; a town in the archdoctry of Auſtria; a town and lordſhip, ſurrounded by the principality of Oels, in Sileſia; a caſtle and imperial county, the lands of which lie in detached parts in the circle of Upper Rhine; the caſtle is 6 miles NE. of Lautern; a town of Boleſlaw, in Bohemia; and a town of Bavaria, ſituated on the Strong, 24 miles NE. of Munich.

Warter Priory, Yorkſhire, NE. of Pocklington. *Warthel*, NE. of York. *Warley-Hall*, Staffordſhire, near Birmingham. *Wartling*, Suſſex, near Hurſt Monceux. *Wartnaby*, Leiceſterſhire, SE. of Dalby on the Would. *Warton*, near the Weever, SE. of Cheſter. *Warton*, Cumberl. N. of Ireby. *Warton*, Hereſ. near Leominſter. *Warton*, Lancaſ. in Kirkham pariſh, near the mouth of the Ribble, on a lake called Ware, and at the foot of a hill called Warton Cragg. Though obſcure, it is an agreeable little town, with a neat church, and a good grammar ſchool and library. *Warton*, Lancaſ. near the influx of the Decker, into the Ken ſands. *Warton*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Gainſborough. *Warton*, Northumb. W. of Rothbury. *Warton*, Yorkſ. near Wilton and Yarkwould. *Wartrew*, Lancaſhire, near Liverpool. *Warwick*, Cumberland, NE. of Carliſle, and a little N. of Wetherall. It has a ſtone bridge over the Eden.

*WARWICK, called by the Britons CAER GUARVIC, and CAER LEGI, a fine,

, large, neat, and ancient town of War-kſhire, the capital of the county. Here caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the earls of arwick, which ſtands on a rock, 40 feet her than the river, but even with the n on the N. ſide. From its terrace, re is a proſpect of a beautiful country ond the Avon, conſiſting of rich mea-s, tall groves, ſpacious parks, &c. arwick has, at preſent, only 2 pariſh urches, though it formerly had 6, and many monaſteries. The houſes are in ieral well built, and the ſtreets, which ſpacious and regular, all meet in the ıtre of the town. At each end of the ncipal one is an ancient gate. It is ɔrned with a good free-ſchool and a m-houſe of free-ſtone, ſupported by lars, in which the aſſizes and quarter ſions are held; has a good trade in malt, d is ſituated upon a rocky eminence, ır the river Avon, with a deſcent from :very way, which always keeps it clean, miles SSW. of Coventry, and 93 NW. of London. Within a mile of it, the Avon, is Guy's, or as ſome call it, ibb's Cliff, (a pretty retired cell, among oves and ſprings) where Guy Earl of arwick, of fabulous, or at leaſt obſcure ſtory, is ſaid to have lived a hermit, af-r his military exploits abroad. Markets Wedneſday and Saturday.

WARWICK, a town of Virginia, 6 iles S. of Richmond; another town of irginia, 65 miles ESE. of Richmond; d a town in Rhode Iſland, 7 miles S. of rovidence.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of Eng-nd, bounded at its northern extremity r a point of Derbyſhire, on the NW. by affordſhire, on the NE. by Leiceſter-ire, on the W. by Worceſterſhire, on e E. by Northamptonſhire, and on the S. Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire. Its tent from N. to S. is about 47 miles, id about 35 from E. to W. where wideſt. is the moſt central county in the king-m, and ſomewhat of an oval form, is ivided into 4 hundreds and 1 liberty, and ntains 1 city, 13 market towns, 158 pa-ſhes, 330 villages, about 24,000 houſes, d 180,000 inhabitants. The air is mild, leaſant, and healthy, and the more ſo, nce the woodlands have been thinned by e great conſumption of wood in the iron orks; the woodlands being now con-rted to tillage and paſture. The north-n part of the county, called the Wood-nds, is divided from the S. called the ldon, by the river Avon; but the ſoil f both is rich. This county produces rn, malt, wood, wool, cheeſe, coal, and lime-ſtone. Mr. Wedge, in his view of the agriculture of this county, eſtimates the whole at 618,000 acres, of which only about 154,530 are conſtantly under a ſucceſſive round of tillage or graſs-ſeeds. The remaining 469,470 acres he ſuppoſes to conſiſt of gardens, about 4000 acres; of meadows, 82,000 acres; of paſture and feeding land, 150,000 acres; of woods, canals, rivers, &c. 50,000 acres; of open field-land, 57,000 acres; and of waſte-lands and roads, 126,470 acres. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The canals that paſs through this county are, one from the Wedneſbury and Dudley coal and lime works, to Birmingham, and from thence to Fazeley and Fradley Heath, to join the Staffordſhire Grand Trunk, extending from Fazeley to Atherſtone, Bedworth, and Coventry; one reaching from that at Longford to Braunſton and Oxford; one from Birmingham to Worceſter; one branching out of the Worceſter, one way to Dudley, &c. and the other to Stratford-upon-Avon; and one from Birmingham to Warwick. Warwick is the county town.

WASA, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in Finland, ſituated on the E. coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia, 150 miles N. of Abo.

Waſdale, Yorkſ. near Kirby in Cleveland. *Waſdale*, Cumberland, at the foot of Copland Fells, 2 miles N. of Eſkdale. *Waſh*, a river in Rutland, which runs into the Welland, above Stamford.

WASH-A-CUM-MOW, or CLEAR WATER LAKE, in N. America, in lat. 56 N. and lon. 108. 20. W. It is about 30 miles in length, and from 5 to 10 in breadth.

Waſhborn, Great, Glouceſterſ. 7 miles NNE. of Tewkeſbury. *Waſhbrook*, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Wharfe, near Otley. *Waſhbrook*, Glouceſ. a hamlet in the pariſh of Winſton. *Waſhbrook*, Suffolk, 3 miles W. of Ipſwich. *Waſhenburg*, near Lincoln, S. of the Witham.

WASHES, a large but ſhallow eſtuary, of Lincolnſhire and Norfolk, which is under water when the tide is in, and paſſable by travellers when the tide is out, though not without ſome danger to ſtrangers who are unacquainted with the quick-ſands. King John loſt his baggage here in going to Lincolnſhire. Particular parts of this inlet, which runs into the land, have particular names, ſuch as Foſs-dyke Waſh, below Spalding; Croſs Key's Waſh, below Wiſbeach, at the mouth of the Nen, &c. this laſt is the immediate boundary between the two counties.

Waſhfield,

Waſtfield, Devonſhire, near Tiverton. *Waſtford*. Devonſ. in Wemworthy parith, on a brook that runs into the Taw. *Waſtford*, Yorkſ. E. of Knaresborough, on the ſame river. *Waſhingley*, Huntingdonſ. near Stilton. *Waſhington*, Derbyſhire, in Scarſdale, W. of Altreton. *Waſhington*, Durham, on the Wear, W. of Sunderland, and 8 miles N. of Durham. *Waſhington*, Suſſex, NW. of Stening.

WASHINGTON, the name of ſeveral counties in the United States of N. America; namely, in Rhode Iſland; in New York, of which Salem is the capital; in the SW. corner of Pennſylvania, its capital of the ſame name, 20 miles SSW. of Pittsburg, is conſiderable for a variety of manufactures; in Maryland; in Virginia; in N. Carolina; in S. Carolina; in the diſtrict of Charleſton; and in Georgia, the capital of which is Golphinton; alſo a town in Kentucky, ſituated on the Ohio, 66 miles ENE. of Frankfort.

WASHINGTON, a town of N. Carolina, formerly called Bath; it is ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Tar, with a good harbour, 20 miles NW. of Newbern.

WASHINGTON, a town of N. America, in Georgia, and county of Wilkes. Near it is a medicinal ſpring, which riſes from a hollow tree, the inſide of which is covered with a coat of nitre, an inch thick; and the leaves around the ſpring are incruſted with a ſubſtance as white as ſnow. The waters have been found beneficial in rheumatic caſes, and are ſaid to be ſo in all diſorders ariſing from humours in the blood. It is 13 miles SW. of Peterſburgh.

WASHINGTON, a city of N. America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is ſeated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eaſtern Branch, extending about 4 miles up each, including a tract of territory ſcarcely to be exceeded, in point of convenience, ſalubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the ſtate of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by thoſe two ſtates to the United States of America, and by them eſtabliſhed to be the ſeat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of proſpect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into ſquares or grand diviſions, by ſtreets running due N. and S. and E. and W. which form the ground work of the plan. However, from the capitol, the preſident's houſe, and ſome of the important parts in the city, run diagonal ſtreets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of fine proſpects, but remove the inſipid tameneſs which renders ſome other great cities unpleaſing. They were deviſed to connect the ſeparate and moſt diſtant objects with the principal, and to preſerve through the whole a reciprocity of ſight. Theſe great leading ſtreets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each ſide, which will leave 80 feet of paved ſtreet for carriages. The reſt of the ſtreets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and Eaſt Capitol Streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal ſtreets are named after the reſpective ſtates compoſing the Union, while thoſe running N. and S. are, from the capitol eaſtward, named, Eaſt Firſt Street, Eaſt Second Street, &c. and thoſe W. of it are, in the ſame manner, called Weſt Firſt Street, Weſt Second Street, &c. Thoſe running E. and W. are from the capitol northward named, North A Street, North B Street, &c. and thoſe S. of it are called S. A Street, South B Street, &c. The ſquares, or diviſions of the city, amount to 1150. The rectangular ſquares generally contain from 3 to 6 acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth, from about 110 to 300 feet, according to the ſize of the ſquare. The irregular diviſions produced by the diagonal ſtreets are ſome of them ſmall, but generally in valuable ſituations. Their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, ſo that no houſe in the city will have an acute corner. All the houſes muſt be of brick or ſtone. The area for the capitol (or houſe for the legiſlative bodies) is ſituated upon the moſt beautiful eminence in the city, about a mile from the Eaſtern Branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of the city, as well as a conſiderable extent of the country around. The preſident's houſe will ſtand upon a riſing ground, not far from the banks of the Potomac, affording a fine water proſpect, with a commanding view of the capitol, and ſome other material parts of the city. Due S. from the preſident's houſe, and due W. from the capitol, run two great pleaſure parks, or malls, which interſect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the ſides by a variety of elegant buildings, houſes for foreign miniſters, &c. Interſperſed through the city, where the moſt material ſtreets cross

ross each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely useful and ornamental. Fifteen of the best of these areas are to be appropriated to the different states composing the Union; not only to bear their respective names, but as proper places for them to erect statues, obelisks or columns, to the memory of their favourite eminent men. Upon a small eminence, where a line due W. from the capitol, and due S. from the president's house, would intersect, is to be erected an equestrian statue of General Washington, late president of the United States. At the junction of the rivers, a fort is to be erected, to include an arsenal and magazines. Places are marked out for other public buildings, as a marine hospital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a city hall, churches, colleges, market-houses, theatres, &c. The president of the United States, in locating the seat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the soil to cede a certain portion of the lots in every situation, to be sold by his direction, and the proceeds to be solely applied to the public buildings, and other works of public utility within the city. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots, and will be sufficient not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water through the city, and to pave and light the streets, which will save a heavy tax that arises in other cities, and consequently render the lots considerably more valuable. The Eastern Branch of the Potomac is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about [illegible] miles above its junction with the Potomac, while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious. This river contains 30 and 35 feet to near the upper end of the city, where it is 18 and 20 feet deep. The city, being situated upon the great post road, exactly equidistant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Ohio, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, commanding the most extensive internal resources, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of congress; and it is now pressing forward, by the public-spirited enterprise, not only of the people of the United States, but also of foreigners. The inland navigation of the Potomac is so far advanced, that craft loaded with produce, now come down that river and its several branches; from upward of 180 miles to the great falls, which are within 14 miles of the city. The canals at the great and little falls, with their locks, are now completed; the navigation is entirely opened between the water and the head branches of the Potomac, which will produce a communication by water between the city of Washington and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Potomac, the Shannandoah, the South Branch, Opequan, Cape Capon, Patterson's Creek, Conoochegue, and Monacy, for upward of 800 miles, through one of the most healthy, pleasant, and fertile regions in America, producing in vast abundance, tobacco of superior quality, hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain, with fruit and vegetables peculiar to America, in vast abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Washington, all around it, and for 60 miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable springs of excellent water, and well covered with large timber of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains of excellent free-stone, of the white and red Portland kinds, of which the public edifices in the city are now building. Above the city also, upon the banks of the river, are immense quantities of excellent coal, lime-stone, and marble, with blue slate of the best quality. The Tyber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reservoir, beside the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in beautiful cascades through the public gardens west of the capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by Major l'Enfant. Most of the streets were marked out, and the squares divided into lots, in 1792, since which time, some thousands of workmen have been constantly employed. It is 100 miles SW. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38. 53. N. lon. 77. 15. W.

WASSAB, or WARSHABS, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast. The soil is barren, but abounds in gold.

WASSAW, or WASHAW, GREAT and LITTLE, (this last lies to the SW. of Great Washaw) islands on the E. coast of Georgia, in N. America. The former is about 16 miles in circumference. Lat. 32. 51. N.

Wasing, Berkshire, near Aldermaston. *Wasperton*, Warw. on the Avon, a little below Barford. *Wassal Hill*, Worcesters.

a mile and a half from the Severn. It is noted for the remains of a Roman ſtation.

Weſtland, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs, near Hornſey.

WASSENBURG, a town of Juliers, ſituated on the Ruhr, 9 miles ESE. of Ruremonde.

WASSERBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, trading in ſalt; and a town and lordſhip of Suabia, ſituated on a point of land, which projects into the lake of Conſtance, 1 mile N. of Buchorn.

WASSIGNY, a town in the dept. of the Aiſne, 16 miles NW. of Vervins.

Waſt, Glouc. a hamlet in Hawkeſbury.

Waſtal-Foot, and *Waſtal-Head*, Weſtmorl. in the Borbeck, S. of Raſgill and Shap. It has a ſpa-water like that at Harrowgate. *Waſts*, the name of ſeveral places in Northumberland, eſpecially in Readſdale, and N. Tinedale, and the adjacent mountains.

WASUNGEN, a town of Henneburg, in Franconia, ſituated on the Werra, 4 miles SW. of Schmalkalden.

WATCHET, an ancient town of Somerſetſhire, on the Briſtol Channel, with a harbour, and a few ſmall coaſting veſſels, which ſupply the glaſs-houſes at Briſtol with the aſhes of ſea-weed, of which abundance is burnt here for that purpoſe. The inhabitants fetch vaſt heaps of pebble from the coaſt, and burn it into lime for building; no cement being more durable for maſonry that is to lie under water, where it grows as hard as marble. They alſo export lime-ſtone and alabaſter, great quantities of which fall down the cliffs, by the waſhing of the ſea, and gather great plenty of the *lichen marinus*, or ſea-liverwort, on the rocky coaſt and cliffs, at low water, which they ſend to diſtant parts of the country. It contains about 140 houſes, and is 14 miles NNW. of Bridgewater, and 153 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Watchfield, Berks, near Shrivenham.

WATERBURG, a town of Connecticut, 20 miles WSW. of Hartford.

WATEREE, a river in S. Carolina, which runs into the Cangaree, about 5 miles N. of Amelia.

WATEEHOO, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 6 miles long and 4 broad, diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1777; it is a beautiful ſpot, with a ſurface compoſed of hills and plains, and covered with verdure. The ſoil, in ſome parts, is light and ſandy; but, farther up the country, a reddiſh caſt was ſeen on the riſing grounds, where the iſlanders build their houſes, 2 or 3 of which were perceived by glaſſes to be long and ſpacious. The manners of the people of this iſland, their general habits of life, method of treating ſtrangers, language, religious ceremonies, &c. greatly reſemble thoſe that prevail at Otaheite. The language ſpoken here was uſually well underſtood by Omai, and by two New Zealanders. Lat. 20. 1. S. lon. 15. 15. W.

Water-Lath, Cumberl. S. of Keſwick.

Water, Cumberl. near Langholm.

Water-Beach, Camb. W. of Newmarket, and 6 miles from Cambridge.

Watercumb, Dorſetſ. a mile N. of Wormwell.

Water-Crook, Weſtmorl. has its name from a remarkable curve of the Ken, a little below Kendal. Near it, on the ſame ſide of the river, are the banks and ditches of an old fort, ſuppoſed to have been Roman, from the coins, broken altars, and other antiquities that have been found here, at different times.

Waterden, Norf. NE. of Houghton-Hall.

Water Eaton, Oxf. on the Charwell, SW. of Iſlip.

Waterfall, Staff. S. of Grindon, where the river Hampſe, or Hans, after a courſe of 7 or 8 miles from its ſpring, falls into the ground, and does not reappear till it enters the river Manifold, about half a mile off.

Waterford, N. of Hertford.

* WATERFORD, a city and ſea-port of Munſter, in Ireland, capital of a county of the ſame name, and containing about 35,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are narrow, and the air is not very healthy; but it has an excellent harbour, ſituated extremely well for trade, and ſhips of great burden may ride at the quay. It ſtands on the Suir, which is a broad, deep, and rapid river, 5 miles above its junction with the Nore and Barrow. The white glaſs and other manufactures, are in a flouriſhing ſtate. Upwards of 70 ſail of ſhipping are employed in the Newfoundland trade. For many weeks together, upwards of 3000 hogs are killed weekly; and of butter, there have been exported from 60 to 70,000 caſks per annum; beſides which, the commerce in beef, corn, linen, &c. with England and other countries, is very conſiderable. The quay is above half a mile in length, and of a conſiderable breadth. Packet boats ſail now regularly between this port and Milford-Haven. It is 8 miles N. of St. George's Channel, and 75 S. by W. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 18. N. lon. 7. 8. W.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, about 40 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth; bounded on the S. by St. George's Channel; on the W. by Cork and a part of Tipperary; on the N. by the

he river Suir, which ſeparates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny; and on the E. by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 34 pariſhes, about 18,796 houſes, and 110,000 inhabitants; and though in general mountainous, with here and there frightful rocks and precipices, is a fine country, fertile, pleaſant, and rich. Among the mountains are 4 conſiderable loughs or lakes, in which are found trout and char. On the ſummits of moſt of them (which are in ſome parts 720 yards above the level of the ſea) are large heaps of ſtones of great ſize, ſuppoſed to be the ruins of ſome buildings, but without the intervention of mortar or cement.

Waterfriſton, Yorkſ. W. Riding, on the Are, N. of Pontefract. *Watergall*, Warwickſ. near Itchington.

Watergraſs-Hill, in Cork, Munſter.

Waterhead, Devonſhire, a creek near Dartmouth. *Waterleigh*, Glouceſterſhire, in Nibley pariſh. *Waterman's Manor*, Eſſex, near Matching. *Water Oakley*, Berks, near Bray. *Water Orton*, Warwickſhire, on the Tame, over which it has a ſtone bridge, in the road from Sutton to Coleſhill, in Aſton pariſh. *Waterparry*, Oxfordſ. NE. of Whatley.

WATERSAY, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, one mile S. of St. Uiſt. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad.

Waterſham, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, SW. of Wetherby. *Waterſtock*, Oxfordſ. NE. of Whatley-Bridge, over the Thames. *Waterſupton*, Shropſ. near the Teme, SW. of Newport. *Waterton-Hall*, Yorkſ. SE. of Wakefield. *Water-Yate*, Northumberland, NW. of Simondburn. *Watford*, Dorſetſ. a mile and a half from Bridport, in Netherby pariſh. *Watford*, Northamptonſhire, W. of Daventry. *Watford*, Somerſetſhire, NE. of Taunton.

*WATFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, conſiſting chiefly of one long ſtreet, which in the winter is extremely dirty, from the water of two ſtreams at the entrance of the town, which is often ſo ſwelled by floods as to be impaſſable. Near it the Watling-ſtreet croſſes its river to St. Alban's. It had anciently a ford at the S. end of the town, and is ſeated on the river Coln, 7 miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 14 NW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Wath, Lincolnſhire, N. of Ludburgh. *Wath*, Yorkſ. near Rippon. *Wath-upon-Don*, Yorkſ. N. of Rotherham. In a neighbouring wood are plain marks of the Roman way called Ikenild Street. *Wathermillock*, Cumberland, in Grayſtock pariſh. *Wathinpool*, Cumberland, in Aikton pariſh. *Watborp*, Northamptonſ. near Stamford-Baron, a neglected ſeat of the Earl of Exeter, about a mile W. of Burleigh Houſe. *Watland*, Weſtmorland, on the Ken, near Kendal. *Watlas*, Yorkſ. N. of Maſham. *Watlesborough*, SW. of Shrewſbury. *Watlesfield*, *Whattisfield*, or *Watchfield*, Suffolk, SW. of Botteſdale.

WATLING-STREET, one of the Pretorian, or Conſular highways, made by the Romans, for the march of their armies, of large ſtakes and leſſer wood between them, to keep up the earth and ſtones, called by the Saxons wattles. It began at Dover, ran to St. Alban's, Dunſtable, Towceſter, Atherſton, and Shrewſbury, and ended at Cardigan in Wales. It is yet very firm, in ſome counties, for ſeveral miles, eſpecially in Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, and Warwickſhire; and is called by the inhabitants, in different parts, by the names of Street-Way, High-Dike, High-Ridge, Forty-foot-Way, and Ridge-Way.

Watling-Street, Shropſhire, near Wellington, on the Roman way of that name. *Watlington*, Norfolk, near Sechy. *Watlington*, Suſſex, N. of Battel.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, which, with the 4 hamlets that belong to it, contains about 260 houſes. It is ſeated on a ſmall brook, among the Chiltern Hills, 24 miles SE. of Oxford, and 46 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Watringbury, Kent, 2 miles S. of Weſt Malling.

WATSON, a town of Virginia, 35 miles SW. of Richmond.

Watſtanwell, Derbyſhire, W. of Alfreton. *Wattal*, Nottinghamſ. near Greyſley-Caſtle.

WATTEN, a town in the department of the North, ſeated on the river Aa, 5 miles N. of St. Omer's.

Watteſham, Suffolk, NE. of Bildeſton. *Wattle-Bridge*, in Fermanagh, Ulſter. *Wattleſbury*, 7 miles W. of Shrewſbury.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, ſituated on the edge of that open part of the country which is called Filand, 18 miles SSW. of Norwich, and 90 NNE. of London. It is a great thoroughfare from Lynn, Downham, Thetford, Diſs, &c. Great quantities of butter are ſent hence to Downham bridge; from whence the factors ſend it to London by water. Market on Wedneſday.

Watton-Abbey, Yorkſ. E. Riding, near Baynton. *Watton-Wood-Hall*, or *at Stone*, 4 miles N. of Hertford.

WATTS, a town of Georgia, in N. America, ſituated in lat. 34. 22. N. and lon. 86. 25. W.

Wavendon, Bucks, near Newport. *Waveney*, a river of Suffolk, which, for a ſpace, ſeparates this county from Norfolk; it runs by Scole, Bellingford, Harleſton, Bungay, Beccles, and St. Olave's Marſhes, and meeting the Yare and Bure, near Burgh Caſtle, they join and empty themſelves into the ocean, at Yarmouth fort. It is navigable from Bungay. *Waver*, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Wampull, below Rabycoat.

WAVEREN, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Dyle, 12 miles S. of Louvain. It is much decayed by war and accidental fires.

Waverley Abbey, Surry, SE. of Farnham, near the river Wey, was the firſt Chriſtian abbey in England, of which, at preſent, only part of the S. aiſle remains, with the abbey walls, which are chiefly of rag-ſtones, and 10 feet high. Part of the refectory, dormitory, and cloyſters, are alſo ſtanding. Its large, handſome chapel is converted to a ſtable. *Waverton*, SE. of Cheſter. *Waverton*, Cumberland, in Brumfield pariſh. *Waverton*, Warwickſ. NE. of Pokeſworth. *Wawbottle*, Northumb. on the Picts Wall, NW. of Newcaſtle. *Warburthwaite*, Cumberland, near Ravenglaſs.

WATERLAND, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14. 45. S. lon. 144. 10. W.

Wawen's-Moor, Warwickſhire, NE. of Coughton. *Waxham*, Norfolk, E. of Hickling. *Waxham*, Yorkſ. on the coaſt of Holderneſs. *Waybergthwaite*, Cumberland, near Bootle, *Wayborn*, Norfolk, E. of Clay. From this place to Cromer, the ſhore is ſo flat, that in ſome places the tide ebbs out near 2 miles. *Waybred*, Suffolk, near the Waveney, SW. of Harleſton in Norfolk. *Wayford*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Crewkern. *Wayland-Wood*, Norfolk, on the left hand, between Watton and Merton; is commonly called Wailing-Wood, from a tradition of its being the place where the two children, celebrated in the pathetic old ballad of the Babes in the Wood, were murdered by their uncle. *Wayleigh*, Cheſhire, SE. of Stopford. *Waymer Caſtle*, Herts, near Biſhop's-Stortford. *Waynards*, Heref. NW. of Pembridge.

WAYNE, a county of N. Carolina.

WAYNSBOROUGH, a town of Georgia, in N. America, 20 miles SW. of Auguſta.

Wayneſhope, Northumb. in Thornton manor, and Tynedale ward. *Waysbury*, Bucks, a mile W. of Staines. *Wayton*, Devonſ. on the river Dart, W. of Torbay. *Waytown*, Dorſetſ. a mile S. of Netherbury. *Weald of Suſſex* and *Kent*, a woody tract on the S. parts of them, extending from Winchelſea to the top of Riverhill towards Tunbridge; a perfect garden in the ſummer, but unpleaſant and ſwampy in the winter. *Weald Harrow*, Middleſex, at the foot of the hill, towards Bushy-Heath. *Weald, North*, Eſſex, near Epping, contiguous to Bovinger. *Weald, South*, Eſſex, W. of Brentwood. *Weapham*, Suſſex, SW. of Loxwood. *Wearham*, Norfolk, NW. of Stoke. The remains of its Benedictine priory, which are of free-ſtone, and ſuppoſed to have been the chapel, are converted to a farm-houſe.

WEAR, a river in the county of Durham, which riſes in the W. part, and takes its courſe along a fine well-wooded valley, called Weardale, (abounding with lead, iron, and coals) by Stanhope, Walſingham, Auckland, Binchester, Brancpeth, and Durham city, to the German Ocean, below Sunderland.

Wearmouth, Biſhop, Durham, to the SW. of Sunderland. It has a manufactory of ſail-cloth. *Wearmouth*, Durham, at the N. mouth of the Wear, oppoſite Sunderland. It is alſo called Monk-Wearmouth, becauſe, before the diſſolution, it belonged to the monks. *Weary End*, Herefordſ. SW. of Roſs. *Weary Hall*, Cumberl. near Egremont. *Weaſam*, Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Weaver*, Devonſhire, near Columpton. *Wechdew*, Northamp. SE. of Towceſter. *Weddington*, Warwickſ. E. of the Anker, a mile above Caldecote. *Weddinghall*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Wedgnock*, Warwickſ. S. of Kenilworth. Its ſpacious park is the oldeſt in England, next to that at Woodſtock. *Wedgwood*, or *Watwood*, Staffordſ. NW. of Eccleſhall. *Wednore*, Somerſetſ. 5 miles S. of Axbridge. *Wednesbury*, *Weedsbury*, or *Wedgebury*, Staffordſhire, on the Tame, near Darlaſton, and 8 miles NW. of Birmingham. It has manufactures of all ſorts of heavy tools, as hammers, axes, &c. with nails and horſe ſhoes, made of a ſort of iron ore, called blood-metal. It is ſituated in the midſt of coal-mines, which produce an excellent ſort of pit-coal, preferred by ſome before Newcaſtle-coal. *Wednesfield*, Staffordſhire, between Bloxwich and Wolverhampton. *Weedon*, Bucks, 2 miles from Aylesbury. *Weedon-Beck*, Northamptonſ. SE. of Daventry, near the ſource of the Nen. *Weedon-Pinckney*, *St. Leys*, and *Wyſton*, Northamptonſ.

forthamptonſ. W. and SW. of Towceſter. *Week*, Hants, NE. of Andover. *Week*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Week*, Somerſetſ. NW. of Milborn Port. *Week*, Somerſetſ. SE. of Stanton-Drew. *Week Lawrence*, Somerſetſhire, NW. of Churchill. *Weekly*, Northamptonſhire, NE. of Rothwell. *Week, St. Mary's*, Cornwall, SW. of Stratton. *Weeping Croſs*, SE. of Stafford.

WEERT, a town of Liege, 10 miles W. of Ruremond. The allies took it in 1702, when they deſtroyed the caſtle.

Weethly, Warwickſ. SW. of Aulceſter. *Weeton*, Lancaſhire, NW. of Kirkham, in Amounderneſs. *Weeton*, Yorkſhire, E. of Otley. *Weetwood Bank*, Northumberland, a mile NE. of Wooller. *Weever*, Cheſhire, S. of Vale-Royal.

WEEVER, a river which riſes in the N. part of Shropſ. runs by Namptwich croſs Cheſhire, and receiving the Dane at Northwich, enters the eſtuary of the Merſey. It is navigable to ſome miles above Northwich.

Weford, Staffordſhire, S. of Lichfield. It communicates with all the late inland navigations.

WEIBSTADT, a town of Spire, circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles SE. of Heidelburg.

WEICHTERBACH, a town of Iſenburg, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is ſituated on the Kinzig, 23 miles E. of Frankfort on the Maine.

WEIDEN, a town of Sulſbach, in Bavaria, 17 miles NE. of Sulſbach.

Weighton, Yorkſhire, 7 miles W. of Wetherby.

WEIGHTON-MARKET, a ſmall town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, 18 miles ESE. of York. Market on Wedneſday.

WEIL, (called alſo WEILERSTADT, STADTWEIL, or WEIL-DIE-STADT) an imperial town of Wirtemburg.

WEILBURG, a town, capital of a county in the circle of Upper Rhine, belonging to the houſe of Naſſau Weilburg. In the prince's palace are very elegant apartments, and near it are fine gardens, a large menagerie, a chapel, &c. All the roads near the town lie in a direct line, and are planted on both ſides with rows of trees. It is ſituated on an eminence, on or near the Lahn, over which it has a bridge of ſtone, 29 miles N. of Mentz.

WEILHEIM, a town of Wirtemburg; and a town of Bavaria.

WEIMAR, a town, capital of a principality in Thuringia, on both ſides of the river Ilm, with a palace, where the duke reſides. This palace contains, among other things, a ſpacious hall, a valuable library, and a gallery of paintings. It is 46 miles SSW. of Leipſic.

WEINGARTIN, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine; and a princely abbey, in the town of Altorf, in Suabia.

WEINHEIM, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in the Bergſtraſſe, famous for its wine. It is 8 miles NE. of Manheim.

WEINSBERG, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia, ſituated in a valley, famous for wine, 5 miles NE. of Heilbronn.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortreſs of Weſt Pruſſia, on the Viſtula, below Dantzick.

WEISSEMBURG. See WISSEMBURG.

WEISSEMBURG, an imperial town of Franconia, 48 miles W. of Ratiſbon.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony.

WEISSEMBURG, or ALBA JULIA, KARLSBURG, or FEJERVAR, a conſiderable town, with a univerſity, capital of a diſtrict of Tranſylvania. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and is ſituated on the river Maros, 14 miles NE. of Belgrade.

WEISSEMBURG, STULWEISSEMBURG, or SZEKES FEJERVAR, a royal free town of Hungary, ſituated in a marſhy ground, on the river Sarwitz, 24 miles W. of Buda. It was formerly the place of coronation of their kings, and generally of their interment. At preſent, the town is extremely decayed, and its beſt houſes are gone to ruin.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Thuringia, 18 miles WSW. of Leipſic. The prince of Saxe Weiſſenfels, a branch of the houſe of Saxony, ordinarily reſides in a citadel above the town, called Auguſtuſberg.

WEISSENSEE, a town of Upper Saxony, ſituated in the centre of Thuringia, between what formerly conſtituted 2 inland lakes, but which have both been drained and converted into arable and meadow ground. It is 14 miles N. of Erfurt.

WELAU, a town of Smaland, in Pruſſia, 22 miles ENE. of Koningſberg. It is chiefly remarkable for the treaty concluded here with Poland, Sept. 19, 1657, when the elector, Frederick William, was inveſted with the ſovereinty of Ducal Pruſſia.

Welbeck Abbey, Nottingh. a mile and a half S. of Worksop. Near it is a park, finely wooded, and well ſtored with deer. *Welbery*, Herts, W. of Hitchin. *Welbey*, Leicel. N. of Melton-Mowbray. *Welborn*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Beckingham. *Welborn*, Norfolk, SE. of Eaſt Dereham. *Welborn*, Yorkſ. SW. of New Malton. *Welborn*, Yorkſ. near Kirby-Moreſide. *Welbury*,

Yorkſ. N. Riding, between Northallerton and Yarum. *Welby*, Lincolnſhire, NE. of Grantham. *Welcomb*, or *Woolacomb*, Devonſhire, S. of Hartland Point. *Welcomb*, Warwickſ. in a valley, by Stratford-upon-Avon. *Weld*, Eſſex, near Harlow. *Weld*, Hants, W. of Alton. *Weld*, Herts, S. of Shenley. *Weld*, Oxfordſhire, near Bampton. *Weldon*, Northumberl. SE. of Rothbury.

WELDON, GREAT, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a handſome market-houſe, and a ſeſſions-houſe over it, built of the beſt ſtone. In a corn-field not far from it, was diſcovered, in 1738, a Roman pavement 96 feet long, and 10 broad, within a kind of gallery, 100 Roman feet long in front, ſided by ſeveral rooms, about 30 feet ſquare, in which were ſimilar pavements. The whole ſtructure was a double ſquare, meaſuring 100 feet by 50. On the ſame ſpot were diſcovered a great number of coins of the Lower Empire. A wall has been built round the pavement, and a wooden roof placed over it. It is ſituated in Rockingham-Foreſt, on or near the river Willy, 28 miles NE. of Northampton, and 84 NNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Weldon, Little, Northampt. near Great Weldon. *Wele-Hall*, Yorkſ. on the Ouſe, N. of Selby. *Welford*, Berks, N. of Newbury. *Welford*, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet in Kempsford pariſh. *Welford*, Glouceſ. 4 miles S. of Stratford-upon Avon. *Welham*, Leiceſterſhire, on a river that runs into the Welland, NE. of Harborough. *Welham*, Yorkſ. a mile S. of New Malton. *Well*, Kent, the water between Sheppey Iſle and the main land. *Well*, Kent, near Northfleet. *Well*, Lincolnſ. S. of Alford. *Well*, Yorkſ. W. of Maſham. *Welland*, Devonſhire, NE. of Collumpton, on the ſame river. *Welland*, Worceſterſhire, SW. of Upton.

WELLAND, a river which riſes in Northamptonſhire, ſeparates that county from Leiceſterſhire, Rutland, and Lincolnſhire, and paſſes by Market-Harborough, Market-Deeping, Spalding, &c. below which laſt place it enters the Waſh. It is navigable by locks from Stamford.

Well-Court, Kent, near Cuckſtone. *Well-Court*, Kent, near Littlebourn. *Well-End*, Bucks, NE. of Great Marlow. *Welleſbourn*, *Haſtings* and *Mountfort*, S. of Warwick. *Welley*, Nottinghamſ. SW. of Tuxford. *Well-Hall*, or *Place*, Kent, near Eltham. *Welling*, Kent, at the foot of Shooter's-Hill, in the Dartford road.

*WELLINGBOROUGH, a large, ancient, populous, and well-inhabited town of Northamptonſhire, very pleaſantly ſeated on a rivulet that empties itſelf into the Nen, near the town, and over which it has an elegant new bridge. 12 miles NE. of Northampton, and 68 N. by W. of London. It has a great trade in corn, and a manufacture of lace; as alſo a very conſiderable one of ſhoes, there being not leſs than 1000 ſhoemakers conſtantly employed here, of whom about 50 are principal manufacturers. It had the name of Wellingborough Forum, from its market (granted by king John at the petition of the monks of Crowland, who were then in poſſeſſion of the manor) and from the many wells or ſprings in and about the town, ſome of which are medicinal, particularly the noted one, called Red Wells. Henrietta Maria, wife to Charles I. lay many weeks here to drink them. A dreadful fire, in July 1738, conſumed about 800 dwelling-houſes, out-houſes, &c. compriſing the greateſt part of the town, in 6 hours time, ſo that very few had time to ſave their effects; but it is ſince re-built in a more handſome manner, of a kind of red ſtone, the foundation of which is chiefly on a red-ſtone rock. Market on Wedneſday.

Wellingham, Norf. S. of Rainham-Hall. *Wellingham*, Suſſex, N. of Lewes, on the ſame river. *Wellingbore*, Linc. near Welborn. *Wellington*, Heref. E. of Webley. *Wellington*, Suſſex, 2 miles N. of Lewes.

*WELLINGTON, a ſmall town of Shropſhire, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in digging for coal, lime, and iron-ſtone. Here is no particular manufactory, but there are two furnaces, worked by a ſteam-engine, one of the largeſt in England. Its church has been lately rebuilt, and is ſupported on caſt-iron-pillars, which gives a lightneſs to the building, and has a very good effect. It is ſeated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E. of Shrewſbury, and 152 NW. of London. A pretty good market on Thurſday.

WELLINGTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a manufactory of ſerges, druggets, &c. and a conſiderable pottery. It is ſeated on the river Tone, 7 miles SW. of Taunton, on the road to Exeter, and 147 W. by S. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Wellome, or *Welbam*, Nottingh. near E. Redford. *Wellop*, Kent, near Hith. *Wellop*, a river in Northumb. which runs into the Were, near St. John's Chapel. *Wellop*, Weſtm. on the Eden, NW. of Appleby. *Wellow*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Wellow*, Somerſ. NW. of Philips-

ips-Norton. *Wellow*, Somerſetſ. 5 miles ſ. of Bath. *Wellow*, *E.* and *W.* Hants, ıear Rumſey.

Wells, in Wexford, Leinſter. *Wells*, in Carlow, Leinſter.

* WELLS, a fiſhing town on the N. oaſt of Norfolk, exporting malt and corn o Holland, and importing the Dutch ıottery. It has a good harbour, and a leep channel, and is ſituated between Clay and Burnham, 121 miles NNE. of London. Market diſuſed.

* WELLS, a city of Somerſetſhire, ſeated at the foot of a hill, has its name rom the wells and ſprings that are about t. Though but a ſmall city, the ſtreets ıre broad, and it is well inhabited. The cathedral, beſide which there is only one pariſh church, is a ſtately pile, and the market-houſe is a neat ſtructure, ſupported by pillars. Here are conſiderable manufactories of knit worſted ſtockings and bone-lace. The number of houſes is about 700, and the inhabitants are about 4500. When the ſee is vacant, the biſhop is choſen by an equal number of delegates appointed by each of the churches of Bath and Wells, and he is inſtalled at both places. Beſides the biſhop and dean, there belong to this church 27 prebendaries and 19 minor canons, with a number of ſpiritual court men, proctors, and other officers. It is 16 miles S. of Briſtol, and 120 SSW. of London. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday.

WELLS, a town of Auſtria.

* WELSHPOOL, or POOL, a corporation town of Montgomeryſhire, ſeated on the river Severn, which begins to be navigable about three quarters of a mile from the town, in a rich vale, 19 miles S. by W. of Shrewſbury, 7 N. of Montgomery, and 169 NW. of London. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great market for flannels, and the houſes are in general well built. The aſſizes for the county are held in the town-hall. The caſtle, called Powis-Caſtle, is built of a reddiſh ſtone, on an eminence, and was formerly of great ſtrength, beauty, and extent. The market, which is conſiderable for cattle and proviſions, is on Monday. Fairs on the ſecond Monday in March, the Monday before Eaſter, June 5th, the firſt Monday after June 27th, September 12th, and December 16th.

Well Street, Kent, near Weſtram. *Welney*, Cambridgeſ. in the Fens, between Littleport and Upwell. *Welowbridge-Park* and *Wells*, Staffordſhire, N. of Blore-Heath. *Welſborough*, Leiceſ. W. of Boſworth. *Welton*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Spilſby. *Welton*, N. of Lincoln. *Welton*, Lincolnſ. W. of Louth. *Welton*, Northampt. near Daventry. *Welton*, Northumberland, NW. of Newcaſtle, and S. of the Picts Wall. Near it is Welton-Tower, ſituated on a riſing ground. *Welton*, Somerſetſhire, near Midſummer-Norton. *Welton*, Yorkſhire, near the Humber, W. of Hull. *Welton*, Yorkſhire, E. of Beverley. *Welverton*, or *Welweſton*, Durham, N. of Stockton. *Welwick*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Spurnhead.

* *Welwyn*, Hertfordſhire, on the river Mimram, 4 miles N. of Hatfield, and 25 N. by W. of London, in the road to Bedford. Of this place the celebrated Dr. Young was many years rector; and here was the ſcene of his melancholy but pleaſing effuſions, called "The Night Thoughts."

WEM, a town in Shropſhire, ſeated on the river Roddon, near its ſource, 9 miles N. of Shrewſbury, and 164 NW. of London. It is a ſmall, but ancient place, with a free-ſchool liberally endowed, and a large market on Thurſday for cattle and proviſions.

Wembury, Devonſhire, a mile and a half NE. of Plymouth, near the fall of the river Yalm into the ſea. *Wendon*, Somerſetſhire, NW. of Bridgewater. *Wemley Hill* and *Green*, Middleſex, S. of Harrow. *Wemworthy*, Devonſhire, SW. of Chimleigh. *Wendeen*, Cornwall, on the Cober, W. of Penryn. *Wenderton*, Kent, near Wingham, in a fine ſituation for air and proſpect. *Wendeſley*, Derbyſ. W. of the Derwent, and N. of Wirkſworth. *Wendlebury*, Oxfordſhire, SW. of Biceſter, was, according to ſome, the ancient city of Alceſter. *Wendon*, *Lowth*, *Great*, and *Little*, Eſſex, SW. of Walden.

* WENDOVER, a poor, dirty town in Buckinghamſhire, ſituated at the entrance of the Vale of Ayleſbury, with pleaſant hills on each ſide, 7 miles SE. of Ayleſbury, and 35 W. by N. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Wendy, Cambridgeſ. near Shengay and Wimple. *Wenford Eagle*, Dorſetſ. between Weymouth and Bridport. Near this place, in a ground called Ferndron, on the road to Bridport, a barrow was opened ſome years ago; in which was found a place like an oven, curiouſly clayed, and in it a fair urn, full of firm bones, and black aſhes, and the oven was as hot as a baker's. In digging further, 18 urns more were found, but not in ovens. *Weng*. Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel.

WERG, a town of Stiria.

Wenham, Great and *Little*, or *Welnetham*, as it is called in old records, Suffolk, on the river Breton, near Bury. *Wenhaſton*, Suſſex, SE. of Haleſworth. *Wennington*, Huntingdonſhire, SE. of Saltrey-Granges. *Wenling*, Norfolk, W. of Eaſt Dereham. It had formerly an abbey.

WENLOCK, GREAT, or MUCH, an ancient town in Shropſhire, noted for lime-ſtone and tobacco-pipe clay. The remains of its abbey church, built in the year 1080, conſiſting of the S. tranſept, the S. aile, and 3 maſſive, round, Saxon arches, with the cloiſter, now converted into a farm-houſe, ſhow it to have been very magnificent. It is 12 miles SE. of Shrewſbury, and 147 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Wenlock, Little, Shropſ. E. of Wrekin-Hill. *Wenne*, Cornwall, SE. of Columb.

WENNER, the largeſt lake of Sweden, in W. Gothland, to the NW. of the Lake Wetter, being about 80 miles in length, and from 20 to 30 in breadth. Four and twenty rivers empty themſelves into this lake, but it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea by only one large river or outlet, called the Gotha Elbe. It is ſtored with great plenty of fiſh, and contains ſeveral iſlands.

WENNERSBURG, a town of W. Gothland, in Sweden, ſituated at the SW. extremity of the Wenner lake, 15 miles E. of Uddevalla. It is the ſtaple for all the iron ſent from the province of Wermeland to Gotheburg.

Wennington, Eſſex, adjoining Rainham, and oppoſite to Erith, on the Kentiſh ſhore. *Wennington*, NE. of Lancaſter, on the river Wenning. *Wenſley*, Yorkſhire, N. Riding, near Midlam. Wenſley-Dale, in Richmondſhire, near Swaledale foreſt, is extenſive, has the river Ure running through it, affords romantic proſpects, abounds with game, paſture, and cattle, yields a variety of minerals, lime-ſtone, lead, coal, &c. and is decorated with ſome ancient, venerable ruins and cataracts. In this vale Henry Jenkins was born in the year 1500, and died in 1670.

WENSYSSEL, a town of N. Jutland, capital of a ſmall peninſula or prefecture, (which makes the N. part of Jutland) of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Ryda, 18 miles NW. of Aalborg.

Went, a river in Yorkſ. which runs into the Don, oppoſite Marſhland. *Wentbeck*; ſee Wanſbeck. *Wentbridge*, Yorkſ. has a bridge over the Went, between Doncaſter and Tadcaſter. *Wentnor*, Shropſhire, near Church and Little-Stretton. *Weſton*, Rutland, near Cotteſmore. *Weſtun*, a river in Norfolk, which runs into the Yare below Norwich. *Wentworth*, Cambridgeſhire, SW. of Ely. *Wentworth*, Yorkſ. 3 miles NW. of Rotheram, contains 2 or 300 houſes. Near it is Wentworth Houſe, the magnificent ſeat of Earl Fitzwilliam, built in imitation of Earl Tilney's at Wanſted, and ſituated in a delightful park, about 8 miles in compaſs, beautified with fiſh-ponds, and innumerable plantations of old fir trees, and other large timber. The ſtables are ſuperior in ſize and grandeur to any in the kingdom.

WEOBLY, a town in Herefordſhire, chiefly noted for fine ale. It is ſituated in a fruitful country, 8 miles NW. of Hereford. A little market on Thurſday.

Wepham, Suſſex, near Burpham.

WERBEN, a town in the Old Marche, Brandenburgh, ſituated at the confluence of the Havel and Elbe, 33 miles NNW. of Brandenburgh. Alſo a town of Ulterior Pomerania, 4 miles SSE. of Colbatch.

WERD, a town of Carinthia, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, 8 miles W. of Clagenfurt.

Werden, Lancaſhire, S. of Preſton.

WERDEN, a town of Mark, in Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Roer, 11 miles NNE. of Duſſeldorp. In it is a princely abbey, with a revenue of above 20,000 rix-dollars, over which the king of Pruſſia, as count of Mark, has the right of advocacy.

WERDENBURG, a fortified town of Glarus, in Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick. It is ſituated near the weſtern bank of the Rhine, 25 miles ENE. of Glarus.

Werdley, Lancaſhire, SE. of Bolton. *Were*, Devonſhire, in Topſham pariſh, ſo called from the wears in its river. *Were*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Axbridge. *Werebam*, Cheſhire, on the Weever, 2 miles W. of Northwich. *Weremouth*, Northumberland, in the lordſhip of Bothal. *Werington*, Northamptonſhire, has a mill on the Cardyke, N. of Peterborough.

WERLE, a town in the duchy of Weſtphalia, 13 miles WSW. of Lippſtadt.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, in W. Gothland, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia; on the E. by Weſtmania and Nericia, on the S. by the Lake Wenner and the province of Dalia, and on the W. by Norway; about 200 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. It is a fertile and pleaſant province; diverſified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with foreſts of birch, poplar, mountain-aſh, pine, and fir; and abounding with lakes, which

are

are extremely beautiful. They are from 5 to 40 miles in circumference; ſome ſo narrow as to appear like broad rivers; others of a circular ſhape; their ſhores, in ſome parts, ſteep and rocky; in others gently ſloping, but always feathered with hanging wood to the margin of the water; the roads delightfully winding through the dark foreſts which overhang the impending precipices, and overſhadow the water. Numerous rivulets flow from theſe lakes, and form, ſometimes, ſmall picturesque cataracts. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is mining, ſmelting, &c. together with fiſhing, and a little agriculure. Their trade conſiſts moſtly in maſts, planks, timber, the bark of birch trees, &c. In the chief river Dara, or Stor Elbe, is a profitable ſalmon fiſhery.

WERNBURG, a town of Neuſtadt, in Upper Saxony.

WERNECK, a town of Wurzburg, in Franconia, ſituated on the Weren, 17 miles N. of Wurzburg.

WERN, a town of Munſter, in Weſtphalia.

WERNIGERODE, a town, capital of a county of Upper Saxony, S. of the principality of Halberſtadt, and N. and W. of that of Blankenburg; about 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Though it has counts of its own, it is a fief of the king of Pruſſia, as margrave of Brandenburgh, and is, in ſome meaſure, under his ſovereignty.

WERNITZ, a river of Suabia, which riſes in the marquiſate of Anſpach, in the S. of Franconia, a little to the N. of Elwang, in N. Suabia, and about 5 miles S. from Rotenburg, and paſſing by or near Dinkelſpuhl, Waſſer-Truding, Oeting, Wemdin, &c. falls into the Danube at Donawert.

WERRA, a river of Upper Saxony, which paſſes by Eisfeldt, Hildburghauſen, Meinungen, Creutzberg, Trefurt, Allendorf, &c. and empties itſelf into the Fulda at Munden.

Werray, a river in Cardiganſ. which runs into the Iriſh Channel, near Arth, about 7 miles S. of Aberyſtwith. *Werrington*, Devonſ. on the borders of Cornw. a delightful ſpot, long in the poſſeſſion of the Morrices. The river Tamar runs through its park. *Werrow*, Hants, in the Iſle of Wight.

WERTHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the ſame name, about 20 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; ſituated between the electorate of Mentz and the biſhoprick of Wurzburg, and divided among ſeveral princes. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Turbur and Maine, 22 miles W. of Wurzburg.

WERTHEIM, a town of Mentz, 23 miles E. of Frankfort on the Maine.

WERWICK, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the Lys, 3 miles SW. of Menin.

Werwin, Cheſhire, NW. of Delamere-Foreſt.

WESEL, a town of Cleves, formerly imperial, ſituated near the confluence of the Rhine and the Lippe, 17 miles ESE. of Cleves.

WESEL, a town of Treves, 20 miles S. of Coblentz.

WESENBURG, a town of Mecklenburg.

WESEP, a town of S. Holland, ſituated on the Vecht, 4 miles SE. of Amſterdam. The principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is to carry freſh water from hence out of the Vecht to Amſterdam, for brewing and other uſes. for which traffic they have a particular kind of barges.

WESER, a conſiderable river of Germany, which riſes in Franconia, being then called the Werra, and receives the Fulda at Munden, in the duchy of Brunſwick. Then it obtains the name of Weſer, waters Hamelen, Minden, and Hove; when it joins the Aller, and after paſſing by Bremen and Carleſburg, or Carlſtadt, falls into the German Ocean.

Weſcot, Surry, SW. of Darking. *Weſſel*, Northumb. on the Tyll, near Tynmouth. *Weſſenham, St. Peter's* and *All Saints*, Norfolk, SW. of Rainham-Hall. *Weſſenton*, Glouceſterſ. near Campden. *Weſſington*, Northumb. NE. of Heddon-on-the Wall. *Weſt-Acre*, Norfolk, on the river Nar, W. of Caſtle-Acre. *Weſtal*, Glouceſ. in Cheltenham pariſh. *Weſt-Almer*, Dorſetſhire, a mile from Charborough. *Weſt-Bere*, Kent, near the Stour, 3 miles NE. of Canterbury. *Weſtborn*, Suſſex, near Racton. *Weſtborn Green*, Middl. near Paddington, in the road to Harrow.

WESTBOROUGH, a town of Maſſachuſetts, 33 miles W. of Boſton.

Weſtborough, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Grantham. *Weſtbroke*, Dorſetſ. in Upway pariſh, near Ridgehill. *Weſtbrook*, Berks, SW. of Newbury. *Weſtbrook*, Kent, near Oſpring. *Weſtbrookley*, Hertf. SE. of Berkhamſtead. *Weſtbury*, Bucks, W. of Buckingham, on the ſame river. *Weſtbury*, Glouceſterſ. 2 miles NE. of Newnham. Peacockſbrook, which riſes in Yartleton-hill, runs through its pariſh into the Severn. *Weſtbury*, Hants, W. of

of Eaſt and Weſt Mean. *Weſtbury*, Kent, near Watringbury. *Weſtbury*, Kent, near Orlaſton. *Weſtbury*, Shropſhire, between Shrewſbury and Welſhpool. *Weſtbury*, Somerſetſhire, NW. of Wells.

WESTBURY, a pretty good town of Wiltſhire, with a manufacture of coarſe broad cloth. It is ſituated on a little river which Hollinſhead calls Were, 26 miles WNW. of Saliſbury, and 101 W. of London. A good market for corn on Friday.

Weſtbury, Yorkſ. near Sheffield. *Weſtbury on-Trin*, Glouceſ. 2 miles NW. of Briſtol, with the river Trin running through the pariſh, and the Avon for its W. boundary. It has a large church, and had anciently a college like a caſtle, with a high wall and turrets, and a large tower on it, with battlements. In this pariſh is Penpark-hole, a prodigious chaſm, with a vaſt quantity of water at particular ſeaſons; it is near 70 feet deep, 80 long, and 53 wide, and the bottom of the hole from the roof, is about 100 feet perpendicular. The deſcent for the firſt 50 feet is by a narrow funnel, widening into the large cavern; and there is a ſhorter funnel on the E. ſide, leading only to irregular paſſages. *Weſtby*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs, W. of Kirkham. *Weſtby*, Lincolnſ. near Baſingthorp. *Weſt Chickerill*, Dorſetſ. near the Channel, on the river Fleet, W. of Radipole, and SW. of Upway. *Weſt Cliff*, Kent, N. of Dover. *Weſtcomb*, Kent, near Greenwich. *Weſtcomb*, Somerſetſ. near Batcomb. *Weſt Coppice*, near Shrewſbury, on the Severn. *Weſtcot*, Bucks, in Waddeſdon pariſh. *Weſtcot*, Devonſhire, S. of Ilfracomb. *Weſtcot*, Glouceſterſ. 4 miles SE. of Stow-on-the-Would. *Weſtcot*, Surry, in Darking pariſh. *Weſtcot*, Warwickſ. near Ratley. *Weſtcot*, Wiltſhire, near Swindon. *Weſtcourt*, Hants, NE. of Alton. *Weſtcourt*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Weſt-Court*, Kent, near Detling. *Weſt Court*, Kent, near Gillingham. *Weſt-Court*, Kent, near Sibbert's Wood. *Weſt Court*, Kent, near Upchurch. *Weſt-Court*, Oxfordſ. near Benſington. *Weſtdown*, Devonſhire, between Weſtcot and Ilfracomb. *Weſtead*, Surry, in Compton pariſh. *Weſt-End*, Middl. between Kilburn and Hampſtead. *Weſt-End*, Middl. near Greenford. *Weſt-End*, Surry, near Eſher. *Weſt-End*, Surry, near Cobham. *Weſt-End*, Yorkſ. in Eaſtington pariſh. *Weſtenhanger*, Kent, near Stanford.

WESTERAS, or WESTERAHS, a trading town of Sweden, capital of Weſtmania, the ſee of a biſhop, and the reſidence of a governor. It is a large, ſtraggling town, compoſed of wooden houſes, and contains the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden. Here is a weighing-houſe for metals, from whence a vaſt quantity of iron, copper, and braſs, dug in the neighbouring mines, are exported acroſs the Lake Maeler to Stockholm. The cathedral, a ſpacious and magnificent ſtructure, built of brick, is celebrated for its tower, eſteemed the higheſt in the kingdom. Weſterahs is ſituated on the N. ſide of the Maeler lake, 36 miles WSW. of Upſal, and 48 WNW of Stockholm.

WESTERBURG, a town and lordſhip in the Weſterwalde, circle of Upper Rhine, ſubject to the counts of Linange.

Weſterby, Leiceſ. near Fleckney. *Weſter Compton*, Somerſetſ. a mile from Shepton-Mallet. *Weſterdale*, Yorkſhire, near Cleveland. *Weſterfield*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich.

WESTERHAM, a town of Kent, ſeated on the river Darent, which riſes from nine ſprings near this town, 5 miles W. of Sevenoke, 14 NW. of Tunbridge, and 22 SSE. of London. Here Gen. Wolf was born, and lies interred in the church. Market on Saturday.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES and HEBRIDES.

Weſterland, Devonſ. in Marſdon pariſh. *Weſterleigh*, Glouceſ. 3 miles SW. of Chipping-Sodbury.

WESTERN TERRITORY, a vaſt country in North America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies NW. of the river Ohio, extending to the Lakes on the N. and the Miſſiſſippi on the W. It contains about 11,000 ſquare miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will remain, 220,000,000 of acres, belonging to the federal government, to be ſold for the diſcharge of the national debt. This country, which is intended to be divided into ſeveral new ſtates, is affirmed to be the moſt healthy, pleaſant, commodious, and fertile ſpot on the American continent, that is yet known to Europeans.

Weſterton, Durham, near Biſhop-Auckland. *Weſterton*, Suſſex, NW. of Chicheſter. *Weſterton*, Yorkſ. N. of Wakefield.

WESTERWALD, a diſtrict in the N. part of Wetteraw, or Wetteravia.

WESTERWICK, a ſea port of Smoland, in Sweden, with a manufacture of cloth, and a briſk trade in ſhip-timber and naval ſtores. It has a good harbour and a commodious quay, and is ſituated in a bay of the

the Baltic called Sparefund, with a cuſtom-houſe, where all outward and homeward bound ſhips are ſearched, 68 miles S. of Calmar.

Weſt Farbon, Kent, near Harrietſham. *Weſtfield*, Eſſex, near Coggeſhall.

WESTFIELD, a river of Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the Connecticut, about 4 miles S. from Springfield.

Weſtfield, Norfolk, near E. Dereham. *Weſtfield*, Somerſetſhire, near Wellington. *Weſtfield*, Suſſex, 5 miles N. of Haſtings. *Weſtfield*, Suſſex, 6 miles W. of Winchelſea. *Weſtgate*, Kent, in Thanet-Iſle. *Weſtgreen*, Middleſex, near Tottenham-High-Croſs.

WESTHAM, a town of Virginia, 4 miles NW. of Richmond.

Weſthaddon, Northamptonſ. 6 miles NE. of Daventry. *Weſt-Hall*, Cheſhire, at High Leigh. *Weſt-Hall*, Cumberl. near Aſkerton-Caſtle. *Weſt-Hall*, Dorſetſhire, near Folke. *Weſt Hall*, Eſſex, near Packleſham. *Weſt-Hall*, Lancaſ. near Dalton. *Weſt Hall*, Staffordſhire, near Eccleſhall. *Weſt-Hall* Suffolk, near Haleſworth. *Weſt Hall*, Yorkſ. E. of Skipton, near the river Wharfe. *Weſt-Ham*, Suſſex, between Pevenſey-Marſh and the ſea, 12 miles W. of Haſtings. *Weſt Halks*, Kent, near Kingſnorth. *Weſtholme*, Dorſetſ. near Stoke, near the S. ſide of the river Frome. *Weſthope*, Shropſhire, W. of Diddleſbury. *Weſthorp*, Suffolk, S. of Botteſdale. *Weſthorp*, Nottingh. in Southwell pariſh. *Weſthouſes*, Cumberland, in Kirkbride pariſh. *Weſthouſes*, Yorkſhire, N. of Skale Park. *Weſtington*, Glouceſ. in Camden pariſh. *Weſtland*, Rutland, near Coteſmore. *Weſtleton*, Suffolk, between Yoxford and Dunwich. *Weſtley*, Devonſ. near Biddeford. *Weſtley*, Shropſ. between Longdon and Condover. *Weſtley*, Suffolk, W. of Bury. *Weſtley*, *Waterleſs*, 10 miles E. of Cambridge. *Weſtmancot*, Worceſterſ. a hamlet to Bredon.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANNLAND, a province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Geſtricia, Nericia, Upland, and Wermeland; being about 110 miles in length, and 80 where broadeſt. It abounds in copper and iron mines, and the trade in theſe metals is the moſt conſiderable in all Sweden. The S. part of the province chiefly conſiſts of arable and meadow lands, and the northern parts abound in mine-works and fine woods. Weſtmannland is well watered with rivers and lakes, which yield a vaſt plenty of fiſh, and the ſoil is generally fertile.

Weſtmarden Hill, a ſmall village in Suſſex, which was totally conſumed by fire in 1777. *Weſtmark*, Hants, by Petersfield. *Weſtmeſter*, Weſtmorl. in the barony of Kendal. *Weſt Mill*, Herts, a mile from Ware. *Weſt-Mill Bury*, Herts, on the river Rib, 2 miles N. of Braughing.

WEST MEATH. See MEATH, WEST.

WESTMINSTER, a city of Middleſex, the reſidence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the ſeat of the parliament, and of the high courts of juſtice, and, conſtituting, with London and Southwark, with which it is ſo united as to appear one city, the metropolis of the Britiſh empire. In early times, this great and noble part of the metropolis, was a little, mean, unhealthy place, (with nothing in it worthy of notice, but its minſter or abbey, built where formerly ſtood a temple of Apollo, till thrown down by an earthquake in the time of Antoninus Pius) and ſituated to the W. of St. Paul's, or London, in a marſhy iſland called Thorney, ſurrounded on one ſide by the Thames, and on the others by a branch of the river, called Longditch. For the convenience of this minſter or monaſtery, a few houſes were, probably, firſt erected, which, at length, grew into a ſmall town, called in ancient books, the town of Weſtminſter. It was, for many ages, a place entirely diſtinct from London, and there was a large ſpace between them. The road which led from London to it was called the Strand; which was firſt paved as far as the Savoy, in the year 1585. Weſtminſter owed its moſt diſtinguiſhed privileges to Henry VIII. who, in the 37th year of his reign, erected it into an honour, and on the diſſolution of its famous abbey, in the year 1541, he converted it into a biſhopric, appointing the county of Middleſex (Fulham excepted) for the dioceſe. It had, however, but one prelate, for Edward VI. tranſlated the ſee to Norwich. Upon this occaſion Weſtminſter became a city, for the making of which, according to lord chief-juſtice Coke, nothing more is required than the appellation of a biſhop's ſee. The abbey, dedicated to St. Peter, is now a collegiate church, the dean of which is always the biſhop of Rocheſter. See LONDON.

Weſtmiſton, Suſſex, near Chiltington. *Weſtmoor*, Somerſ. near Barrington.

WESTMORLAND, in old records written WESTMERLAND, a county of England, bounded on the NW. and N. by Cumberland; on the E. and SE. by Yorkſhire; and on the S. and SW. by Lancaſhire. Its extent from NE. to S. is 40 miles, and its breadth about 24.

It

It is generally divided into the baronies of Kendal and Weſtmorland, as alſo into 4 wards, which contain 11 market towns, 32 pariſhes, 220 villages, and about 70,000 houſes. The air is clear, ſharp, and ſalubrious, the natives being ſeldom troubled with diſeaſes, and generally living to a good old age. The ſoil is various; that on the mountains is very barren, while the Lowlands, called the Barony, or Bottom of Weſtmorland, a large, open, champaign country, about 20 miles long, and 14 broad, are fertile, producing good corn and graſs, eſpecially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts, on the weſtern borders it is generally believed there are vaſt quantities of copper ore and veins of gold; ſome mines of copper are worked, but moſt of the ore lies ſo deep, that it will not anſwer the expence. This country yields the fineſt ſlate, and abundance of excellent hams are cured here. The mountainous diſtricts, here called Fells, which compoſe a large part of the county, are far from being unprofitable; they feed large flocks of ſheep, produce plenty of grouſe, or moor game, and abound with rivulets, which water the valleys beneath. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lone, and Ken, which carry their name to the ſea; with the ſmaller ſtreams of Lowther, Tees, Emont, Belo, and Rootha. It has alſo ſeveral fine lakes, the principal of which is Winander-Mere, the bottom of which is one continued rock. In the foreſt of Martindale, to the S. of Ulls Water, the breed of red deer ſtill exiſts in a wild ſtate. The Earl of Thanet is hereditary ſheriff. Appleby is the county-town, but Kendal is the moſt conſiderable one, for ſize, trade, and population.

WESTMORLAND, a county of Virginia, and a county of Pennſylvania.

Weſtnath, Cornwall, N. of the Looes.

Weſtning, Bedfordſ. S. of Ampthill.

WESTON, a town of Maſſachuſetts, 19 miles W. of Boſton.

Weſton, Berks, NE. of Hungerford. *Weſton*, Cheſ. near Rock-Savage. *Weſton*, Cheſ. E. of Namptwich. *Weſton*, Dorſetſ. in Corſcomb pariſh. *Weſton*, Glouceſ. adjoining Campden. *Weſton*, Hampſhire, SE. of Baſingſtoke. *Weſton*, Hampſhire, near Micheldever. *Weſton*, Hampſhire, SE. of Southampton. *Weſton*, Hereſ. near Roſs. *Weſton*, Hertf. near Baldock. *Weſton*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Weſton*, Linc. SW. of Whaplode. *Weſton*, Norf. SW. of Attlebridge. *Weſton*, Northamp. near Coiby. *Weſton*, Northamp. near Weldon. *Weſton*, Nott. between Tuxford and Carleton. *Weſton*, Shropſ. near Bridgnorth. *Weſton*, Shropſ. S. of Prees. *Weſton*, Shropſ. SW. of Wem. *Weſton*, Shropſ. between Stow and Walford. *Weſton*, Somerſetſ. near Bath. *Weſton*, Somerſ. near Portbury. *Weſton*, Somerſetſ. SE. of Bridgewater. *Weſton*, Staff. NW. of Swinerton. *Weſton*, Suff. near Barningham. *Weſton*, Suffolk, S. of Beccles. *Weſton*, Surry, in Albury pariſh, near Boxhill. *Weſton*, Wilts, near Saliſbury. *Weſton*, Yorkſ. S. of New Malton. *Weſton*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Otley. *Weſton-Bampfield*, Somerſetſ. near Queen-Camel. *Weſton-Begger*, N. of Hereford. *Weſton-Birt*, Glouceſ. 3 miles SW. of Tetbury. *Weſton Chapel*, Shropſ. S. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Weſton-Colvil*, Camb. E. of Gogmagog-Hills, 11 miles from Cambridge. *Weſton Coyney*, Staffordſ. near Careſwell. Here are brine-pits, with ſalt (which is made by a mineral that the water paſſes through) reckoned as good for all uſes as any in England. *Weſton-Flavel*, near Northampton. *Weſton-Green*, Surry, in the pariſh of Thames Ditton. *Weſton-in-Arden*, Warw. near Bulkington. *Weſton-in-the-Thiſtles*, Warw. near Cherſton. *Weſton-Jones*, Staff. near Norbury. *Weſton, King's*, Glouceſ. in Henbury pariſh, between the Avon and the Severn. It commands a fine view of ſeveral counties, as well as of the city of Briſtol, the ſhipping in the Severn, King's Road, &c. *Weſton Lawrence*, Glouceſ. N. of King's Weſton. *Weſton, North*, Oxfordſ. 3 miles from Tame. *Weſton, Old*, Huntingd. E. of Brington. *Weſton-on the Green*, Oxfordſhire, near Biceſter. *Weſton, Patrick's*, Hants, SW. of Odiham. *Weſton, South*, Oxfordſ. E. of Eſſington. *Weſton-Subedge*, Glouc. a mile W. of Campden. *Weſton ſubter Wetheley*, Warwickſ. S. of Wetheley-Wood. *Weſton-ſuper Mare*, Somerſetſhire, near the Severn, between the Flat-holms and Steep-holms. *Weſton*, Glouceſ. in Marſhfield pariſh, was formerly a diſtinct pariſh, called St. Pancras. *Weſton-Turvill*, Bucks, near Aylesbury. *Weſton-under-Liſcard*, Staff. near Blimhill. *Weſton-under-Peniard*, Hereford. NE. of Roſs. *Weſton-under-Wood*, Bucks, near Oulney. *Weſton under-Wood*, NW. of Derby. *Weſton upon Avon*, Glouceſ. four miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon. *Weſton upon Trent*, SE. of Derby. *Weſton-upon-Trent*, Staff. N. of Ingeſtre. *Weſton-Worth*, Dorſetſ. a mile SW. of Worth, in Purbeck-Iſle. *Weſton Zoyland*, Somerſ. *Weſtover*, Hants, in the New Foreſt. *Weſtover*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

W. Medina. *Weſtport*, Wilts, near Malmſbury. *Weſtparley*, Dorſetſhire, 6 miles SE. of Winborne.

WESTPHALIA, named originally from the people inhabiting between the Weſer and the Rhine, who were called Weſtphalians (the ancient Saxons, in general, being divided into Weſtphalians, Angrians, and Eaſtphalians) one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. and S. by the circles of Lower Saxony and Upper and Lower Rhine; on the W. by the United Provinces; and on the N. by the German Ocean, and circle of Lower Saxony. The air is cold, but the ſoil produces paſtures and ſome corn, though here are a great many marſhes. The horſes are large, and the hogs are in high eſteem, eſpecially the hams, known by the name of Weſtphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weſer, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Roer. It contains the ſovereign biſhoprics of Oſnaburgh, Munſter, and Paderborn, the abbeys of Corvey, Herbido, Eſſen, and Verden, the principality of Minden, the counties of Ravenſburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Spiegelberg, Schawenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorſt, Oldenburg, Embden, or Eaſt Frieſland, Bentheim, and Mark; the cities of Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle; the town of Dortmund; and the duchies of Juliers, Berg, and Cleves, with ſome ſmaller ſtates and ſignories. The diets of the circle are uſually appointed at Cologne, but the archives are kept at Duſſeldorf.

WESTPHALIA, THE DUCHY OF, in the circle of Lower Rhine, S. of Munſter and Lippe, and E. of Berg and Mark; it is about 40 miles in length, and near 30 in breadth, and is pretty much a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile, producing corn, cattle, game, and fiſh, with plenty of iron ore, lead, calamy, copper, and ſilver, with ſalt-ſprings, &c. It is divided into 3 parts, called the *Hellwegge*, the *Hoarſtrank*, and the *Suderland*, or *Sourland*. The firſt of theſe is low; the ſecond ſtands ſomewhat higher between the other two; and the third conſiſts of hills and vales. The principal rivers are the Ruhr, the Lenne, the Dimel, and the Lippe. It is ſubject to the archbiſhops and electors of Cologne, who governed it by marſhals till the year 1442, but, at preſent, it is under the direction of an electoral bailiff. Brilon is the capital.

WESTPOINT, a town of Virginia, ſituated on the York river, 25 miles E. of Richmond.

*WESTPORT, a ſea-port of Mayo, in Connaught, ſeated on a ſmall river, whoſe mouth here forms a fine bay within Clew bay, 8 miles W. of Caſtlebar.

WESTRA, one of the Orkney iſlands, containing about 1300 inhabitants. It is about 8 miles long, and from one to three broad, and is ſituated 9 miles NNE. from the iſland of Pomona. There are two ſloops, of 70 or 80 tons burden, belonging to this iſland, chiefly employed in carrying kelp to market; and there is a good harbour, for ſmall veſſels, on the NW. coaſt.

WESTRAM. See WESTERHAM.

Weſtrip, Glouceſ. near Tetbury.

WESTROGOTHIA. See GOTHLAND.

Weſtrop, Northamptonſhire; ſee *Aſtrop*. *Weſtrop*, Wilts. near Highworth. *Weſt Tinebam*; ſee *Tinham*. *Weſt Ward* and its *Foreſt*, Cumb. SW. of Carliſle. *Weſtwell*, Kent, 3 miles N. of Aſhford. *Weſtwell*, Oxf. near Burford. *Weſtwick*, near Cambridge. *Weſtwick*, Durham, SE. of Barnard-Caſtle. *Weſtwick*, Hertfordſhire, near Hemſtead. *Weſtwick*, Norf. near Lynn. *Weſtwood*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck-Iſle. *Weſtwood*, Worc. near Droitwich. *Weſtwood*, Linc. in Axholm Iſle. *Weſtwood*, Northumberl. on the Till, E. of Wooler. *Weſtwood*, Surry, NW. of Guilford. *Weſtwood*, Wilts, near Bradford. *Weten Hall*, Cheſ. near Torperley. *Weterſlades*, Northumb. NW. of Tinmouth. *Wethele*, Warw. W. of Arrow; has a chapel dependent on the church of Kinwarton. *Wetheral*, Cumb. near Carliſle, formerly a monaſtery, the gate of which, with a fine elliptic arch, ſtill remains. Near it are three remarkable cells, communicating with each other by means of a gallery in front. They are cut out of the ſolid rock, about 40 feet above the level of the river which waſhes the bottom of the rock, and are very difficult of acceſs. The only way to come at them is by a narrow and difficult paſs; from whence there is a perpendicular aſcent of about ſeven feet, which could only be ſurmounted by means of a ladder, which the perſon aſcending might draw up after him.

WETERAVIA, or WETTERAW, a country of Germany, ſituated between Heſſe and the river Maine, and ſo named from the river Wetter, which riſes in the county of Solms, and runs into the river Nidda at Aſſenheim. The northern part is called Weſterwald.

*WETHERBY, a ſmall, trading town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Wharfe, 4 miles NW. of Tadcaſter;

Tadcaſter, 14 S. by W. of York, and 180 N. by W. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Wetherden, Suff. E. of Wulpit. *Wetheringſet*, Suff. near Mendleſham. *Wetherley*, Leiceſ. SW. of Boſworth. *Wetherſdale*, Suffolk, SE. of Harleſton.

WETHERSFIELD, a town in the ſtate of Connecticut, 4 miles S. of Hartford. It is noted for raiſing onions.

Wethersfield, Eſſex, E. of Thaxted. *Wethibill*, Somerſ. S. of Dunſter. *Wethiton*, NE. of Shrewſbury. *Weting, All-Saints* and *St. Mary*, Norfolk, between Thetford and Methwould, near Brandon Ferry. In its fields is a fine, green way, called Walſingham Way, being the road which the pilgrims paſſed, when they went to viſit our lady of Walſingham. Here is an ancient fortification, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh, of a ſemicircular form, with a double rampart and ditch; its area conſiſts of about 12 acres, in which are a great number of pits, regularly contiguous to each other, ſo deep and numerous as to be capable of receiving and concealing a ſmall army. Here are alſo the venerable remains of a ſquare caſtle of flint, moated.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, in E. Gothland, to the SE. of Lake Wenner. It is about 65 miles in length, and from 10 to 16 in breadth. It is much higher than either the Baltic or the North Sea, and is deep and clear, but very boiſterous in winter. Its outlet is by the river Motala.

WETTER, a town of Mark, in Weſtphalia, and a town of Heſſe, 6 miles NW. of Marburg, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

WETTING, a town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony, ſituated on the Saale, 34 miles S. of Magdeburg. In the neighbourhood are ſome coal mines.

WETTINGEN, a town of Baden County, in Switzerland, ſituated on the river Limmat, over which it has a celebrated wooden bridge (executed by the ſame architect who built the bridge over the Rhine, at Schaffhauſen,) one mile S. of Baden.

Wettleton, Shropſ. on the river Onny, NW. of Ludlow. *Wetton*, Staff. near Grindon. In its pariſh is Eaton Hill, where copper ore is dug. *Wetwang*, Yorkſ. E. Riding, between Wilton and Kilham. *Wetwood*, Northumb. in Veſey barony. *Wetwood*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds.

WETZLAR, an imperial town in the circle of Upper Rhine. Here are held the meetings of the imperial chamber, which were removed hither from Spire, in the year 1693. It is ſituated on the river Lahn, 45 miles E. of Coblentz.

Wevelsfield, Suſſex, 12 miles S. of Eaſt Grinſtead. *Wever*, a river in Cheſhire, which runs into the Dee, about 7 miles N. of Cheſter. *Wever*, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Columb, below Bradninch. *Wevenham*, Cheſ. on the river Wever, W. of Northwich. *Weverthorp*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Kilham. *Wevery*, a river in Brecknockſh. which runs into the Wye, near Bealth. *Weverſley*, Middleſex, between Harmondſworth and Cowley. *Wexcomb*, Wilts, SE. of Savernake Foreſt.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, about 39 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Wicklow; on the E. by St. George's Channel; on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Carlow, Waterford, and Kilkenny. Though not mountainous, it contains a large proportion of coarſe, cold land, and ſtiff clay; yet many parts, however, are fertile in corn and graſs. The principal rivers are the Barrow and the Slaney. It contains 109 pariſhes.

* WEXFORD, a ſea-port of Ireland, capital of a county of the ſame name. Adjoining it is the barony of Forth, the inhabitants of which, deſcendants of an ancient Britiſh colony, retain their native language, manners, and many ſingular cuſtoms, till this day. Wexford was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the firſt colony of the Engliſh, and is ſtill a large, handſome town, with a beautiful and commodious harbour, but not deep enough for large veſſels. Much woollen cloth is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. The inhabitants are about 9000. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Slaney, 63 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 18. N. lon. 6. 29. W.

Wexham, Bucks, between Beaconsfield and Colebrook.

WEXIO, a ſea-port of Sweden, in Smoland, ſeated on the Helga Lake, which contains a group of woody iſlands, 50 miles W. of Calmar. This town, though a biſhop's ſee, is exceedingly ſmall; the houſes are moſtly of wood.

Wey, a river of Dorſetſhire, which runs into the ſea at Weymouth. *Wey*, a river of Surry, which riſes in Hampſhire, waters Guilford, and enters the Thames at Weybridge. It has been made navigable to Guilford and Godalmin, and a canal has been lately cut from it to Baſingſtoke in Hampſhire.

WEYBRIDGE, a village of Surry, ſituated

ted at the conflux of the rivers Wey and Thames, 9 miles SW. Kingſton, and 0 SW. of London.

Weybill, Hants, 3 miles W. of Andover. Its fair on October 10th, is reckoned the largeſt in England for ſtore ſheep, ſuſſex and Kentiſh hops, Wilts, Somerſet, nd Glouceſter cheeſe, leather, &c.

* WEYMOUTH, a clean, agreeable, mproved, and well-frequented ſea-port, own of Dorſetſhire, ſeated at the mouth f the Wey, and incorporated with Melomb-Regis, with which it communicates y means of a drawbridge. Its port is inured by the ſands, from which circumtance its trade, which was once very conſiderable, it is now much reduced; it ſends owever, ſome ſhips to Portugal and Newfoundland. There is, likewiſe, a reat reſort of company hither, for the urpoſe of ſea-bathing, for which it is exellently fitted by its remarkably fine each, and the ſoftneſs of its air. Here s a cuſtom houſe, and a good quay. A ew plain and ſtriped cottons are made ere. Markets on Wedneſday and Friay. See MELCOMB-REGIS.

WEYMOUTH, a town of Maſſachuſetts, 5 miles S. of Boſton.

Whaberley, Warw. in Stoneley pariſh. *Whaddon*, and its *Chace*, near the Ouſe, NE. of Buckingham. *Whaddon*, Camb. 8 miles NE. of Royſton, 10 miles from Cambridge. *Whaddon*, 4 miles S. of Glouceſter. *Whaddon*, Wilts, near Melkham. *Whaddon*, Wilts, near Alderbury. *Whalay*, Derbyſhire, near Bolſover-Caſtle. *Whale*, Weſtmorland, in Lowther pariſh. *Whaleſborough*, Cornwall, near Stratton. *Whaley*, Lancaſ. near Preſton; has a bridge over the Ribble. *Whalton*, Northumberland. near Ogle-Caſtle. *Whalton, Long*, Leiceſterſ. NW. of Loughborough. *Whaplade Drove*, Lincolnſ. in Holland, among the fens. *Wharby*, Northumberl. on the river Alow, NW. of Hexham. *Wharfe*, a river of Yorkſhire, which riſes among the hills, in the W. part of the county, and runs, with a ſwift, impetuous current, moſtly to the SE. till it falls into the Ouſe, near Tadcaſter, about 7 miles below York. *Wharlſon*, Durham near the Tees, SE. of Barnard-Caſtle. *Wharlon*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, SW. of Stokeſley. *Wharmby-Hall*, Yorkſ. SE. of Halifax. *Wharnford*, Staffordſhire, N. of Leek. near the river Dane. *Wharram-on-the-Street* and *Wharram-Piercy*, Yorkſhire, SE. of New Malton. *Wharrington*, Durham, SW. of Wearmouth. *Wharton, Hall*, Weſtmorl. S. of Kirby-Steven, near the river Eden, now moſtly in ruins. *Whaſton*, Yorkſhire, 3 miles from Richmond. *Whatcet*, Warwickſ. W. of Tyſoe. *Whatcroft*, Cheſhire, SE. of Northwich.

**Whateley*, Oxfordſ. near Water-Perry, has a bridge over the Thames.

Whatfield, Suff. N. of Hadley. *Whatley*, Eſſex, near Raleigh. *Whatley*, Somerſ. by the ſtream called Whatley Water, which falls into the river Frome, 2 miles NW. of Frome. *Whatley*, Warwickſhire, NW. of Atherſton.

WHATOGA, a town of N. America, in the Tennaſſee government, 40 miles S. of Knoxville.

Whatton, Nottinghamſhire, on the river Snite, SE. of Bingham, *Wheatcroft*, Derbyſhire, in Scarſdale. *Wheathampton*, Wilts, on the edge of Saliſbury-Plain, towards Calne. *Wheathampſtead*, Herts, N. of St. Alban's, on the river Lea. It is pleaſantly ſeated on high ground. The church is of the cathedral faſhion, and ſeems the oldeſt in the county. In it are the remains of the Popiſh image, called the Rood, which is turned into the clerk's deſk. *Wheathill*, Somerſetſ. 5 miles from Bruton and Somerton. *Wheatley*, Yorkſ. on the Don, 2 miles N. of Doncaſter. *Wheatley-Hill*, Durham, between Durham and Hedlam. *Wheatley, N.* and *S.* Nottingh. near Claerborough. *Wheaton-Aſton*, Shropſhire, SE. of Wenlock, on a river that runs into the Severn. *Wheeler*, a river in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Cluyd, below Potuary, about 3 miles N. of Denbigh. *Wheeloch*, Cheſ. on the river Wheeloch, near Sandbach. This river, after a courſe of about 12 miles from Mowcap Hill, runs into the Dan, by Crookſtone, a little above the former village. *Whelbech*, S. of Shrewſbury. *Wheldrake*, SE. of York. *Whelers*, Eſſex, near Bentley. *Wheler-Street*, Surry, NW. of Godalmin. *Whelham-Green*, Herts, near Colney-Hatch. *Whelp-Caſtle*, ruins near Kirby-Thore, in Weſtmorland. *Whelpington, Weſt*, Northumberland, near Kirk-Whelpington. *Whelthan, Magna*, and *Parva*, Suffolk, SE. of Bury. *Whenby*, Yorkſ. S. of Hovingham. *Whepſtead*, Suffolk, S. of Bury. The ſpire of its church was blown down by the great wind at the death of Oliver Cromwell. *Wherſted*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Wherwell*, Hants, on the river Teſte, near Andover. *Wheſton*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Wheſton*, Middleſex, between Friarn-Barnet and E. Barnet. *Whetacre, All Saints* and *St. Peter's*, Norfolk, W. of Layſtoff. *Whetacre, Upper*, and *Lower*, Warwickſhire, N. of Bourn, and NE.

of

of Colefhill. *Whetſtone*, or *Whitſtenton*, SE. of Worceſter. *Wheſtone*, near the Soare, SW. of Leiceſter. *Whettal*, Shropſhire, SE. of Elleſmere. *Whettle*, Shropſ. E. of Brown-Clee-Hill. *Wheyle*, Hereford. NE. of Leominſter. *Whichbury*, Wilts, S. of Saliſbury. *Whichcot-Chapel*. Shropſ. N. of Ludlow. *Whichnor*, Staffordſ. NE. of Lichfield, near the conflux of the rivers Blythe and Trent; remarkable for the tenure by which it is held ſimilar to that of Dunmow, in Eſſex, with this addition, that the party, being a freeman, was to have, beſides the flitch of bacon, half a quarter of wheat and a cheeſe; if a villane, only half a quarter of rye. The prize, however, does not appear to have been often claimed. *Which-wood-Foreſt*, Oxfordſhire, between Charlbury and Burford. *Whickleſwith*, Lancaſhire, on the Irwell, SW. of Manchester.

WHIDAH, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coaſt, extending about 10 miles along the ſea, and 7 miles within land. It is a remarkably populous country, well furniſhed with large villages; and there are ſo many ſmall ones, that they are not above a muſket ſhot diſtance from each other. One ſingle village frequently contains as many inhabitants as ſeveral entire kingdoms on the coaſt of Guinea. This ſmall kingdom is divided into 26 provinces. The houſes are ſmall, round at the top, and encompaſſed with mud walls, or hedges. The trees are tall, ſtraight, and diſpoſed in regular order, preſenting to the eye fine long groves and avenues, clear of bruſh-wood and weeds. All the Europeans, who have been here, ſpeak of the country with rapture, and extol it as a perfect paradiſe. A perpetual ſpring and autumn ſucceed each other. The fields are always verdant, and being planted with beans, potatoes, fruits, and roots, and covered with a multitude of houſes, form one of the fineſt proſpects in the world. The natives ſow again the very next day after they have reaped, and yet the ground is not worn out; the next crop putting forth with the ſame vigour as the former, as if nature here were inexhauſtible. The women brew the beer, dreſs the victuals, and ſell all ſorts of commodities at the market. Thoſe that are rich employ their wives and ſlaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a conſiderable trade with the product, as well as in ſlaves. The natives exceed all other negroes in civilization, induſtry, and vigilance, and employ themſelves in ſeveral kinds of manufactures. They ſpin cotton yarn, weave fine cotton cloth, make calabaſſes, wooden veſſels, plates, diſhes &c. and do ſmith's work in greater perfection than any other people on the coaſt. The rite of circumciſion is uſed here, but they are not able to tell whence it is derived. Their principal idols are ſnakes, and particularly the *ſoliche*, a ſnake with a large, round, beautiful head, a ſhort pointed tongue, reſembling a dart, and a ſharp, ſhort tail; it is adorned with beautiful colours, on a light, grey ground. It is ſlow and ſolemn in its pace, except when it ſeizes on its prey, when it is quick and rapid. They have a mortal antipathy to venomous ſerpents, attacking them wherever they find them. They are amazingly tame and familiar, the natives and Europeans handling and playing with them, without dread or apprehenſion of danger. When the Engliſh firſt ſettled in Whidah, a ſailor, juſt arrived, found a ſnake in the magazine belonging to the factory, and killing it, without ſcruple, threw it on the bank. The negroes, who ſoon diſcovered the ſacrilege, and had it confirmed by the acknowledgment of the Engliſh, aſſembled all the inhabitants of the province, and maſſacred the factors to a man; conſuming their bodies and goods in the fire they had ſet to their warehouſe. They have oxen, cows, goats, ſheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and hens, which laſt are extremely plentiful. There are many elephants, buffaloes, tigers, ſeveral kinds of deer, and a ſort of hares. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bonanas, tamarinds, &c. and they have vaſt numbers of palm-trees, from which they obtain wine. The king of Whidah, who is only their chief, reſides at Sabi, or Xabier, which is the principal province of the kingdom, as the city of the ſame name is capital of the whole. The villages or ſmall ſtates are, ſome the king's, others the viceroy's, and others are built and peopled by particular lords, and become hereditary in their families. Their trade conſiſts of elephants' teeth, wax, honey, and the perſons of men. The Engliſh factory is about 200 miles NE. of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, within land.

Whidbeck, Cumberl. S. of Ravenglaſs.

Whiddy-Iſland, in Cork, Munſter, lies oppoſite to Bantry, and is a pleaſant ſpot, of a triangular form, having a good deer-park, plenty of rabbits, and excellent ſoil, and ſome good orchards.

Whiteby, Linc. S. of Market-Raiſin. *Whickham*, Durham, SW. of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. *Whildon*, Suſſex, NE. of Brighthelmſtone.

Whillan's

Whillan's-Rocks, in Down, Ulſter, on Croſs-Iſland, between the mouths of Larne and Glenarm Bays.

Whilton, Northamp. 3 miles from Daventry. *Whimple*, Devonſ. near St. Mary's-Ottery. *Whinborough*, Norfolk, S. of Eaſt Dereham. *Whinfell*, Weſtmorl. near Grayrigg, in the pariſh of Kendal. *Whinfield-Hall* and *Park*, Weſtm. between Orton and Kendal. *Whippingham*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Whipſnade*, Deronſ. near Market-Street. *Whiſby*, SW. of Lincoln. *Whiſton*, Northamptonſ. near Bryndon. *Whiſton*, Staff. W. of Penkridge. *Whiſton*, Staff. between Cheadle and Waterfall. *Whiſton*, near Worceſter. *Whiſton*, Yorkſ. near Rotherham. *Whitbach*, Shropſhire, near Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Whitbeck*, Cumberl. a mile W. of Whitcham. *Whitborn-Leſard*, Durham, S. of Shields. *Whitborn Palace*, Heref. on the Teme, W. of Worceſter. *Whitby*, NW. of Cheſter.

* WHITBY, a well-built town, in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, commodiouſly ſeated near the mouth of the river Eſk, 46 miles NE. by E. of York, and 243 N. of London. It is a conſiderable ſea-port, building many ſhips for the coal-trade, and employing many others in the export of coals, canvas, butter, tallow, hams, bacon, and fiſh. It is a tide-haven, almoſt dry at low water, neither has it any river communication with the inland country. It is much frequented by colliers, and has at leaſt 100 veſſels belonging to it, of 100 tons, or more, burden. Several ſhips are ſent thence to the Greenland fiſhery. On December 24, 1787, at midnight, an alarming event took place here. By the ſhrinking of ſome of the high ground, or cliff, near the ſea, an eſplanade, 300 yards long and 80 in breadth, on which a regular ſtreet had been built, ſince the year 1761, was overturned and overwhelmed. The buildings (to the number of 130, containing above a thouſand inhabitants) were eighty feet above the margin of the ſea, founded on a ſtrong, new-built quay. One hundred and ninety-ſix families became deſtitute of houſe, fire, or food; but the doors of the humane were thrown open, and every comfort adminiſtered. One perſon, whoſe rental amounted to 100l. annually, could no more find the place where his property ſtood. In the neighbourhood are large alum works. Market on Saturday.

Whitcham, or *Whittingham*, Cumberl. near Millum-under-Blackcomb. *Whitcheſter*, Northumb. *Whitchford*, Warw. near Long Compton. *Whitchurch*, Bucks, near Wing. *Whitchurch*, Devonſ. SE. of Taviſtock. *Whitchurch*, Dorſetſ. W. of Bridport. It has a large and ancient church, in which are ſome very antique monuments. *Whitchurch*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Middleton. *Whitchurch*, Durham, NE. of Biſhop Auckland. *Whitchurch*, Hereford. between Monmouth and Roſs. *Whitchurch*; ſee *Stanmore Little*. *Whitchurch*, Oxfordſ. near Maple-Durham.

* WHITCHURCH, a town of Hampſhire, conſiſting principally of one ſtreet, lately much enlarged and beautified. It contains about 300 houſes, among which are two well-accommodated inns, with a manufacture of ſhalloons, ſerges, &c. and an excluſive one of paper, for the ſole uſe of the bank of England, long veſted in the family of Porthall. The ſituation is low. It is 24 miles NE. of Saliſbury, and 58 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

* WHITCHURCH, a large, pleaſant, and populous town of Shropſhire, with a free grammar-ſchool. In its church, among other monuments of the Talbots, is one of Sir John, the firſt earl of Shrewſbury of that name. He was ſo valiant, and his name ſtruck ſo much terror in France, that he was ſtyled the Engliſh Achilles; neither durſt any man of that age encounter him ſingle-handed. It is ſituated near a large meer, from the colour of its water called Blackmeer, 20 miles N. of Shrewſbury, and 164 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Whitchurch, Somerſ. between Penſford and Briſtol. *Whitchurch*, Warw. on the Sour, near Alderminſter. *Whitchurch*, Wilts, SE. of Clarendon-Park. *Whitchurch*, Wilts, near Malmſbury. *Whitchurch*, Yorkſ. 3 miles from Leeds.

Whitchurch, in Waterford, Munſter. *Whitchurch*, in Cork, Munſter.

Whitcliff, Dorſetſ. near Swanwich-Bay. *Whitecloſe*, Cumberland, S. of Gilſland. *Whitcomb*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles S. of Stafford. *Whitcomb*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Ilcheſter. *Whitcot*, Shropſ. S. of Norbury. *Whitcot, Evan* and *Kiſſet*, Shropſ. near Clun-Caſtle. *Whitdown*, Somerſetſhire. *Whitebarns*, Hertfordſ. near Furneaux-Pelham. *Whitebread-Hill*, Middleſ. in Tottenham pariſh. *White-Caſtle*, Monm. between Michael-Church and Monmouth. *White Chapel*, Devonſ. near Rawſton and Nymer. *Whiteden*, Suſſex, near Buckhurſt. *Whitedown*, Surry, near the hills that run from Dorking to Guilford, whence they carry chalk into the heart of Suſſex. *White End*, Glouc. near Aſhelworth. *White-*

field Caſtle, Northumberland, near Little Chefters, at the junction of two rivers, one of which is the Allen. *White-Gate*, Chef. S. of Vale Royal. *Whiteball*, Camb. near Wiſbeach. *White-Hart Foreſt*; ſee *Blakemore*.

* WHITEHAVEN, a large, populous, rich, and improving town of Cumberland, with a good artificial harbour, defended by a long pier. It has its name from the white cliffs near it, both to the N. and S. which ſhelter the harbour from tempeſts. It contains about 16 000 inhabitants, and employs near 300 ſhips. Ship-building, and the accompanying manufactures of ropes, ſail-cloth, &c. are carried on here very extenſively, and there are alſo copperas works, which yield conſiderable profit; but the working of the coal-mines forms the principal buſineſs of the place. Theſe are ſunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and carried to a vaſt diſtance under the ſea, where veſſels of large burthen ride at anchor. From theſe, a great part of Ireland, and other places, are ſupplied with coal, from which the proprietor, Lord Lonſdale, derives a revenue of about 16,000l. a year. A good deal of buſineſs is alſo done in the foreign and coaſting trade from this port. In the year 1566, it had but ſix houſes, and one fiſhing-boat; and, in 1582, it had only 12 ſmall veſſels. Whitehaven is ſeated chiefly in a valley, between two ſteep hills, 13 miles SW. of Cockermouth, and 305 NW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Whitebaugh, Staffordſ. SE. of Leek. *Whiteball*, Cumb. in the Holm. *White-Hill*, Surry, near Godſtone.

WHITEHORN, a town of Wigtonſhire, in Scotland, containing about 1890 inhabitants, of which number 756 live in the town, and the remainder in the country part of the pariſh. This is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman ſtation, the capital of a Britiſh people called *Novantes*, and the firſt biſhop's ſee (or ſaid to have been ſo) in Scotland. It is 8 miles S. of Wigton.

WHITEHORN, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the SE. coaſt of the county of Wigton. Lat. 54. N.

White-Horſe-Hill, Berks. *White-Horſe-Hill*, Wilts. *White Houſe*, Durham, 8 miles from Darlington. *Whitekirk*, a village in Haddingtonſhire, 4 miles SE. of N. Berwick. *White Ladies*, Shropſ. near Tong-Caſtle, where are ſome conſiderable ruins of an extenſive monaſtery, ſuppoſed, from the arches in the church walls, to have been Saxon. Near it is the oak where Charles II. was ſecreted after his defeat at Worceſter. *White-Lady-Aſton*, SE. of Worceſter. *Whiteleaf-Croſs*, Bucks, near Wendover, in the pariſh of Monks Riſborough. It is 100 feet high, from 50 to 20 broad, and the beam 70 feet, cut in a chalk hill, on a large baſe. It is aſcribed to ſome victory obtained by the Saxons, over the Danes, in the beginning of the 10th century. *Whiteley*, Northumberland, W. of Wark-worth.

WHITE-MOUNTAINS, the higheſt part of a ridge of mountains in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, in N. America. They extend NE. and SW. to a length not yet aſcertained. The height of theſe mountains, above the adjacent meadow, is reckoned, from obſervations made in 1784, to be 5500 feet; and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſnow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. From their ſummit, in clear weather, is a grand view, extending 60 or 70 miles in every direction. Although they are 70 miles within land, they are ſeen many leagues off at ſea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their higheſt ſummit is in about lat. 44. deg. N.

Whitenorth, Dorſetſ. two leagues from Weymouth. *Whiteparish*, Wilts, NE. of Downton. *Whiterigg*, Cumberland, in Torpenhow pariſh.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the N. part of Ruſſia, on the E. ſide of which ſtands the city of Archangel.

Whiteſide, Yorkſ. on the Swale, W. of Richmond. *White-Smith*, Suſſex. *Whitewater*, a river in the Iſle of Man, which runs into the ſea at Douglas.

WHITE WATER, a river in the county of Forfar, which runs into the Eſk.

Whiteway, Eaſt, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle, NW. of Bradel.

WHITFIELD, a town of N. Carolina, 40 miles W. of Newburn.

Whitfield, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Whitfield*, Dorſetſhire, in Whitechurch pariſh. *Whitfield*, Glouceſterſ. in Deerhurſt pariſh. *Whitfield*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Whitfield*, Northampt. NE. of Brackley. *Whitfield*, Northumb. NE. of Kirkhaugh. *Whitfield*, Oxf. near Tetſworth. *Whitfield-Hall*, Northumberland, in Allendale, by the river Allen. *Whitford*, Worceſterſhire, near Bromſgrove. *Whitgift*, Yorkſhire, near Marſhland.

darſhland. *Whitgrove*, N. of Stafford. *Whitherſt*, Kent, near Marden. *Whiing Furſh*, Devonſ. in Aleſbear paiſh. *Whitkirk*, Yorkſhire, near Leeds. *Whitland*, or *Forge*, Carmarthenſ. 5 miles V. of St. Clere. Here is a conſiderable ron-work. *Whitlaton*, Cumberland, near Alſton Moor. *Whitlaw*, or *Whitlath*, Northumberland, near Tinmouth. *Whitlebury*, Northampt. in Whittlewood Foreſt, about 9 miles long, from the river Ouſe, on the SW. to the NW. end of Wapenham Wood, and 3 broad, of which the firſt duke of Grafton, who has n elegant houſe here, called Wakefield Lodge, was appointed hereditary ranger, n the year 1685. *Whittle in the Woods*, nd *Whittle Welſh*, Lanc. near Chorley. *Whitley*, Berks, S. of Reading. *Whitley*, Warw. near Coventry, a little above the onflux of the Shirburn and Sow; it is ow reduced to only the manor houſe, with an old chapel, and a mill. *Whitley*, Warw. near Henley in Arden. *Whitley*, Wilts, in Melkſham pariſh. *Whitley*, Worceſ. near the Severn, 5 miles from Bewdley. *Whitley*, Yorkſ. E. of Pontefract. *Whitley* and its *Park*, Surry, SW. of Godalmin. *Whitley Bach*, Somerſetſ. ear Benager. *Whitley Caſtle*, Cumb. at he conflux of the Alon and Tyne. Here re the remains of a large town, with evident traces of old fortifications, and other narks of antiquity. *Whitley Caſtle*, Northumberland, NW. of Alſton Moor. *Whitley Hall*, Yorkſ. near Almondbury. *Whitley Houſe*, Wilts, N. of Caln. *Whitley Sheals*, Northumberland, E. of Alſton Moor. *Whitley, Upper* and *Lower*, Cheſhire, 4 miles from Northwich. *Whitmarſh*, Warw. near the river Leame, 6 miles NW. of Southam. *Whitminſter*, Glouceſterſ. 5 miles W. of Painſwick. *Whitmore*, Staff. on the river Sow, SW. of Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Whitmore*, Warw. a woody, mooriſh tract between Coventry and Nuneaton. *Whitney*, Heref. on the Wye, SE. of Michael Church. *Whitridge*, Cumb. in Boulneſs pariſh, near Solway Frith. *Whitridge Lees*, Cumb. in Aketon pariſh. *Whitſand*, Norfolk, near Swaffham. *Whitſand-Bay*, Cornwall, at the Land's End. *Whitſbury*, Hants, NW. of Fordingbridge.

WHITSUN-ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles long and 8 broad. It was diſcovered by Capt. Wallis on Whitſunday, 1767. Lat. 15. 44. S. lon. 168. 25. E.

Whitſtable, Kent, near the ſea, 5 miles N. of Canterbury. *Whitſtanton*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Chard. *Whitſton*, Cornw. near Strtaton. *Whitſton*, Devonſ. W. of Exeter. *Whitſton*, Monmouthſ. NE. of Newport Haven. *Whittecham*, Cumb. SE. of Ravenglaſs. *Whittle*, Northumberland, SW. of Alnwick. *Whittonditch*, Wilts, NE. of Marlborough. *Whittenſton*, Northumberl. SE. of Chollerton. *Whittenſton*, Staffordſ. in Kinfare pariſh. *Whittingham*, Lancaſ. in Amounderneſs. *Whittingham*, Northumberl. W. of Alnwick, lies in a rich, well-cultivated valley, about 4 miles wide. Near it is a Roman mount, called Caſtle-Hill, and the ancient houſe called Callaley. *Whittingham-Hall*, Suffolk, W. of Haleſworth. *Whittington*, Derbyſhire, N. of Cheſterfield. *Whittington*, Glouceſterſ. 5 miles SE. of Cheltenham, near the ſource of the Coln. *Whittington*, Lanc. S. of Kirby Lonſdale. *Whittington*, Shropſ. NE. of Oſweſtry. *Whittington*, Staff. near Lichfield. *Whittington*, near Worceſter. *Whittington Grange*, NE. of Leiceſter. *Whittinſlaw*, Shropſhire, SE. of Acton Scot. *Whittle*, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak. *Whittle*, Lancaſhire, near Chorley. Here is a quarry of millſtones, and a lead mine is worked with ſucceſs.

WHITLESBY MERE, a large lake of Huntingdonſhire, well ſupplied with tench, pike, perch, and eels. It is formed by a branch of the Nen, SE. of Peterborough. The country about it is unhealthy by reaſon of fens; but affords abundance of turf for firing, and ſome rich paſture.

Whittleſey, St. Andrew's and *St. Mary's*, Camb. in the Great Bedford Level, 27 miles N. by E. of Cambridge. *Whitleſey Dyke*, runs between them. It is a large village, with two churches, neatly built of hewn ſtone, though ſtanding in a fenny country. *Whitton*, Durham, NW. of Stockton. *Whitton*, Northumb. SW. of Alnwick. *Whitton*, Shropſ. SE. of Ludlow. *Whitton*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Whitton, Whitton Dean*, and *Whitton Place*, Middleſex, near Twickenham. *Whitton* and *Whitton Neſs*, Lincolnſhire, on the Humber, NE. of Burton Stather. *Whitwain*, Northumb. in Langley Manor. *Whitweb*, Middl. near Waltham Croſs. *Whitwell*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale. *Whitwell*, 2 miles from Durham. *Whitwell*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Whitwell*, Norfolk, S. of Repeham. *Whitwell*, Rutland, E. of the Vale of Catmoſe. *Whitwell*, Weſtm. near Great and Little Aſhby. *Whitwell*, Yorkſ. E. of Sheriff-Hutton. *Whitwick*, Leiceſ. E. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. *Whitworth*, Durham, S.

of Brandſpeth Caſtle. *Whixall*, Shropſ. W. of Prees. *Whixley*, Yorkſ. NE. of Knaresborough. *Whor-End*, Glouceſ. in Nibley pariſh. *Whorleton* and its *Moor*, Northumberl. N. of the Picts' Wall and Newburn. *Whornes-Place*. Kent, SW. of Rocheſter. *Wibberſon*, Bedfordſhire, NE. of Wilden. *Wibden*, Glouceſ. in Tiddenham pariſh. *Wiberton*, or *Wilberton*, Lincolnſh. near Boſton. *Wiborne*, Cumb. on the road between Keſwick and Ambleſide. *Wibſey*, Yorkſ. near Bradford. *Wibtoft*, Warw. in the pariſh of Cleybrook, in Leiceſterſhire, ſituated at the meeting of the Watling Street and Foſſe roads, where, according to tradition, was once a flouriſhing city of the Romans, called Cleycheſter. *Wiburnbury*, Cheſh. SE. of Namptwich.

WIBURG, or VIBORGKOI, a government of Ruſſia, being the province lately called Ruſſian Finland, which was compriſed in Carelia. It has Finland on the N. and W. and the Lake Ladoga and the government of Olonetz on the E. Beſides paſtures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not ſufficient for the inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, and was ceded to the Ruſſians, partly by the peace of Nyſtadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo, in 1743. This province retains moſt of its ancient privileges, with ſome occaſional modifications, which have been neceſſarily introduced under the new government. In the governor's court, buſineſs is tranſacted, in the Swediſh, German, and Ruſſian tongues. The peaſants talk only the Finniſh dialect; but the inhabitants of the towns underſtand Swediſh alſo, and many of them German. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion; but the Greek worſhip has lately been introduced by the Ruſſians.

WIBURG, or VIBORG, a well-fortified ſea-port town of Ruſſia, formerly the capital of Carelia, and now of the government of Wiburg. A few houſes are conſtructed with brick: but the greateſt part of wood. They ſell planks, tar, tallow, &c. chiefly to the Engliſh, and import wine, ſpices, and ſalt from France and Holland. The inhabitants are about 9000. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Gulf of Finland, 67 miles NNW. of Peterſburgh.

WIBURG, a city of Denmark, capital of N. Jutland, the ſeat of the provincial court, which is held here every month, and the reſidence of a governor. It is one of the moſt ancient towns in the kingdom, about 2 miles in circumference, and contains, at preſent, 3 pariſh churches, though prior to the reformation, it had 12 churches, and 6 convents. It is ſeated on a lake, called Aſmid, near the centre of the province, 95 miles N. of Slefwick, and 110 NNW. of Copenhagen.

Wicham, 16 miles from Cambridge. *Wichampford*, Worceſterſhire, SW. of Eveſham. *Wichampton*, Dorſetſhire, near Morechurch. *Wichenden*, 5 miles from Worceſter. *Wichford*, Cambridgeſhire, W. of Ely. *Wichling*, Kent, 2 miles N. of Lenham.

WICK, a ſea port and royal burgh of Caithneſsſhire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. It is ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 13 miles S. of Deaſbay Head. The coaſt of this pariſh conſiſts principally of high rocks, underneath which are many creeks and coves, extending up a conſiderable way, with hideous caverns, where fiſhing-boats, however, can harbour, and which abound with a vaſt variety of fiſh.

Wick, Cornwall, NE. of Boſcaſle. *Wick*, Eſſex, SW. of Witham. *Wick*, Glouceſterſ. SW. of Marſhfield. *Wick*, Somerſetſ. near Bruton. *Wick*, Somerſ. near Wells. *Wick*, Surry, W. of Guilford. *Wick*, Worceſterſhire, near Perſhore. *Wickanford*, Worceſ. between Eveſham and Willerſley, in Glouceſterſhire. *Wick Cocket*, Eſſex, near St. Oſyth. *Wick Warys*, Worceſ. near Perſhore. *Wicke*, Shropſ. SE. of Wellington. *Wickleford*, or *Wickford*, and *More-Hall*, Warw. S. of Alceſter. *Wicken*, Camb. near Burwell. *Wickenfield*, Bucks, near Stony Stratford. *Wickeridge*, Glouceſterſ. near Aſhelworth. *Wickerſlack*, Weſtmorl. near Shap. *Wickford*, Eſſex, on the Crouch, SE. of Ramſden. *Wickham*, Berks, near Welford. *Wickham*, Eſſex, NW. of Malden. *Wickham*, Hants, on the Beer, near Biſhop's Waltham. *Wickham*, Herts, near Little Hadham. *Wickham*, Kent, a mile E. of Fordwich. *Wickham*, Kent, in the pariſhes of Cuckeſton and Stroud. *Wickham*, Linc. near the Waſh, NW. of Quaplod. *Wickham*, Lincolnſ. SW. of Louth. *Wickham*, Northumberland, 8 miles from Newcaſtle. *Wickham*, Oxf. near Bloxham. *Wickham*, Suſſex, in Clayton pariſh, 8 miles from Lewes. *Wickham*, Yorkſhire, NE. of New Malton. *Wickham and Abbey*, Yorkſ. near Pickering Foreſt. *Wickham*, or *Child's Wickham*, Glouceſ. ſix miles W. of Campden. *Wickham Bonant*, or *Bonhunt*, Eſſex, N. of Rickling. *Wickham Brook*, Suffolk, E. of Great and Little Bradley. *Wickham, Eaſt*, Kent, N. of Bexley.

WICKHAM MARKET, a town of Suffolk, with ſeveral good inns (being a thoroughfare on the road from Woodbridge to Yarmouth) and ſome tokens of a market on Saturday, which it once had. It is ſeated on the river Deben, 4 miles N. of Woodbridge, and 82 NE. of London.

Wickham, St. Paul, Eſſex, near Wickham Bonant. *Wickham Skeyth*, Suffolk, SW. of Eye. *Wickham, Weſt*, 10 miles, SE. of Cambridge. *Wickham, Weſt* Kent, adjoining to Hayes. *Wickhampton*, Norfolk, W. of Tunſtal. *Wickhouſe* Middl. near Oſterley. *Wickhouſe*, Middl. near Hackney. *Wickins*, Kent, in Charing pariſh. *Wickins*, Northamptonſhire, SW. of Stony Stratford. *Wickle-wood*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Wickley*, Northamptonſhire, near Boughton.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter; bounded on the N. by the county of Dublin, on the E. by the Iriſh Channel, on the S. by Wexford and a part of Carlow, and on the W. by Kildare and Carlow. It is about 30 miles in its greateſt length, and from 15 to 26 in breadth. It contains 58 pariſhes, about 11,550 houſes, and 58,000 inhabitants. Much of it is mountainous and woody, with a mixture of rocks and bogs, yet affording beautiful and romantic views: the valleys, however, are fertile and well cultivated. In the hills rich veins of copper and other minerals are found, and lately conſiderable quantities of gold have been diſcovered.

*WICKLOW, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Ireland; ſeated on the ſea ſide, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, 24 miles SE. of Dublin. It is remarkable for having the beſt ale in the kingdom, which, with other proviſions ſent to Dublin, form the principal part of its trade. About a mile and a half to the SE. is Wicklow-Head, on which there are two light-houſes.

Wicknor, Norfolk, near Wollerton. *Wick Riſington*, Glouceſterſhire, S. of Bow-on-the-Would. *Wickſtreet*, Glouceſterſhire, on Painſwick pariſh. *Wick's Head*, and *Odbury*, Glouceſterſhire, near Wickware.

WICKWARE, a very ancient corporate town of Glouceſterſhire. It has a well-endowed ſchool-houſe, and is ſituated on two little ſtreams, over one of which it has a handſome ſtone bridge, 17 miles NE. of Briſtol, and 111 W. of London. Market on Monday.

Wickwick, Glouceſterſ. a hamlet in the pariſh of Frampton Cotterel. *Wickwick*, Glouceſterſ. SW. of Chipping Sodbury. *Wickliff*, Yorkſ. SE. of Barnard Caſtle. *Wicoler*, Lanc. near Coln. *Widboro' Hill*, Herts, N. of Hodſon. *Widdington*, Eſſex, near Debden. *Widdington*, a mile SE. of Worceſter. *Widdan Friars*, SW. of Dorcheſter. *Widdop Head*, Yorkſhire, near *Burnley*, in Lancaſhire. *Widdrington*, Northumberl. between Warkworth and Newbiggin. *Widebay*, Berks, S. of Hungerford.

WIDEHOPE, or WITHOP, Cumberl. in Lorton pariſh, an extenſive, mountainous, and woody tract, with ſeveral ſmall hamlets, ſcattered about in different parts of it. It extends 4 miles from Cockermouth, nearly in a direct line towards Keſwick. The lofty Skiddaw, and the beautiful Vale of Baſſingthwaite, on one ſide, and its lake with the diſtant hills of Borrowdale on the other, falling off to the horizon, form, from the heights of Withop, a moſt grand and beautiful proſpect.

Widemouth, Cornwall, W. of Stratton. *Widerton*, or *Wierton Houſe*, Kent, near Boughton Monchelſea, or Quarry. *Widford*, S. of Cambridge. *Widford*, Eſſex, W. of Chelmsford. *Widford*, Glouceſ. 2 miles E. of Burford, in Oxfordſhire, a pariſh entirely ſurrounded by Oxfordſhire. The river Windruſh is of pretty conſiderable breadth here, and is famous for fine trout and cray-fiſh. *Widford*, Herts, on the little river Aſh, a mile N. of Hoddeſdon. *Widhill*, Wilts, SE. of Cricklade. *Widial*, Herts, near Buntingford. *Widkirk*, Yorkſhire, E. of Leeds. *Widleigh*, Hants, between Southwick and Havant. *Widmer Pole*, Nott. between Stanton and Willoughby. *Widmore*, Kent, near Bromley. *Widneſs*, Lancaſ. near Weſt Darby. *Widon*, Northumb. SW. of Haltwiſtle. *Widrington*, Northamptonſhire, between Peterborough and Crowland. *Widworthy*, Devonſ. E. of Honiton.

WIED, a county of Weſtphalia, to the N. of Treves. It is divided into the Lower County, called New Wied, and the Upper County, or Wied Runkel.

WIED or OLD WIED, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of New Wied, 9 miles N. of Coblentz.

Wierſdale and *Foreſt*, a wild, ſolitary tract, SE. of Lancaſter.

WIELICSKA, a village of Cracow, in Poland, now comprized within the Auſtrian kingdom of Lodomeira. It is celebrated for its ſalt mines, which lie 8 miles SE. of Cracow. In theſe inexhauſtible mines are ſeveral ſmall chapels excavated,

in the ſalt, in which maſs is ſaid on certain days of the year. One of theſe chapels is above 30 feet long, and 25 broad: an altar, a crucifix, with various ornaments and ſtatues, are all carved out of the ſalt. The immenſe ſize of the different excavations or chambers, with the ſpacious paſſages or galleries, the chapels above-mentioned, and a few ſheds built for the horſes, which are foddered below, have given riſe to the exaggerated accounts of travellers, that theſe mines contain ſeveral villages, inhabited by colonies of miners, who never ſee the light. There is certainly room for ſuch purpoſes, the mines being of ſtupendous extent and depth, and dry as a room, without the leaſt damp or moiſture. There is, however, one ſmall ſpring of freſh water, which runs through the mine; but the miners have no ſubterranean dwellings, and do not remain below more than 8 hours at a time, when they are relieved by others. Theſe mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furniſhed a conſiderable part of the revenue of the king of Poland, who drew from them an average profit of about 3,500,000 Poliſh florins, or 97,722l. 4s. 6d. ſterling.

WIELUN, a town of Poland, in Siradia.

* WIGAN, a large and well-built town of Lancaſhire, with manufactures of cotton, rugs, blankets, linen, and with pit-coal and iron works. That elegant ſpecies of coal, called *Cannel*, is found in plenty and great perfection in its neighbourhood. Wigan is pleaſantly ſituated on a ſmall ſtream called Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and is joined by a canal from Lancaſter, 30 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 196 NNW. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

Wiganby, Cumb. in Aketon pariſh. *Wigborough*, *Great* and *Little*, W. and NW. of Merſey Iſland. *Wigden*, Somerſetſ. N. of Yeovil. *Wigeſthorp*, Northamptonſ. NE. of Thrapſton. *Wiggenholt*, Suſſex, on the river Arun, oppoſite to Hardham. *Wiggeſley*, Nott. E. of Tuxford. *Wiggey*, Surry, NE. of Ryegate. *Wiggin*, Huntingd. N. of St. Ives. *Wiggin Moor*, Huntingd. NE. of Ramſey. *Wigginton*, Herts, on a hill, between North-Church and Tring. *Wiggington*, Oxf. near Hook Norton. *Wiggington*, Staff. N. of Tamworth. *Wigginſhall*, Warw. SE. of Sutton Cofield. *Wigginthorp*, Yorkſ. N. Riding, near Bulmer Foreſt. *Wigginton*, NW. of York. *Wiggleſworth*, Yorkſ. near the river Ribble, S. of Settle. *Wiggold*, Glouceſterſhire, a hamlet, NE. of Cirenceſter. *Wigkil*, Yorkſ. on the Wharfe, E. of Wetherby.

WIGHT, an iſland on the S. coaſt of Hampſhire, from which it is ſeparated by a channel, two or three hours ſail from Portſmouth, though only about a mile over from Hurſt Caſtle. It was called by the Britons, Guith, and by the Romans Vectis, or Vecta. It is about 21 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, containing 5 towns, 30 pariſhes, and about 22,000 inhabitants. It is nearly divided into equal parts by the river Mede or Medina, which riſes near the ſouth coaſt, and falls into the Channel near Cowes. Across the iſland from E. to W. runs a ridge of hills, forming a tract of fine downs, with a chalky or marly ſoil, which feed a great number of fine fleeced ſheep. Rabbits, hares, partridges, wild and tame fowl, &c. are alſo very plentiful here. In the N. parts the land is chiefly paſture; in the S. chiefly arable, producing, it is thought, as much corn in one year as is equal to the conſumption of eight. The variety of proſpects which this iſland affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful ſpot. It is devoted almoſt ſolely to huſbandry, having no manufactory but that of ſalt, and it is a great reſource of the London market for malted barley. Among its exports are a pure white tobacco-pipe clay, and a fine white cryſtalline ſand, uſed in the manufacture of glaſs. The ſea is continually encroaching on it on the S. parts, and abandoning it on the NE. ſides. Newport is the principal town.

Wightfield, Glouceſ. in Deerhurſt pariſh. *Wightlingham*, SE. of Norwich. *Wightmere*, Staffordſ. N. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Wighton*, Norfolk, S. of Wells. *Wight Weſel*, Yorkſ. NW. of Sheffield. *Wightwick*, Staff. near Wolverhampton. *Wigleſdon Moor*, Durham, near Darlington. *Wigteſte*, Wilts, near Everley Warren. *Wigmere*, Kent, NE. of Eltham. *Wigmore*, Herefordſhire, near the Lug. *Wigmore*, SW. of Shrewſbury. *Wignell*, or *Wigenhall*, Norfolk, in the Marſhland. *Wignell*, *St. Mary's*, *St. Peter's*, *St. Magdalen*, and *St. Margaret's*, are four pariſhes on the W. ſide of the Ouſe, SW. of Lynn. *Wigſell*, Kent, near Hawkhurſt. *Wigſton*, *Great* and *Little*, S. of Leiceſter. *Wigtoft*, Lincolnſhire, E. of Dunnington.

WIGTON, a neat town in Cumberland, ſeated among the moors, 12 miles SW. of

Carliſle, and 304 NNW. of London. rket on Tueſday.

WIGTON, a ſea-port of Scotland, the inty town of Wigtonſhire, containing ut 1320 inhabitants in the town and iſh. Here are ſome manufactures of id and flannel. It is ſituated on a ge bay, to which it gives name, 22 les W. of Dumfries.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county of Scotland, netimes called UPPER, or WEST GALWAY. It is bounded on the N. by rſhire, on the E. by Kirkcudbrightre, and on the S. and W. by the Iriſh a. Its greateſt extent, in any direction, es not exceed 27 miles. The N. part, lled the moors, is naked and mountains. Great numbers of ſheep and black ttle are raiſed here; and they have a all breed of horſes peculiar to this diſt, called *galloways*, which are very ong and gentle. It is well watered ith lakes and ſtreams, and has ſeveral mmodious creeks and harbours.

Wigwall, Derbyſ. near Wirkſworth. *Vikam*, Lincolnſ. E. of market Raiſin. *Vike*, Shropſ. NE. of Great Wenlock. *Vike*, Shropſ. near Sheffnal. *Wike*, Suſſex, ear Chicheſter. *Wike*, Yorkſ. NE. of lalifax. *Wike*, Yorkſ. S. of Harwood-aſtle. *Wikeham*, Leiceſ. NE. of Walham-on-the-Would. *Wiken*, Norfolk, ear Garboldiſham. *Wiken*, Warw. a amlet to Coughton. *Wiken Aſh*, Norf. E. of Lynn. *Wikenby*, Lincolnſ. S. of Market Raiſin. *Wikerſley*, Yorkſ. near Rotherham. *Wikerſley*, or *Wikeley*, Yorkſ. ear Rippon. *Wikey*, Shropſ. S. of Bageley. *Wikin*, Leiceſ. near Hinkley. *Wiam*, Northumb. W. of Newcaſtle. *Wilaſton*, Northamp. SW. of Rockingham-Forelt. *Wilbees*, Suſſex, near Arlington. *Wilberfoſſe*, Yorkſ. W. of Pocklington. *Wilberry*, Wilts, between Newton-Tony ind Ambreſbury. *Wilbraham, Great* and *Little*, 7 miles NE. of Cambridge. *Wilbrighton*, Staff. near Moreton. *Wilburton*, Camb. SW. of Ely. *Wilburton*, or *Wilberton*; ſee *Wiberton*. *Wilburton-Rode*, Linc. between Wiberton and the ſea. *Wilbury-Hill*, Herts, between Baldock and Icleford, in Hitchen pariſh, where is a camp of about 7 acres. Half the vallum is defaced. It is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman amphitheatre, as Roman coins have been ſometimes found here, and the Icknild-ſtreet way paſſes over this hill. *Wilby*, Northampt. SW. of Wellingborough. *Wilby*, Suffolk, near Stradbrook. *Wilby-Hall*, Norfolk, near New Buckenham. *Wilcherwode*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle. *Wilcot*, Oxf. on the Akeman-ſtreet road, S. of Charlburg. Here are veſtiges of a Roman officina, for making bricks, tiles, and ſtucco. It was lately a ſpreading tumulus, conſiſting of fragments of Roman bricks and cement, and probably concealed pocauſtic ducts and other ſubterraneous works. *Wilcot*, Shropſ. near Shrawarden caſtle. *Wilcot*, Wilts, E. of Alcannings. *Wilden*, 4 miles NE. of Bedford. *Wilderſley*, Shropſ. W. of Longnor. *Wilderneſs*, Kent, near Sevenoaks. *Wilderton*, Kent, near Throwley.

WILDESHAUSEN, a town, capital of a diſtrict in the duchy of Brunſwick, Lower Saxony, containing about 218 houſes. It is ſituated on the Hunte, 20 miles SSW. of Bremen. In the bailiwick, which formerly belonged to the archbiſhopric and duchy of Bremen, are 30 villages.

Wildſtoke, Dorſetſ. in Whitchurch pariſh. *Wildſworth*, Linc. on the Trent, W. of Kirton, in Lindſey. *Wilford*, Northampt. by the Avon, NW. of Naſeby. *Wilford*, a hamlet of Clifton, by Nottingham. *Wilgate*, or *Wolgate-Green*, Kent, in Throwley pariſh.

WILKES, a county of N. America, in Georgia.

WILKESBOROUGH, a town of Pennſylvania, ſituated on the river Suſquehana, 84 miles NNW. of Philadelphia.

WILKOMIERS, a town of Wilna, in Lithuania, ſituated on the river Swienta, near its union with the Wilna, 44 miles NNW. of Wilna.

Wilkeſby, or *Wilſby*, Lincolnſhire, near Bullingbrook. *Willaſton*, or *Wollaſton*, Cheſhire, between Hooton and the Dee. *Willaſton*, Cheſhire, near Namptwich. *Willaſton, Magna*, Shropſhire, near Wigmore. *Willen*, or *Willey*, Warw. NE. of Newnham Paidox. *Willenhall*, Staff. near Walſall and Woolverhampton. *Willerby*, Yorkſ. on the river Harford, S. of Scarborough. *Willerſby*, Yorkſ. NW. of Hull. *Willerſey*, Glouceſterſ. 3 miles W. of Campdan. *Willerſley*, Heref. SW. of Weobley. *Willeſborough*, Kent, a mile and a half SE. of Aſhford, near the river Stour. *Willesford*, Linc. near Ancaſter.

WILLIAM, FORT. See CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM, FORT, in Inverneſsſhire, of a triangular form, with two baſtions, is ſituated on Loch Eil, where it bends toward the W. 45 miles N. of Inverary.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Virginia, formerly capital of that ſtate, ſituated between two creeks; one of which falls into James, and the other into York River,

50 miles ESE. of Richmond. The diſtance of each landing place is about a mile from the town, which, with the diſadvantage of not being able to bring up large veſſels, and want of enterpriſe in the inhabitants, have occaſioned its decay. Here is a college deſigned for the education of the Indians, but which, on account of their averſion to learning, never anſwered the purpoſe. Lat 37. 10. N. lon. 76. 50. W. Alſo a county of S. Carolina, and a county of Virginia.

WILLIAMSPORT, a town of Maryland, 5 miles SW. of Hagar's Town.

WILLIAMSTADT, a ſea-port of S. Holland, ſituated in an iſland upon a part of the Meſe, called Buttervliet, 12 miles SSW. of Dort. It is one of the keys of Holland, being defended by 7 baſtions, and a double foſſe. It was beſieged by the French in the ſpring of 1793, but meeting with a vigorous reſiſtance from the garriſon, aſſiſted by the Engliſh with gun-boats, they were compelled to retire with loſs.

Williamſcot, Oxfordſ. N. of Banbury. *Williamſtone*, Northumb. near Kirkhaugh. *Williamſtborp*, Derbyſ. SE. of Cheſterfield. *Williamſtrip*, Glouceſterſhire, near Coln St. Alwins. *William's* or *William's Wick*, Northumberl. near Beltingham. *Willine*, Bucks, SW. of Newport. *Willingdale*, *Doe* and *Spain*, Eſſex, near the Rodings. *Willingford*, Staffordſhire, NE. of Lichfield. *Willingham*, Camb. E. of St. Ivas. *Willingham*, Camb. E. of Gogmagog-Hills. *Willingham*, Linc. SE. of Gainſborough. *Willingham*, on the river Witham, E. of Lincoln. *Willingham*, Suff. S. of Beccles. *Willingham*, N. and S. Linc. E. and SE. of Market-Raiſin. *Willingſworth*, Staff. in Sedgley pariſh. *Willington*, near the Ouſe, SE. of Bedford. *Willington*, or *Wilmington*, Camb. in the Iſle of Ely. *Willington*, Cheſhire, near High Leigh. *Willington* Derbyſ. N. of Burton-upon-Trent. *Willington*, Durham, SW. of Brandſpeth-Caſtle. *Willington*, Durham, 2 miles SE of Biſhop's-Auckland. *Willington*, or *Willyton*, Lincolnſhire, S. of Kirton in Liudſey. *Willington*, Northumberland, W. of Tinmouth. *Willington*, Suſſex, N. of Cuckmere-Haven. *Willington*, Warwickſhire, near Shipton-upon-Stour. *Willion*, Herts, S. of Baldock.

WILLIS, a town of New Jerſey, 33 milles SE. of Burlington.

Williſham, Suffolk, between Needham and Bildeſton.

WILLIS' ISLAND, near the NW. coaſt of S. Georgia, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 54. S. long. 38. 20. W.

WILLISA, a town of Lucern, in Switſerland, capital of a bailiwick. It is ſeated among high mountains, on the river Wiger, 15 miles NNW. of Lucern.

Williton, Somerſetſhire, S. of Watchet. *Willoford*, Cumberland, where the Pict's Wall croſſes the river Irthing. *Willoughby*, Lincolnſhire, near Alford. *Willoughby*, Nottinghamſhire, N. of Newark.

WILLOUGHBY, a town of Warwickſhire, ſeated on a canal, near the conflux of the rivers Leame and Avon, E. of Lemington Haſtings, 14 miles, SE. of Coventry, and 77 NW. of London. This town has lately aſſumed a commercial appearance, from the number of new buildings riſing on the banks of the canal, and the magazines of coal and lime-ſtone laid up here for ſale. Market on Tueſday.

Willoughby-on-the-Would, Notting. on the S. borders of the county, near the Foſſe-way. It is ſuppoſed to have been formerly a Roman ſtation. *Willoughby*, *Scots*, or *Water*, Lincolnſ. N. of Fokingham. *Willoughby*, *Silk*, Lincolnſ. S. of Sleaford. *Willoughby Waterleſs*, Leiceſterſhire, near Countiſthorp. *Willowbeck*, a ſtream in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Swale at Cundal. *Willowbridge*, Staffordſ. formerly a faſhionable reſort, on account of its wells, when it had a houſe for bathing, &c. *Willſden*, Middleſex, between Paddington and Harrow on the Hill. *Willy*, or *Willeley*, Shropſ. near Bridgenorth. *Willy*, Surry, in Chaldon pariſh. *Willy*, a river of Wilts, which riſes near Warminſter, is joined by the Nadder at Wilton, and runs into the Upper Avon, a little below Saliſbury. *Willy*, Wilts, on the river Willybourn, near Heyteſbury. *Wilmerſton*, Somerſetſhire, between Lath and Farnborough.

WILMINGTON, a town of N. America, the largeſt in Delaware, ſituated on Chriſtiana creek, 1 mile and a half W. of the river Delaware, and 22 miles SW. of Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, a town in the State of New York, 53 miles N. of New York.

WILMINGTON, a town of N. Carolina, ſituated on the E. branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles faom the Atlantic Ocean, and 76 SSW. of New Bern.

Wilmington, Kent, a mile SW. of Dartford. *Wilmington*, Kent, near Sellindge. *Wilmington*, Kent, near Boſton Aluph. *Wilmington*, Shropſ. W. of Stiperſtone's-Hill. *Wilmington*, Suſſex, near Eaſtbourn. *Wilminſton*, Devonſ. in Taviſtock pariſh.

WILNA, a very large city, late capital of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the ſame name, containing a univerſity, and upwards of 40 churches, moſt of which are popiſh; but among them are one Lutheran and one Calviniſt, a Jewiſh ſynagogue, a Tartarian church, and a Greek church. The houſes are moſtly built of wood, and it has ſuffered frequently by fire. It is ſeated in a mountainous country, on ſeveral little eminences, at the confluence of the rivers Vilia and Wilna, 215 miles NE. of Warſaw.

Wilnall, Staffordſhire, near Wolverhampton. *Wilne, Magna* and *Parva*, Derbyſhire, in Sawley pariſh. *Wilnicote*, Warwickſhire, a hamlet of Tamworth. *Wilſbury*, near Monmouth. *Wilsford*, Lincolnſhire, near Ancaſter. *Wilsford*, Wilts, E. of Devizes. *Wilsford*, Wilts, near Stonehenge. *Wilſhamſted*, SE. of Bedford.

WILSHOVEN, a town of Lower Bavaria.

Wilſick, Yorkſhire, NW. of Tickhill. *Wilſley*, Derbyſ. near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

WILSNACH, a town of Prignitz, in Brandenburg, 56 miles WNW. of Berlin.

WILSON, a town of S. Carolina, 15 miles SW. of Queenborough.

Wilſted Hall, Yorkſhire, in Holderneſs, near Burſtwick. *Wilſtern*, Herts, a hamlet of Tring. *Wilſthorp*, Yorkſhire, S. of Burlington. *Wilſthorp*, W. of York. *Wilſton*, Leiceſterſhire, N. of Bredon on the Hill. *Wilthorp*, Lincolnſ. between Stamford and Bourn.

WILTON, anciently called ELLANDUNE, the county town of Wiltſhire, ſeated at the conflux of the Willy and Nadder, 5 miles NNW. of Saliſbury, and 85 W. by S. of London. It had formerly, according to Leland, 12 churches, though now it has only one. Here are manufactories of tapeſtry, carpets, and thin woollen ſtuffs. It glories in Wilton-houſe, a villa of the Earl of Pembroke, ſo elegant and magnificent for its building and furniture, that its deſcription forms, at preſent, one of the principal objects in a hiſtory of the arts and belles lettres. The buildings were deſigned by Holbein and Inigo Jones, on a plan worthy of ancient Rome. It is celebrated for the family portraits by Vandyke, and a moſt valuable collection of pictures, antique ſtatues, buſts, &c. among which are the whole collection of the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine, and the greateſt part of the Earl of Arundel's. Market on Wedneſday.

Wilton, Herefordſ. a mile W. of Roſs, had an ancient caſtle on a hill, now partly converted into a tenement. *Wilton*, Norfolk, near Hockwold. *Wilton*, Somerſetſ. near Taunton. *Wilton*, Wilts, S. of Great Bedwin. *Wilton*, Yorkſhire, near Pickering. *Wilton*, Yorkſhire, NW. of Giſborough. *Wilton Biſhops*, Yorkſhire, N. of Pocklington.

WILTOUN, a town of S. Carolina, 21 miles WSW. of Dorcheſter.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, ſo called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is bounded on the E. by Berkſhire and Hampſhire, on the W. by Somerſet and Glouceſter, on the S. by Dorſet and part of Hants, and on the NW. and N. by Glouceſterſhire. Its length from N. to S. is near 54 miles; its greateſt breadth from E. to W. 34. The air is healthy, and though ſomething ſharp on the hills in winter, it is mild during that ſeaſon in the vales. The land in the northern part is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; here being made that kind of cheeſe which is much eſteemed, and known as *North Wiltſhire*. In the ſouthern it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly conſiſts of downs, that afford the beſt paſture for ſheep; and in the valleys, which divide the downs, are abundance of corn-fields and rich meadows. In ſome places is found knot-graſs, near 20 feet in length, with which hogs are fed, eſpecially about Market Lavington. Its chief commodities are ſheep, wool, wood, and ſtone; of this laſt there are excellent quarries at Chilmark, where ſome ſtones are 20 yards in length and 4 in thickneſs, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are conſiderable; few towns being without one, moſt generally in the clothing-trade. The principal rivers in Wiltſhire are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, Kennet, Adder, Duril, Were, Calve, Rey, and Willybourne. This county contains one city, 24 market-towns, and 304 pariſhes, and is divided into 29 hundreds, and 950 villages.

Wilverton, SE. of Worceſter. *Wily*, Wiltſhire, W. of Stapleford. *Wimbiſh*, Eſſex, SE. of Walden. *Wimbledon*, Surry, on a fine heath, about a mile each way, 7 miles SW. of London. On the common, near the village, is a round camp, made by the Danes; as alſo a well, the water of which is never known to freeze. At Wimbledon are ſome copper-mills, a manufactory for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware. *Wimbledon*, Yorkſhire, near Helmeſley. *Wimboldeſ-*

ley,

ley, Cheſhire, S. of Middlewich. *Wimbotſham*, Norfolk, N. of Downham. *Wimerling*, Hants, between Fareham and Portſmouth. *Wimingſwold*, or *Womenſwold*, Kent, near Nonington. *Wimley*, or *Wimondley*, *Magna* and *Parva*, Herts, SW. of Baldock. This manor, ever ſince the conqueſt, has been held by the tenure of grand ſerjeanty, viz. to preſent, as cup-bearer, the firſt cup the ſovereign drinks at the coronation. It is to be of ſilver, gilt, and it is returned as a fee of office. *Wimmerley*, Lancaſhire, 3 miles from Garſtang. *Wimmington*, Bedfordſhire, N. of Harold.

WIMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town of Norfolk, noted for making ſpoons, ſpindles, foſſets, and other wooden wares. It is 9 miles SW. of Norwich, and 100 NE. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

WIMPFEN, an imperial town of Suabia, ſituated on the river Neckar, near its union with the Jaxt, 8 miles N. of Heilbron.

Wimple, Devonſ. *Wimple-Hall*, Cambridgeſ. 5 miles from Royſton. *Wimpſton*, Warkwickſ. in Whitchurch manor. *Wimſlow*, Cheſhire, NW. of Macclesfield. *Wimſton*, Hants, NW. of Southampton. *Wimſwold*, Leiceſterſ. NE. of Loughborough.

* WIMBORN MINSTER, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a noble church, built as a cathedral, formerly collegiate, and the only one in the county in which cathedral ſervice is performed. The eaſtern tower, and part of the church, are Saxon. It is ſeated between the rivers Stour and Allen, 6 miles N. of Poole, and 102 SW. of London. Market on Friday.

Winborn Abbas, *Allhallows*, *All Saints*, and *St. Giles*, Dorſetſhire.

WINCANTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, 24 miles S. of Bath, and 108 W. by S. of London. A conſiderable market for corn, cheeſe, fleſh, &c. on Wedneſday.

Winceby, Lincolnſhire, 3 miles SE. of Horncaſtle. *Winch*, *E.* and *W.* Norfolk, near Lynn. *Wincham*, Cheſhire, near Northwich. *Wincham*, Somerſetſ. W. of Crewkern.

WINCHCOMB, a poor town in Glouceſterſhire, ſituated on a ſmall ſtream that runs into the Avon, 16 miles NE. of Glouceſter, and 93 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Suſſex, one of the Cinque Ports, 2 miles SSW. of Rye, and 67 SW. of London. It was built in the reign of Edward I. when a more ancient town of the ſame name, which had 18 pariſh churches, and was diſtant about 3 miles, was ſwallowed up by the ſea in a terrible tempeſt. The new town being ſacked by the French and Spaniards, and deſerted by the ſea, ſoon fell into decay, and is now dwindled to an inconſiderable place, having but about 70 houſes. Three of the gates are ſtill ſtanding, but much decayed; as alſo many other ruinous materials of ancient ſtructures. Upon the level left by the ſea, are the ruins of a caſtle built by Henry VIII.; it is circular, and faced with ſquare ſtones, with one large round tower ſerving as a keep. Market diſuſed.

WINCHENDON, a town of Maſſachuſetts, 48 miles NW. of Boſton.

*WINCHESTER, a very ancient city of Hampſhire, called by the Britons, Caer Gwent, and by Ptolemy and Antoninus, Venta Belgarum. It is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are 6 gates, and ſuburbs leading to every one of them: it is a town of little trade or manufacture. It contained formerly 32 pariſh churches, but at preſent only ſix, beſide the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful ſtructure. In it were interred 13 Saxon kings or queens, whoſe bones were collected by Biſhop Fox, and put into 6 little gilded coffins, in a wall on the S. ſide of the choir. Theſe, however, in the civil wars, were diſperſed and tumbled out of the cheſts, and reſtored, without diſtinction, after the reſtoration. On a fine eminence, overlooking the city and adjacent country, is the ſhell of a palace, built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren for king Charles II. It was never finiſhed, but in the late wars was fitted up for the reception of priſoners of war, and is now converted into barracks. Near this place is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wickham, for a warden, 70 ſcholars, 10 fellows, 3 chaplains, 3 clerks, a ſchoolmaſter, uſher, organiſt, and 16 choriſters; the ſcholars are educated for New College, Oxford. The epiſcopal ſee is ſo rich, that when Edward III. would have preferred its biſhop, Edenden, to the ſee of Canterbury, he refuſed it, ſaying, that though Canterbury was the higher *rack*, Wincheſter was the better *manger*. A county infirmary has been eſtabliſhed here, ſupported by voluntary contribution. In the road to Southampton, is the hoſpital of St. Croſs, founded by a biſhop of this ſee, for a maſter, nine poor brethren, and four out-penſioners. All travellers, who call at this hoſpital, have a right to demand ſome bread and beer, which is always brought

to

o them. The maſter is generally a dig-itary of the church, the appointment be-ng very lucrative. Wincheſter conſiſts f about 500 houſes, has one pretty broad treet, but the reſt are moſtly narrow; the ouſes are indifferently built, and its wall f flint is greatly decayed. It is ſeated on he river Itching, 16 miles E. of Saliſ-ury, and 68 SW. of London. Markets n Wedneſday and Saturday.

WINCHESTER, a town of New Hamp-hire; a town of Connecticut, 22 miles NW. of Hartford; and a town of Vir-ginia, 86 miles WNW. of Waſhington.

Winchefter, Old, Northumb. 7 miles W. of Newcaſtle. *Winchet-Hill*, Kent, in Goudhurſt pariſh. *Winchfield*, Hants, NE. of Odiam. *Winchington, Upper* and *Lower*, Bucks, W. of Ayleſbury. *Winch-more-Hill*, Middleſex, near Edmonton. *Winckley*, Devonſ. 2 miles from Tawton. *Winckton*, Hampſhire, near Chriſtchurch. *Winke Bank*, Yorkſ. W. Riding, N. of the Don, oppoſite Templeborough. *Win-cot*, Glouceſ. a hamlet to Clifford Cham-bers. *Wincot*, Glouceſ. in Queinton pa-riſh. *Windall*, Norfolk, near Gillingham.

WINDAW, a ſea-port town of Cour-land, ſituated at the mouth of the river Wetaw, on the Baltic, 70 miles NW. of Mittaw.

Windegap, in Waterford, Munſter.

Winder, Lancaſhire, by the Ken Sands.

WINDERMERE-WATER, or WINAN-DER-MERE, the moſt extenſive lake in England, lying between Weſtmorland and Lancaſhire, and exhibiting a very great variety of beautiful proſpects. It is about 15 miles in length from N. to S. but in no part broader than a mile. Oppoſite Ecclefrig-Crag, it is 222 feet deep. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds alſo with trout, perch, pike, and eels. This lake is frequently interſected by promon-tories, which render its ſhores very wind-ing, and it is ſpotted with iſlands. Among theſe, the Holme, or Great Iſland, on an oblong tract of about 30 acres, with a good houſe on it, croſſes the lake in an oblique line, ſurrounded by a number of inferior iſles, finely formed and wooded. They make together a kind of Archipe-lago. In navigating it upward, from the Great Iſland, the extremity appears ſin-gularly grand, its parts neat and pictu-reſque; and the view of the ſurrounding ſcenery, from Cove to Kirkſton, is aſto-niſhingly ſublime and beautiful.

Winderton, Warwickſhire, in the pariſh of Brailes. *Winderwath*, Weſtmorland, on the Eden, NW. of Appleby. *Wind-gate*, SE. of Durham. *Windgates*, North-umberland, SE. of Newbiggin.

WINDHAM. See WIMONDHAM.

WINDHAM, a county in the State of Vermont, and a town of Connecticut, in N. America, ſituated on the river Thames, 63 miles SW. of Boſton.

WINDISCH GRATZ, a town of Stiria.

WINDISCH, a village of Berne, in Swiſ-ſerland, 3 miles W. of Baden. In it are the ruins of the ancient city of VINDO-NISSA, which the Romans made a place of arms to ſtop the irruptions of the Ger-mans.

Windleſham, Surry, near Bagſhot. *Windleſton*, Durham, near Biſhop-Auck-land. *Windley*, 4 miles from Derby. *Windmill*, Kent, near Appledore. *Wind-mill-Hill*, Berkſhire, near Hinton. *Wind-ridge*, Durham, SE. of Biſhop-Aukland. *Windridge*, Herts, SW. of St. Alban's. *Windruſh*, a river in Oxfordſhire, which runs into the Thames above Langworth, about 5 miles SSE. of Witney.

WINDSHEIM, an imperial town of Franconia, 28 miles SW. of Wurzburg.

WINDSOR, a town of N. America, in the State of Vermont, 92 miles NW. of Boſton; alſo a town of Connecticut, ſitu-ated on the W. ſide of the Connecticut river, 3 miles N. of Harford, and oppo-ſite the town of E. Windſor; and a town of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, 25 miles NW. of Halifax.

Windſor, Cornwall, SW. of Columb.

*WINDSOR, NEW, a town of Berk-ſhire, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near the Thames. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, and is well paved and lighted. The town-hall is a brick ſtructure, with ar-cades of Portland ſtone, erected in 1686. Windſor is celebrated for its magnificent caſtle, built originally by William the Conqueror, re-built by Edward III. and enlarged by ſucceeding monarchs. It is ſeated on a hill, which riſes on a gentle aſcent. On the N. ſide of the caſtle is a fine terrace, made by Queen Elizabeth, and enlarged by Charles II. who carried it round the E. and S. ſides. It is faced with a rampart of free-ſtone, and is juſtly allowed to be the nobleſt walk in Europe with reſpect to ſtrength, grandeur, and its beautiful proſpects. The palaces in France and Italy have nothing to be com-pared with it: the terrace next the ſea, in the outer court of the ſeraglio at Conſtantinople comes the neareſt to it. From the Round Tower, which is much more elevated than the reſt, is an extenſive view to London, and into the counties of Berks, Middleſex, Eſſex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Suſſex, Kent, and Bedford. The royal apart-

ment

ments are adorned with many valuable paintings, particularly with the celebrated cartoons of Raphael, which were formerly at Hampton Court. Here is the royal college of St. George, conſiſting of a dean, 12 canons, 7 minor canons, and 18 alms or poor knights. St. George's Chapel, erected by Edward III. in 1377, in honour of the order of the garter, is a beautiful ſtructure, in the pureſt ſtyle of Gothic architecture. Oppoſite to the SE. ſide of the caſtle, is a neat, modern-built manſion, called the Queen's Lodge, which is the royal reſidence in ſummer; and below this, is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park, which extends round the N. and E. ſides of the caſtle, and forms a beautiful lawn, about 3 miles in circumference. But on the S. ſide of the town is a much larger park, called the Great Park, which is ſaid to be 20 miles in circumference. Windſor is 22 miles S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

WINDSOR, NEW, a town of N. America, in the State of New York, 47 miles N. of New York.

WINDSOR FOREST, an extenſive foreſt in the E. part of Berkſhire, about 50 miles in circumference. It contains ſeveral villages, of which Wokingham, or Okingham, near the centre of the foreſt, is the principal; and though the ſoil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diverſified by hills and dales, woods, lawns, and delightful villas.

Windſor, Old, Berks, on the Thames, to the SE. of New Windſor, is a ſmall village, with a church, near a mineral ſpring, called St. Peter's Well. *Wineſford*, Somerſetſ. SW. of Carhampton. *Wineſtow*, SW. of Monmouth. *Winfarthing*, Norfolk, S. of New Buckenham. *Winfield*, or *Winford-cum-Felton*, Somerſetſ. W. of Penſford. *Winfield*, Wilts, SW. of Trowbridge. *Winford-Eagle*, Dorſetſ. a mile SE. of Little Toller. *Winforton Court*, Herefordſ. on the Wye, near Witney, 3 miles from Hay. *Winfrith*, Dorſetſ. W. of Wareham. *Wing*, Bucks, near Aſcot. *Wing*, Rutland, 3 miles from Okeham. *Wingall*, Lincolnſ. near Kirton in Lindſey. *Wingate*, Staff. between Leek and Flaſh. *Wingerworth*, Derbyſhire, 2 miles SW. of Cheſterfield. *Wingfield, N.* and *S.* Derbyſ. near Alfreton. *Wingfield*, Kent, in Wrotham pariſh. *Wingfield*, Suffolk, N. of Stradbrook. Near it are the ruins of a noble old caſtle, moated round. The W. end is now a farm-houſe. The church, built of various coloured flints and ſtones, makes a very beautiful, as well as uncommon appearance; and the chancel is of a rich ſtyle of architecture. It contains ſeveral fine monuments of the De la Pole family. It formerly had a college, which ſtood on the S. ſide of the church; the weſt ſide of its quadrangle is converted into a farm-houſe.

* *Wingham*, Kent, by the Stour, 3 miles SE. of Fordwich. *Wingham-Barton*, Kent, near Sandwich. *Wingrave*, Bucks, NE. of Aylesbury. *Wingsby*, Lincolnſhire, near Horncaſtle. *Winhall*, Hampſhire, N. of Wincheſter. *Winingham*, Cheſhire, on the Pever, near Northwich. *Winington*, Shropſhire, NW. of Cauſe Caſtle. In this pariſh was born, in 1483, Thomas Parr, who lived to the age of 152 years. *Winington*, Staffordſ. near Aſhley. *Winkborn*, Nottingh. N. of Southwell. *Winkfield*, Berks, 2 miles from Sunningwell. *Winkfield, Eaſt*, in the foreſt, 5 miles from Windſor. *Winkley*, Yorkſhire, W. of Rippon. *Winlaton*, Northumberland, near Newcaſtle. *Wimmelay*, Lancaſ. near Garſtang. *Winmore-in-Elmet*, Yorkſhire, 4 miles NNE. of Leeds. *Winnelrow*, Northumberland, NE. of Kirkhaugh. *Winneſley*, Herefordſ. NE. of Weobly.

WINNICZA, a town of Bracław, in Poland.

Winninge, a river of Lancaſhire, which runs into the Lune, about 6 miles NE. of Lancaſter. *Winnington*, Cheſh. near Northwich, has a ſtone bridge over the Weever. *Winnow*, Cornw. near the river Fowey, 5 miles from Launceſton. *Winrush*, Glouceſterſhire, near North Leche.

WINNIPEG, a lake of N. America, about 240 miles in length, and from 50 to 100 in breadth, though in ſome places hardly 5. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 98. 30. W.

WINNIPEG, LITTLE, a lake of N. America, about 80 miles long, and 15 wide. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 100. 15. W.

WINNSBOROUGH, a town of S. Carolina, 30 miles N. of Columbia. Lat. 34. 28. N. lon. 81. 15. W.

Winſbury, Shropſ. near Chirbury.

WINSCHOTTEN, a town of Groningen.

Winſcale, Cumberland, between Whitehaven and Cockermouth. *Winſcomb*, Somerſetſhire, NW. of Axbridge. *Winſcot*, Devonſhire, by Torrington.

WINSEN, a town of Lunenburg Zell ſituated on the river Aller, 6 miles below Zell; alſo another town of Lunenburg

urg Zell, ſituated on an iſland formed y the river Lubé, 12 miles SE. of Hamurg.

Winſgell, Cumberl. SE. of Kirk-Oſrald. *Winſham*, Somerſetſhire, SE. of Chard. *Winſhill*, Derbyſ. by the Trent, Burton pariſh. *Winſlade*, Hants, 2 miles from Baſingſtoke. *Winſley*, Shropſ. of Cauſe Caſtle. *Winſley*, Wilts, near Bradford.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamſhire, 7 miles NW. of Aileſbury, and 50 WNW. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Winſtanley, Lancaſhire, SW. of Wigan. *Winſted*, Yorkſhire, near Patrington.

WINSTER, a little, mineral town of Derbyſhire, with innumerable cottages ſcattered on the ſide of a hill. Here is no market, but a meeting for the ſale of proviſions on Saturday. It is ſituated near rich mines of lead, 7 miles NW. of Derby, and 144 NW. of London.

Winſter, a river of Lancaſhire, which runs into the Ken at its mouth; and a river of Norfolk, which runs into the Mere, about 12 miles WNW. of Norwich. *Winſter*, Weſtmorl. near Crook. *Winſton*, Devonſ. near Modbury. *Winſton*, Durham, 4 miles below Barnard Caſtle, towards Darlington. *Winſton*, Glouceſterſ. 6 miles NE. of Cirenceſter. *Winſton*, Glouceſ. in Bibury pariſh. *Winſton*, Norfolk, near the Gillinghams. *Winſton*, Suſſex, S. of Debenham. *Winſley*, Cheſh. of Sandbach. *Winterborn*, Berks, in Chevely pariſh. *Winterborn*, Yorkſhire, NE. of Settle. *Winterborn*, or *Wherry*, a river in Dorſetſhire. *Winterborn Abbas*, *Aſhton*, *Monkton*, *Came*, *Clenſton*, *Farringdon*, *Herringſton*, *Howton*, *Kingſton*, *Maurward*, *Muſton*, *Quarelſton*, *St. Martin*, *Stapleton*, *Strickland*, *Thomſon*, *Whitchurch*, and *Zelſton*, all in Dorſetſhire. The firſt of theſe, Winterton Abbas, is about 5 miles SW. of Dorcheſter. About half a mile W. in the road from Dorcheſter to Bridport, is a piece of antiquity, Stonehenge in miniature, being 9 rude ſtones, of unequal dimenſions, placed erect, in a circular form, from 3 to 7 feet high, at about 6 feet diſtance from each other. The diameter of their area is 28 feet. Near this monument the river Winterborn riſes, by the country people called the Wherry. *Winterborn*, *Cherborough*, *Danſey*, *Earls*, *Gunner*, and *Stoke*, Wilts. *Winterborn*, Glouceſterſhire, near Pucklechurch.

WINTERBURG, a town in the duchy of Weſtphalia, 37 miles S. of Paderborn; a town of Prachatitz, in Bohemia; and a town of Sponheim, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Winterdine, Worceſ. near Bewdley. *Wintering*, Yorkſhire, SW. of Arkendale. *Winteringham*, Huntingdonſhire, SE. of Eyneſbury. *Winteringham*, Lincolnſ. in the N. angle, near the Humber. *Winterſhill*, Hants, near Biſhop's-Waltham. *Winterſlow*, *Dantly*, *E.* and *W.* Wilts, N. of Clarendon Park.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Zurich, noted for a manufacture of beautiful earthen-ware, particularly white; together with painted ſtones. It is 15 miles NE. of the city of Zurich.

Winterton Baſſet, Wiltſhire, NW. of Marlborough.

WINTERTONNESS, a cape of Norfolk, on which is a light-houſe, 5 miles NNW. of Yarmouth. The town of Winterton, near it, which is ſituated in a ſoil reckoned the fatteſt in England, and the eaſieſt to be ploughed, declined on the advance of Yarmouth. Market diſuſed.

Winthorp, Lincolnſhire, on the coaſt, NNE. of Wainfleet. *Winthorp*, Nottinghamſhire, on the Trent, NNE. of Newark. *Wintney-Hartley*, Hants, near Hartley-Row. *Winton*, Hants, 3 miles from Chriſtchurch. *Winton*, Hants, near Ringwood. *Winton*, Suſſex, N. of Cuckmere Haven. *Winton*, Weſtmorl. in the pariſh of Kirby-Steven.

WINTON, a county of S. Carolina.

Wintrig, Northumberland, NW. of Widdrington-Caſtle. *Wintrington*, Lincolnſhire, near Wintringham. *Winwick*, Huntingdonſ. near the Giddings. *Winwick*, Lancaſhire, N. of Warrington, was formerly the favourite manſion of Oſwald. Its rectory is one of the richeſt benefices in England, being rated at 2000*l.* a year. *Winwick*, Northamptonſ. E. of Thrapſton. *Winwick*, Northamptonſhire, a mile SW. of Cold Aſhby. *Winyard*, Durham, near Butterwick. *Wippedfleet*, Kent, in Thanet Iſle. *Wiral*, or *Wirehal*, Cheſh. is a tip of land between the Dee and the Merſey, from Cheſter to the ſea. It is about 16 miles long, and 8 broad, and was once a foreſt.

WIPPER, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the county of Mark, paſſes by Wipperfurt, Elberfeld, Solengen, &c. and runs into the Rhine, between Cologne and Zons.

WIPPERFURT, a town of Berg, in Weſtphalia, 27 miles SE. of Duſſeldorf.

WIRKSWORTH, a large, well-frequented town in Derbyſhire, ſituated among hills, which abound with lead ore, and with furnaces for ſmelting it; which is generally

generally done by large wood fires. Millſtones and grindſtones, as well as leadſtones, are alſo dug hereabouts. Here is a barmoot court, conſiſting of a maſter and 24 jurors, to determine diſputes among the miners. It is 8 miles N. by W. of Derby, and 135 NNW. of London. The market, which is the greateſt for lead in England, is on Tueſday.

Wirley, Magna and *Parva*, Staff. near Watling Street, and the ſource of Walſal Water. *Wirswall*, Cheſh. E. of Malpas.

WIRTEMBURG. See WURTEMBURG.

Wirtwood, Dorſetſhire, SE. of Horton.

Wirwin, on the Merſey, N. of Cheſter.

WISBADEN, a town of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen, circle of Upper Rhine, 5 miles NW. of Mentz. It is much noted for the *Heidenische Maur*, or *Heathen Wall*, which runs through the town, a work of the Romans.

* WISBEACH, a well-built town of Cambridgeſhire, of the beſt trade in the Iſle of Ely, ſending annually to London, in barges, about 50,000 quarters of oats; 1000 tons of ſeed-oil, preſſed from mills in its neighbourhood; 8000 firkins of butter, &c. and bringing back various commodities for the ſupply of the county. It is ſituated among the fens, on a river navigable for barges, 17 miles SW. of Lynn, 20 N. of Ely, and 89 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

WISBY, a town of Sweden, ſituated on the W. coaſt of the Iſland of Gothland, 88 miles SSE. of Stockholm. It was formerly one of the Hanſe Towns, and a very ancient ſtaple, frequented by Normans, Greeks, Engliſh, French, and other nations. Its maritime laws were famous, and adopted in all the ports of the Baltic. It has a ſafe and commodious harbour, but not very large. Lat. 57. 38. N. lon. 18. 18. E.

WISCASSET, a town of Maſſachuſetts.

WISCHBACH, or FISCHBACH, a town of Stiria.

Wiſcomb, Devonſhire, in the parish of South Leigh. *Wiſedale*, Yorkſhire, E. of Kirby-Lonſdale.

Wiſham, Lincolnſhire, NW. of Louth. *Wiſhanger*, Glouceſ. in Miſerden pariſh. *Wiſhaw*, or *Wiſhall*, 6 miles N. of Nottingham. *Wiſhaw*, Warw. N. of Curdworth. *Wiſhby*, SW. of Lincoln. *Wiſherborn*, Hampſhire, NW. of Baſingſtoke. *Wiſhford, Great* and *Little*, Wilts, NW. of Saliſbury. *Wiſk*, or *Wirſk*, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Swale, below Kirkby.

WISLITZA, a town of Sandomirz, in Poland.

Wiſley, Surry, near Byfleet.

WISLOCH, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 14 miles E. of Spire.

WISMAR, a large, well-fortified town of Mecklenburg, defended by a citadel. Beſides 6 churches, it has a ſeparate conſiſtory, with a grammar-ſchool, under 8 maſters, and is the ſeat of a court of juſtice, erected in the year 1673, both for its particular diſtrict, and for Swediſh anterior Pomerania. It has a good harbour on the Baltic, and is 33 miles E. of Lubec.

Wiſpington, Lincolnſ. near Horncaſtle.

WISSEMBURG, or KORN WEISSEMBURG, a town in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Lauter, 12 miles SSW. of Landau. It was formerly imperial, and was ceded to France by the treaty of Ryſwick. Strong lines of defence are fixed from this town to the Rhine, E. of Lauterburgh. In 1793, the French were driven from them by the Pruſſians, but ſoon after they obliged the Pruſſians to abandon them.

Wiſſenden, Rutland, 2 miles and a half W. of Market Overton. *Wiſſet*, Suffex, near Halſeworth. *Wiſſingſett*, Norf. SE. of Rainham-Hall. *Wiſtanton*, Cheſhire, NE. of Namptwich *Wiſtanton*, Shropſ. on the Onny, E. of Biſhop's Caſtle. *Wiſterton*, near Hereford.

WISTON, a ſmall corporate town of Pembrokeſhire, 10 miles N. of Pembroke, and 235 WNW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Wiſton, Norfolk near Clay. *Wiſton*, or *Wigſton*, Nottinghamſhire, in Chaworth pariſh. *Wiſton*, Suff. on the Stour, near Neyland. *Wiſton*, Suſſex, NW. of Stening. *Wiſtow*, Huntingdonſ. SW. of Ramſey. *Wiſtow*, Leiceſ. near Market Harborough. *Wiſtow*, Yorkſ. near Selby. *Wiſwell*, Lanc. near Whaley. *Witchingham, St. Faith's* and *St. Mary's*, Norfolk, SE. of Repeham. *Witchley, Heath*, Rutland, between Ketton and Tinewell. *Witlwood*, a foreſt in Oxfordſ. between Burford and Charlbury. *Witcomb*, Someſetſ. SE. of the Avon, oppoſite to Bath. *Witcomb*, Somerſetſ. N. of Eaſt and Weſt Harptree. *Witcomb*, Somerſetſhire, near Martock. *Witcomb*, 6 miles SE. of Glouceſter.

WITEPSKI, or VITEPSK, a town of Polotſk, in Lithuania, ſeated on the river Duna, 56 miles ESE. of Polotſk.

WITGENSTEIN, a county in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated between the principalities of Heſſe Darmſtadt, Naſſau, Dillenburgh, and the duchy of Weſtphalia; but 18 miles long, and 12 broad. The principal rivers are the Lahn and the

he Eder. It is united to the county of ayn.

* WITHAM, a neat-built, pleaſant own in Eſſex, with ſeveral conſiderable nns, it being a great thoroughfare to Harwich, and to the fartheſt parts of Eſex and Suffolk. It is 8 miles NE. of Chelmsford, and 37 NE. of London. Market on Tueſday.

WITHAM, a river of Lincolnſhire, which riſes in the S. part of Lincolnſhire, n the borders of Leiceſterſhire, paſſes by Grantham to Lincoln, where it becomes navigable, and turning SE. proceeds to Tatterſhall, and enters the German Ocean bout 5 miles below Boſton, which is alled *The Waſhes*. It is a ſhallow ſtream, ut famous for its pike. From Lincoln t has a communication with the Trent, y means of a navigable canal, called Foſsdike, cut by king Henry I. which is ill of material uſe in conveying away the orn, wool, and other commodities of the ountry.

Witham, Berks, on the Thames, 8 miles W. of Oxford, *Witham*, Hants, N. f Andover. *Witham*, *N.* and *S.* Lincolnire, near the ſource of the river Witham. *Witham-on-the Hill*, Lincolnſhire, SW. f Bourne. *Withcall*, Lincolnſhire, SW. f Louth. *Withcock*, Leiceſterſhire, near aund Abbey. *Witheſhaw*, Cheſhire, NE. of Altringham. *Witheridge*, Deonſh. E. of Chimleigh. *Witherington*, or *Vodrington*, Northumb. an ancient caſtle ear the ſhore. *Witheringſey*, Yorkſhire, . Riding, in the S. bailiwick of Hornſey. *Witherne*, Linconſ. NW. of Alford. *Withersfield*, Suffolk, NW. of Haverill. *Witherſtake*, Weſtmorland, ear Brigſter Park, and Levins Bridge. *Witherſpan*, Eſſex, near High Ongar. *Witherſtone*, Dorſetſhire, near Beminſter. *Witherwick*, Yorkſ. in Holderneſs, S. of Hornſey. *Withfelds*, Eſſex, near Great Ilford. *Withiall*, Cornwall, NW. of Lodmin. It has many barrows, or hills f burial. *Withial*, Herts, N. of Bungford. *Withibrook*, Warwickſ. in the arith of Monk's Kirby. *Withicomb*, Devonſhire, NW. of Aſhburton. *Withiomb*, Somerſetſhire, near Carhampton. *Withicomb Rawley*, Devonſhire, between Powderham Caſtle and the ſea. *Withiord, Magna* and *Parva*, NE. of Shrewſury. *Withiam*, Suſſex, near Buckurſt. *Withill*, Cumberl. NE. of Scaley. *Withington*, NE. of Hereford. *Withington*, Glouceſterſhire, on the Coln, miles SE. of Cheltenham. *Withington*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Cheſhire, near the Covers. *Withington*, Staffordſhire, W. of Uttoxeter. *Withipool*, Somerſ. SW. of Dunſter. *Withorn*, Lincolnſhire, near Thoreſby. *Withy Bridge*, Glouceſterſh. in Bodington pariſh. *Withy Hill*, Somerſetſhire, SW. of Williton. *Witley*, Surry, SW. of Godalmin. The town is privileged, as an ancient demeſne, for ſerving on juries. Near it is Hinhead Hill, from which there is a noble proſpect every way; and alſo Gracewood Hill, from which there is a view over the vale of Surry and Suſſex, into Kent. *Witley*, *Great* and *Little*, Worceſterſhire, at the foot of Woodberry-Hill.

WITLICH, a town of Treves.

Witneſham, Suffolk, near Ipſwich.

* WITNEY, a long, ſtraggling town in Oxfordſhire, conſiſting of two ſtreets, about a mile long, and containing, with its hamlets, 570 houſes, and 4200 inhabitants. It is noted for its manufacture of the fineſt white blankets, with rugs, and other thick woollens, called bearſkins and kerſeys; alſo for its trade in carding, ſpinning, &c. It is 8 miles NNW. of Oxford, and 64 WNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Witon, Worceſterſ. in Wick pariſh.

WITSENHAUSEN, a town of Heſſe Rhinfels, circle of Upper Rhine.

WITTEMBERG, a town in the electorate of Saxony, with a famous univerſity, in which Martin Luther, who lies buried in the chapel belonging to the caſtle, was profeſſor. It is not large, but has a conſiſtory, or court of juſtice, and is the place where the general aſſemblies of the circle are held. The old caſtle, or citadel, was formerly the electoral reſidence. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, over which it has a ferry, 55 miles NNW. of Dreſden.

WITTENBURG, a town of Lavenburg, ſituated on the Elbe, 8 miles W. of Lauenburg, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 17 miles W. of Schwerin.

Wittenham, Little, Berks, near Benſington. *Wittenham, Long*, Berks, W. of Dorcheſter.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Livonia.

Wittering, Northamptonſ. near Thornhaugh. *Wittering*, *E.* and *W.* Suſſex, in the peninſula of Selſey. *Wittlesford Bridge*, 7 miles S. of Cambridge, in the road from London to Newmarket.

WITTLICH, a town of Treves, ſituated on the river Harle, 25 miles NE. of Embden.

WITTMUND, a town of Embden county, in E. Frieſland.

Witton, Cheſh. by Northwich. *Witton*, Durham, near Nevil's Croſs. *Witton*, Durham, 3 miles W. of Biſhop Auckland.

Witton,

Witton, Heref. near Llanwerdine. *Witton*, Huntingdonſ. near Houghton. *Witton*, Norfolk, E. of North Waltham. *Witton*, E. of Norwich. *Witton*, Worceſ. NE. of Bromſgrove.

WITTON, a town of New Hampſhire, 30 miles E. of Cheſterfield.

Witton-Caſtle, Northumberland, near Newcaſtle. *Witton-cum-Preeze*, Lancaſhire, near Blackburn. *Witton, E.* and *W.* Yorkſ. 2 miles from Midlam. *Witton, Tong, Nether*, and *Shields*, Northumberl. NW. of Morpeth. *Witton, Upper* and *Lower*, Warwickſ. N. of Birmingham. *Wittiſham*, Kent, in Oxney Iſle. *Witty-Green*, Oxfordſhire, near Ramſden.

WIVELSCOMB, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a conſiderable and flouriſhing manufactory, eſtabliſhed for more than 2 centuries, of blanketings and knap-coatings, kerſeys, and other coarſe cloths, with ſhrouds, ermine, and baize. It is ſeated on the river Tone, 11 miles W. of Taunton, and 155 W. by S. of London. Market on Tueſday.

Wivelſfield, Suſſex, N. of Dichling. *Wivenhoe*, or *Vennoe*, Eſſex, 3 miles from Colcheſter, of which it is the harbour, and has a cuſtom-houſe. *Wiverby*, Leiceſterſ. SW. of Waltham-on-the-Would. *Wiverſby*, Berks, near Sunning. *Wiverton*, Nottingh. on the Snite, near Llangarr. *Wiveſford*, Wilts, near the Deverels. *Wiveſtone*, Suffolk, NW. of Mendleſham. *Wivill*, Oxfordſ. W. of Henley-on-Thames. *Wixo*, Suff. W. of Stoke, by Clare. *Wixe*, a river in Cumb. which runs into the Waver, in the Holm.

WLADISLAW, or INOWROSLAW, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate. It is ſituated on the Viſtula, 84 miles NW. of Warſaw.

WLODSIMIERZ, a town of Volhynia, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, united to the ſee of Rome. It is ſituated on the river Bog, 124 miles SE. of Warſaw.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, lying to the NW. of Morotoi, at the diſtance of about 7 leagues. From the appearance of the NE. and NW. parts, it is the fineſt iſland of the group. Scarcely any thing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich, cultivated valleys, which the whole face of the country diſplays. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Lieutenant Hergeſt, commander of the Dædalus ſtoreſhip, who had been ſent from England, in 1791, to New South Wales, and thence to the S. Pacific Ocean, with a ſupply of proviſions for the ſloop Diſcovery, Vancouver, then on a voyage of diſcovery, was here ſurpriſed and killed by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the aſtronomer. Lat. 21. 43. N. lon. 157. 51. W.

WOBURN, a town in Bedfordſhire, formerly famous for its abbey, ſituated at a little diſtance from the town, and founded in the year 1145, by Hugh de Bolebec, a lord of great property in that neighbourhood. Its laſt abbot was hanged at Woburn, in the year 1547. It is now a country ſeat of the duke of Bedford, it having a large, pleaſant park, well wooded, but deficient in water. The great ſtables, which are part of the ancient cloyſters, ſtill preſerve their pillars and vaulted roof. Woburn was burnt down, June 19th, 1724, but has ſince been neatly re-built. It has a free-ſchool, a neat market-place, and a charity-ſchool, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth; and here is a manufacture of jockey-caps. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Bedford, and 42 NNW. of London. Its market on Friday, is chiefly for freſh butter and cheeſe.

WOBURN, a town of Maſſachuſetts, 15 miles NW. of Boſton.

Woburn, Shropſhire, near Bridgenorth. *Wodell*, Yorkſhire, W. Riding, between Wharnſide Hill and the N. Riding. *Wodneſborough*, Kent, near Sandwich. Near it is a remarkable eminence, ſuppoſed to have been raiſed by the Saxons, as a pedeſtal for their idol Woden, which ſtood upon it. *Wodmanſt*, Suſſex, SE. of Stening.

WODNANY, a town of Prachatitz, Bohemia, 58 miles S. of Prague.

WOERDEN, a town of S. Holland, ſituated on the Rhine, 8 miles S. by W. of Utrecht.

Wogham, Suſſex, N. of Lewes. *Wognel, E.* and *W.* Devonſhire, near Aſhburton. *Wokey*, or *Okey*, Somerſetſ. S. of Mendip-Hills, within 2 miles of Wells. On the N. ſide of it is a dark, diſmal cavern, called Wokey Hole, about 900 yards in length, which contains ſeveral curious pieces of nature's workmanſhip; a kitchen, a hall, a dancing-room, a cellar, &c. where are admirable reſemblances, in the natural rock, of a man's head, a tomb-ſtone, a dog, the ſtatue of a woman in white ſtone, called the *Old Witch*, a ſtone table, &c. Here are two ciſterns always full of water, that trickles from the top of the rock, but never running over; a huge ſtone, called the great gun, becauſe when lifted up and let fall to the ground, it makes a noiſe like a cannon.

e breadth is in ſome places ſix fa-
ms, in others not above one or two.
e roof, in the higheſt part, is about
ht fathoms from the floor, but in ſome
ces ſo low, that a man muſt creep, to
s through.

WOKING, a town of Surry, between
ilford and Weybridge, 24 miles SW.
W. of London. Market on Tueſday.

WOKINGHAM. See OKINGHAM.

Wolaſton, Staffordſhire, E. of Penkridge.

WOLAW, a town, capital of a principa-
of Sileſia, with a woollen manufac-
y.

Wolbeding, Suſſex, near Midhurſt. *Wol-
orw*, or *Wadborow Park*, Worceſ. W.
Perſhore. *Wolcomb*, Dorſetſhire, near
:rborn. *Wolcomb Matravers*, Dorſetſ.
mile N. of Melbury Bubb. *Wolcot*,
nerſetſ. near Bath. *Woldham*, Kent,
the Medway, 2 miles and a half SW.
Rocheſter. *Woldingham*, Surry, E. of
arlingham. *Wolfardiſworth*, Devonſ.
ar Hartland. *Wolfe Newton*, Mon-
outhſhire, N. of Stregle Caſtle.

WOLFENBÜTTLE, a conſiderable town
Brunſwick, capital of a principality of
: ſame name, which conſtitutes a part of
: duchy of Brunſwick. In the chateau,
: reſidence of the dukes, is a library,
ntaining 120,000 volumes of printed
oks and manuſcripts; alſo a cabinet of
rioſities relating to natural hiſtory. In
: principality are 18 towns, 886 villages,
d 17 fees and convents. It is well-built
d fortified, 24 miles E. of Holdeſheim.

WOLFERSDIKE, a ſmall iſland of the
nited Provinces, in Zealand, between
: iſlands of N. and S. Beveland.

Wolferlaw, Hereford. N. of Bromyard.

WOLFSBERG, a town of Carinthia.

Wolford, Magna and *Parva*, NW. of
ong Compton.

WOLFGAST, a ſea-port town of Swe-
ſh Pomerania, with a harbour near the
altic. It is 30 miles SSE. of Stralſund.

Wolgate Green, Kent, in Throwley
riſh.

WOLKENSTEIN, a town of Erzge-
irg, in Upper Saxony.

WOLKOWYSK, a town of Novogro-
ck, in Lithuania.

Wolland, Dorſetſ. a mile SW. of Ibber-
n. *Wollaſcomb, Upper* and *Nether*, De-
nſ. S. of Ilfracomb. *Wollaton* and
'ollaton Hall, the ſeat of Lord Middleton,
ar Nottingham. *Wollavington*, Somerſ.
tween Sedgmore and Huntſpill. *Wol-
vington*, Suſſex, near Petworth.

WOLLER, a town in Northumberland,
uch reſorted to, in the ſummer months,
r invalids, to drink goat's whey and
milk. It is 14 miles S. of Berwick. Market on Thurſday.

Wolterſhill, Worceſterſ. S. of Perſhore. *Wolterton*, or *Wolterton*, Norfolk, N. of Aylſham. *Wolleſworthy*, Devonſ. N. of Crediton. *Wolley*, Derbyſ. in Scarſdale, NW. of Alfreton. *Wolley*, Devonſ. in Upcot pariſh. *Wolley*, Somerſetſhire, near Bath. *Wolley*, Yorkſ. NW. of Barnesley.

WOLLIN, a ſea-port of Pruſſian Pomerania, at the mouth of the Oder, capital of an iſland of the ſame name. It is 10 miles S. of Cammin.

Wolmagam, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina.

WOLMAR, or VOLMAR, a town in the government of Riga.

Wolmarſton, Somerſetſ. near N. Petherton. *Wolmer-Foreſt*, Hants. *Wolmer-Green*, Herts, by Datchworth. *Wolmiſtom*, Somerſ. in Crewkern pariſh. *Wolpham-cote*, or *Ovencote*, Warw. near Willoughby. *Wolſeley*, Staffordſ. near Rugeley.

WOLSINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, in a country abounding in coal and lead mines. It is 16 miles SW. of Durham. Market diſuſed.

Wolſington, Northumberland, near Ogle Caſtle. *Wolſtanton*, Staffordſ. NE. of Newcaſtle-under-Line. *Wolſtanwood*, Cheſhire, near the Copenhalls. *Wolſtenholm*, Lanc. NE. of Bury. *Wolſton*, Berks, near Offington. *Wolſton*, Hants, near Southampton. *Wolſton*, Shropſhire, near Knocking. *Wolſton*, Shropſ. E. of Biſhop's-Caſtle. *Wolſton, Great* and *Little*, Bucks, by Stony Stratford. *Wolſtrop*, Glouceſterſ. near Quedgley. *Wollerton*, Norfolk, near Aylſham. *Wolthorp*, Northamptonſ. near Stamford. *Wolton*, Kent, near Weſtwel. *Wolvercote*, N. of Oxford.

*WOLVERHAMPTON, a large and populous town in Staffordſhire, chiefly noted for its iron manufactory, conſiſting of locks, hinges, buckles, corkſcrews, and of late years japanned ware. The ſtreets are, for the moſt part, broad and paved. It communicates with the navigation of all the inland counties, and is 13 miles S. of Stafford, and 124 NW. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Wolverley, Worceſ. on the Stour, near Kidderminſter, and the canal which joins the Severn near Stourport. *Wolverſhill*, Warw. in Bulkington pariſh. *Wolverſton*, Suffolk, near Ipſwich. *Wolverton*, or *Wolverington*, Bucks, near Stony-Stratford. *Wolverton*, Iſle of Wight, in W. Medina. *Wolverton*, Kent, near Folkſtone. *Wolverton*, or *Wulverton*, Norfolk, on the coaſt, SW. of Snetſham. *Wolverton*, near Warwick. *Wolves, Weſt*, Suſ-

ſex, N. of Stening. *Wolverton*, NW. of Dorcheſter.

WOLVEY, a town of Warwickſhire, ſituated near Hinckley, N. by E. of Shilton. Market on Wedneſday.

Womborn, Staffordſ. SW. of Sedgley. *Wombwell*, Yorkſhire, SE. of Barneſley. *Wombwell-Hall*, or *Wimble*, Kent, in the pariſh of Northfleet. *Womeſleigh*, Dorſetſ. a hamlet in Wotton-Fitzpain. *Womerſwold*, Kent, near Canterbury. *Womerſley*, Yorkſhire, near Pontefract. *Wonder*, Bedfordſ. near Woburn. *Wondy*, Monmouthſ. near Caldicote. *Wonſton*, Hants, near Micheldever. *Woocot*, or *Woodcot*, Surry, 2 miles S. of Wimbledon. *Wood*, Devonſ. E. of Modbury. *Wood*, Devonſ. near Columbton. *Wood*, Devonſ. near Woodleigh. *Wood*, *Baſtwick*, Norfolk, NW. of S. Waltham. *Woodberry*. Dorſetſ. near Bere Regis. *Woodborough*, between Nottingham and Southwell. *Woodborough*, Wilts, E. of Biſhop's Cannings.

WOODBRIDGE, a town in Suffolk, ſeated on the river Deben, with very ſafe and deep water, but the bar is difficult and uncertain. A conſiderable corn trade is carried on here, and it is famous for refining ſalt. It is ſituated about 6 miles from the ſea, 7 NNE. of Ipſwich, and 76 NE. of London. Market on Wedneſday.

Woodburn, *E.* and *W.* Northumberl. on the Read, SE. of Corſenſide. *Woodbury*, Devonſ. 9 miles SE. of Exeter. *Woodcheſter*, Glouc. S. of Stroud, 2 miles from Minchinghampton: here is a manufacture of ſilk, and of fine broad cloth. *Woodchurch*, Cheſhire, between the Dee and Merley, 3 miles from Liverpool. *Woodchurch*, Kent, 3 miles E. of Tenterden. *Woodcock-Hill*, Middl. in the pariſh of Harrow. *Woodcot*, Hants, between Woodhay and Overton. *Woodcot*, Hants, near Whitchurch. *Woodcot*, Nott. in Skegby pariſh. *Woodcot*, Oxf. near Henley-upon-Thames. *Woodcot*, near Shrewſbury. *Woodcot*, Shropſ. near Shefnal. *Woodcot*, Worceſ. in Bromſgrove pariſh. *Woodcote*, Surry, near Wimbledon. *Woodcote*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Warw. SE. of Coventry. *Woodcots*, Dorſetſ. 2 miles from Sixpenny Henley. *Woodcroft*, Northamp. between Peterborough and Stamford. *Woodcroft-Hall*, Durham, on the Wear, SE. of Stanhope. *Woode*, alias *Woodchurch*, Kent, in Thanet Iſle, 5 miles N. of Sandwich. *Wood-Eaton*, on the Cherwell, 3 miles N. of Oxford. *Wooden*, Northumb. on the coaſt, S. of Aylmouth. *Wood-End*, Bedf. SE. of Tuddington. *Wood-End*, Glouc. in Twining pariſh. *Wood-End*, in Dimmock pariſh. *Wood-End*, Glouceſ. in the pariſh of Hill. *Wood End*, Herts, near Ardley-Bury. *Wood End*, Herts, near Flamſted and Bury. *Wood-End*, Northamptonſ. NW. of Towceſter. *Wood End*, Staff. in Needwood-Foreſt. *Wood End*, Staff. near Shenſton. *Wood-End*, Staff. near Walſall. *Woodenton*, Wilts, W. of Uphaven. *Wooderlix*, Glouceſ. in Nibley pariſh. *Woodfield*, Kent, near Yalding.

Woodford, in Galway, Connaught.

Woodford, Cheſhire, between Preſtbury and Stopford. *Woodford*, Dorſetſ. on the river Frome, between Frampton and Bindon. *Woodford*, Glouceſ. in Berkley pariſh. *Woodford*, Northamp. a mile SW. of Thrapſton. *Woodford*, Northamp. near Biſield. *Woodford*, Somerſetſ. by Wells. *Woodford*, Eſſex, in Epping Foreſt, 8 or 9 miles NE. of London. *Woodford*, *Great* and *Little*, Wilts, 4 miles from Sarum. *Woodford-Strangeways*, Dorſetſhire, E. of Dorcheſter. *Woodgreen*, Herts, a mile W. of Cheſhunt. *Woodgreen*, Middleſex, near Tottenham-High-Croſs. *Woodgreve*, Kent, in Oxney Iſle. *Wood-Hall*, Cumb. near Cockermouth. *Woodhall*, Eſſex, in Arkſden. *Woodhall*, Herts, N. of Hatfield. *Woodhall*, Middl. NW. of Pinner. *Wood-Hall*, Yorkſhire, near Biſhop-ſale-Chace. *Wood-Hall*, Yorkſ. W. of Wetherby. *Woodham*, Surry, near Chertſey. *Woodham-Ferris*, Eſſex, E. of the Huningfields. *Woodham-Mortimer* and *Water*, or *Walter*, Eſſex, adjoining Hafeleigh. *Wood Hatch*, Surry, near Ryegate. *Woodhay*, Cheſhire, SW. of Namptwich. *Woodhay*, *Eaſt*. Hants, on the borders of Berks, towards Neubury. *Woodhay*, *Weſt*, Berks, SE. of Hungerford. *Woodhead*, Cheſhire, at the ſource of the Merſey. *Woodhead*, Rutland, near Brig-Caſterton. *Woodhide*, Dorſetſ. in Purbeck Iſle, between Dunſtay and Afflington. *Woodhorne*, Northumb. near the coaſt, N. of Newbiggin. *Woodhouſe*, or *Woodborrow*, Nott. S. of Sherwood Foreſt. *Wood Houſe*, Derbyſ. near Stubley. *Wood-Houſe*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Wood-Houſe*, or *Heath-Houſe*, Hants, near Peterſfield. *Wood Houſe*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Wood-Houſe*, Leiceſ. near Loughborough. *Wood-Houſe*, Northumb. SE. of Harbottle-Caſtle. *Wood-Houſe*, Northumb. S. of Alnwick. *Wood-Houſe*, Shropſ. E. of Oſweſtry. *Wood-Houſe*, Staff. NE. of Stone. *Wood-Houſe*, Staff. S. of Pattiall. *Wood-Houſe*, Staff. near Wombern. *Wood-Houſe*, Weſtmorl. near the Ken, 4 or 5 miles below Kendal. *Wood-Houſes*, Cheſhire, SW. of Frodſham. *Wood-Houſes*, Shropſ. E. of Wellington. *Wood-Houſes*, Shropſ. NE. of Whitchurch. *Wood-Houſes*, Staff. N. of Needwood-Foreſt.

eſt. *Wood-Houſes*, Staff. near Yoxall. *Wood-Hurſt*, Huntingd. near Somerſham. *Wood-Land*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Wood-Land*, Devonſhire, near Aſhburton. *Wood-Land*, Devonſ. on the Yalme, a little above Yalmeton. *Wood-Land*, Devonſ. ear Torrington Parva. *Wood-Land*, Dorſetſ. S. of Cranborn. In this manor, o the W. of Ringwood, under an aſh tree, he Duke of Monmouth was taken after he battle of Sedgmore. The tree is inſcribed with the names of ſeveral who have iſited the ſpot. *Wood-Land*, Glouceſ. in Almondſbury pariſh. *Wood-Land*, Kent, W. of Wrotham. *Wood Land*, Warw. n the borders of Worceſterſhire and Staffordſhire. *Wood-Land*, Wilts, NE. of Marlborough. *Wood-Land*, Wilts, near Mere. *Wood-Land*, Chapel, Lancaſ. in Tournefs-Fells. *Wood-Land*, E. and W. Somerſ. and Wilts, near Frome. *Wood-Land Houſe*, Kent, N. of Blackheath. *Woodlaw*, S. of Warwick. *Woodley*, Devonſ. between Brent and Kingſbridge. *Woodley*, near Oxford. *Woodmancote*, Hants, near the Candovers. *Woodmancote*, Glouceſ. in Durſley pariſh. *Woodmancote*, Glouceſ. in Cleve pariſh. *Woodmanſtone*, Surry, near Banſted, 2 miles from Carſhalton. *Woodmercote*, Glouceſterſ. in N. Ceracy pariſh. *Wood Newton*, Northamptonſ. near Fotheringay-Park. *Woodoaks*, Herts, in Rickmanſworth pariſh. *Wood-Plumpton*, Lanc. in Amounderneſs. *Woodredon*, Eſſex, near Waltham-Abbey. *Woodriſing*, Norfolk, NE. of Skoulton. *Wood Row*, Wilts, near Melkſham. *Wood's-Corner*, Suſſex, SW. of Brighthling. *Woodſetton*, Staffordſ. between Sedgley and Tipton. *Woodſetton*, Staff. SW. of Eccleſhall. *Woodſetts*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Woodſham*, Bucks, W. of Ayleſbury. *Woodſide*, Cumb. in the pariſh of Weſtward. *Woodſide*, Durham, near Ryton. *Woodſide*, Herts S. of Hatfield. *Woodſide*, Lanc. near W. Darby. *Woodſide*, Surry, NE. of Croydon. *Woodſide-Green*, Kent, N. of Lenham. *Woodſom-Hall*, Yorkſ. near Almondbury. *Woodſpring*, Somerſetſ. on the Briſtol Channel, oppoſite to the Flat-holms. *Wood Stanway*, Glouceſterſ. in Stanway pariſh.

WOODSTOCK, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a manufacture of ſteel chains for watches, and excellent gloves. The palace and park here were, for many ages, the reſidence of the kings of England; but in 1705, the honour and manor were ſettled, by parliament, on John, the firſt duke of Marlborough; to perpetuate the memory of his victories over the French, and particularly that at Blenheim. A fine palace was alſo erected here, at the public charge, called Blenheim Houſe, with apartments, galleries, offices, gardens, &c. in a very grand and ſumptuous ſtyle. It is 8 miles NNW. of Oxford. Market on Tueſday.

Woodſtone, Huntingdonſ. near Peterborough. *Woodſtreet*, Dorſetſ. a mile from Bindon. *Wood-Thorp*. Derbyſhire, S. of Cheſterfield. *Wood Thorp*, Lincolnſ. NW. of Alford. *Wood Thorp*. Nott. S. of Sherwood-Foreſt. *Woodton*, 7 miles from Norwich. *Woodton*, Staff. near Eccleſhall.

Wood-Walton, Huntingdonſ. SE. of Coningtón. *Woodyates*, or *Weſt-Woodyates*, Dorſetſhire, near Stalbridge. *Woolaſton*, Northampt. 3 miles S. of Wellingborough. *Wool*, Dorſetſ. on the river Frome, W. of Wareham. *Woolcomb Bingham*, Dorſetſ NE. of Bridport. *Woollaſton*, Glouceſ. 4 miles NE. of Chepſtow, in Monmouthſ. *Wolley*, Huntingd. N. of Spaldwick. *Woolmington*, Dorſetſ. near Chardſtock. *Woolpery*, Devonſhire, near Biddiford.

WOOLPIT. See WULPIT.

Woolſthorp, Linc. SW. of Grantham, famous for having given birth to the great Sir Iſaac Newton. *Woolſtone*, Glouceſ. 4 miles W. of Tewkeſbury. *Woolſtone*, Lanc. near Warrington. *Woolſton-Hall*, Eſſex, near Chigwell. *Woolthorp*, SE. of Hereford. *Woolverſton*, Suffolk, on the Orwell.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, ſeated on the river Thames, noted for its large docks and yards, being, in point of ſeniority, the mother dock of the royal navy; as alſo for its magazines of great guns, mortars, warlike ſtores, warren, elaboratory, &c. A royal academy alſo is eſtabliſhed here, for the inſtructing and qualifying of candidates for the office of military engineer. Theſe are called Cadets, and are under the direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and maſters in each branch of literature and military ſcience. For ſome years paſt, two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number ſometimes of 400. It is 10 miles E. of London. Market on Friday.

Woolaſton Shropſ. N. of Alfretton. *Wooton*, Heref. W. of Weobly. *Wooton-Abbas*, Dorſetſ. on the borders of Devonſ. *Wooton Glanville*, Dorſetſ. 3 miles SW. of Pulham. *Wopſerden*, Northumberl. in the barony of Wark. *Worbarrow*, or *Worthbarrow Bay*, Dorſetſhire, in Purbeck Iſle, near Belkington.

WORCESTER, a town of Maſſachuſetts, the ſhire town of a county of the

e name. It is the largeſt inland town New England, and is 34 miles W. of ton.

WORCESTER, a city of Worceſterre, capital of that county, ſeated on the r Severn, over which is a beautiful e-bridge, erected in 1770. The prinl manufactures are of horſe-hair cloth, ad cloth, gloves, and elegant china e. Here are 9 pariſh churches, 3 mmar-ſchools, 7 hoſpitals, an infirmaa water-houſe, and a well-contrived y. On September 3d, 1651, King rles II. at the head of a Scotch army, defeated in and near this city, and vanquiſhed were almoſt all either killed aken priſoners, and ſold to the Ameriplantations. It is 118 miles WNW. of don. Markets on Monday, Wedneſ, and Friday; and a conſiderable hop ket on Saturday. Fairs on the eve of n Sunday, the Saturday after Eaſter, guſt 15th, and September 19th.

Worceſter-Park, Surry, between Malnd Nonſuch.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of Engl, bounded on the N. and NW. by opſhire and Staffordſhire, on the E. by rwickſhire, on the W. by Herefordre, and on the S. and SE. by Glouceſhire; extending about 30 miles from to S. and 20 from E. to W. It is ded into 7 hundreds, containing 1 city, narket-towns, and 152 pariſhes. The is very healthful, and the ſoil in the s and meadows very fertile; particu the rich vale of Eveſham. The hills e generally an eaſy aſcent (except the vern-Hills, in the SW. part of the nty) and feed large flocks of ſheep. other hills are the Licky, near Bromſre, toward the N. and the Bredons, toward the S. A number of rivers rivulets water the fine meadows, and them a richneſs that is imparted to butter and cheeſe. Here is plenty of s of moſt ſorts, eſpecially pears, which in many places found growing in the ges. The chief commodities are coal, which this county abounds; corn, , wool, cloth, cheeſe, ſalt, cider, and y, the latter in great reputation. The cipal rivers are the Severn, Avon, d or Teme, Stour, and Arrow.

WORCUM, a town of W. Frieſland, d on the Zuyder-Zee, 18 miles SSW. ewardin. The harbour is blocked with ſand, but the inhabitants carry on nſiderable trade by means of their ls.

Wordeſield, Worceſ, in Great Malvern pariſh. *Word-Foreſt*, in the W. part of Suſſex.

WORDINGBERG, a ſea-port of Denmark, ſituated on the S. coaſt of Zealand, oppoſite the Iſland of Falſter.

Wordſall, Lanc. on the Irwell, SW. of Mancheſter. *Wordſley*, Staff. N. of Stourbridge. *Wordwell*, Suffolk, N. of Culford. *Wore*, Shropſ. on the Topoſa hill, in Muckleſton pariſh. *Worgret*, Dorſet. a mile SW. of Wareham. *Woringtan*, Devonſ. NW. of Liſton. *Work*, Lincolnſ. near Burnham, in the Iſle of Axholm.

*WORKINGTON, a ſea-port of Cumberland, ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Derwent, near its mouth. The harbour will admit veſſels of conſiderable burden, and large quantities of coals are conſtantly exported to Ireland. the number of ſhipping employed here is about 100. A little up the river, there are extenſive iron works and a fine ſalmon fiſhery. Workington is 7 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 307 NW. of London.

Workſborn, a river in Northumberland.

*WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamſhire, near the canal, from Cheſterfield to the Trent. It is 24 miles N. of Nottingham, and 146 N. by W. of London. The market, which is noted for plenty of malt and licorice, is on Wedneſday.

Worlaby, Linc. on the river Ankam, N. of Glandford-Bridge. *World's-End*, Berks, S. of Eaſt Iſley. *World's-End*, Herefordſ. NW. Marcley-Hill. *Worle*, Somerſ. near Weſton-ſuper-Mare. *Worleſton* Cheſhire, near Namptwich. *Worlingham*, Suffolk, near Beccles. *Worlington*, Suffolk, near Mildenhall. *Worlington*, *E.* and *W.* Devonſ. on the Dart, between King's Hemet and Witheridge. *Worlingworth*, Suffolk, S. of Stradbrook, *Wormbridge*, Herefordſ. near Devereux. *Wormegay*, Norfolk, near Swaffham. *Wormeſley*, and its *Grange*, Herefordſ. SE. of Weobly. *Wormhill*, Derbyſ. in the High Peak. *Wormingford*, Eſſex on the Stour, E. of Halſted. *Wormington*, Glouc. 5 miles N. of Winchcombe. *Wormington-Grange*, Glouc. in Didbrook pariſh. *Worminſter*, Somerſ. near Wells. *Wormleighton*, Bedf. SE. of Potton. *Wormleighton*, Warw. NE. of Fenny Compton. *Wormley*, Herts, contiguous to Cheſhunt, and a mile S. of Broxburn. *Wormley*, Oxf. near Stokenchurch. *Wormmal*, Bucks, between the Chiltern Hills and Aylesbury.

WORMS, a biſhopric in the circle of Upper Rhine, ſurrounded by the lower palatinate, about 10 miles in length along the Rhine. The biſhop is a ſovereign prince

rince of the empire. The city is free and mperial, and the magiſtrates are Lutheran. t is ſeated near the weſtern banks of the hine, 20 miles NW. of Heidelburg.

Wormſell, Kent, near Boughton-Malerb. *Wormwood Common*, Middl. beween Paddington and Aſton Wells. *Vorndon*, Northumberl. near Mouſewell. *Vorpleſdon*, Surry, on the banks of New iver, E. of Henley Park. *Worrall*, Yorkſ. NW. of Sheffield. *Worſall*, Yorkſ. n the Tees, W. of Yarum. *Worſborough*, Yorkſ. 3 miles S. of Barneſley. *Worſham*, ſſex, W. of Haſtings. *Worſley*, Lancaſ. ar Chatmoſſe and Wigan, where begins e Duke of Bridgewater's Canal; ſee *anal*. *Worſley's Tower*, Iſle of Wight, W. Medina.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, remarkable for the invention, or firſt twiſting, of that ſort of woollen yarn or thread, hich from hence is called worſted. Here alſo a manufacture of worſted ſtuffs, d of knit and wove ſtockings. It is miles N. by E. of Norwich, and 120 NE. of London. Market on Saturday. *Worſthorn*, Lancaſ. in Whalley pariſh. *orſton*, Lanc. NE. of Clithero. *Worſton*, of Stafford. *Worth*, Devonſ. in Waſhton pariſh. *Worth*, Dorſetſ. SE. of ambourn. *Worth*, or *Worde*, Kent, a le S. of Sandwich. *Worth*, Suſſex, in orth Foreſt, E. of Iſield. *Worth*, *E. W.* Dorſetſhire, S. of Corfe-Caſtle. *rth-Francis*, Dorſetſ. on the river Birt, Netherby pariſh. *Worth-Maltravers*, rſetſ. 2 miles SW. of Langton, in rbeck Iſle. *Wortham*, Suffolk, near ddeſdale. *Wortham*, E. and W. Hants, r Alton. *Worth-Caſtle*, Hants, W. Portſmouth. *Worthen*, Shropſ. near on Pigot. *Worthing*, Norfolk, near o and Swanton. *Worthington*, Lanc. r the Dowles, N. of Wigan. *Worthon*, Leiceſ. near Stanton-Harold. *rthy Downs*, Hants, near Winchester. *rting*, Suſſex, W. of New Shoreham. *rtley*, Devonſ. between Rowborough S. Moulton. *Wortley*. Glouc. in the ſh of Wotton-under Edge. *Wortley*, kſ. near Wentworth, on the banks of Don. *Wortley*, Yorkſ. in the pariſh Leeds. *Worthiham*, Devonſ. N. of on. *Worton*, Middl. in Iſleworth pa-

Worton, Wilts, near the Devizes. *ton*, *Lower* and *Upper*, Oxfordſ. near dington. *Wortwell*, Norfolk, near leſton. *Worvil*, Shropſ. NE. of Bridgeh. *Woſaken*, Cheſhire, in Malpas pa-

Wotton, SW. of Bedford. *Wotton*, s, near Abingdon. *Wotton*, Cornw. . of Saltaſh. *Wotton*, near Glouceſter. *Wotton*, Hants, W. of Baſingſtoke. *Wotton*, Iſle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Wotton*, Kent, 3 miles NE. of Elham. *Wotton*, Lincolnſ. NE. of Glandford-Bridge. *Wotton*, Norfolk, near Saxlingham. *Wotton*, S. of Northampton. *Wotton*, *Woodton*, or *Watton at Stone*, Herts, W. of Sawcomb. *Wotton*, Oxf. near Tame. *Wotton*, Shropſ. E. of Oſweſtry. *Wotton*, Somerſ. near Pilton. *Wotton*, Suſſex, E. of Dichling. *Wotton*, Suff. near Pevenſey Marſh. *Wotton-Abbots*; ſee *Wotton-Abbas*.

WOTTON BASSET, a town in Wiltſhire, 30 miles N. by W. of Saliſbury, and 89 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Wotton-Courtney, Somerſ. 4 miles from Minehead. *Wotton Fitzpain*, Dorſetſhire, near Lyme. *Wotton Glanfield*, Dorſetſ. near the Vale of White-Hart. *Wotton*, *Great* and *Little*, Lanc. SE. of Liverpool. *Wotton*, *Lower* and *Upper*, Surry, 5 miles from Darking, near the bottom of White Down. *Wotton*, *N.* and *S.* Norfolk, N. of Lynn. *Wotton*, *N.* Dorſetſhire, S. of Sherborn. *Wotton*, *N.* Somerſetſh. NE. of Glaſtonbury, by Sedgmoor. *Wotton-Rivers*, Wilts, near Savernake-Foreſt. *Wotton's-End*, Glouceſterſ. in Weſterleigh pariſh. *Wotton*, *South*, Somerſetſhire, S. of Glaſtonbury.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town in Glouceſterſhire, ſeated under the hills, with a conſiderable woollen manufacture. It is 18 miles S. of Glouceſter, and 108 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Wotton-under-Weaver-Hill, Staff. *Wotton Underwood*, Bucks, near Bernwood-Foreſt. *Woughton*, Bucks, near Stoby-Stratford. *Would-Newton*, Linc. W. of Ludburgh. *Would-Newton*, Yorkſ. N. of Kilham. *Woulfworth*, Glouceſ. E. of Wotton-under-Edge. *Wrabneſs*, Eſſex, W. of Harwich.

WRAGBY, a town of Lincolnſhire, 8 miles NE. of Lincoln. Market on Thurſday.

Wragby, Yorkſ. SW. of Pontefract. *Wrampingham*, Norfolk, NW. of Windham. *Wrangle*, Linc. S. of Wainfleet.

WRATH, CAPE, a vaſt promontory of Sutherlandſhire, which forms the NW. point of Britain. It is juſtly the dread of mariners; for againſt its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide burſts with incredible fury. Lat. 58. 35. N. lon. 4. 44. W.

Wratting Great, and *Little*, Suffolk, N. of Haverill. *Wratting-Tallow*, Suffolk, W. of Little Wratting. *Watting*, *Weſt*, Camb. 7 miles from Newmarket. *Wrawby*, Linc. near Glandford-Bridge. *Wraxball*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Dorſetſ. between Cerne-Abbey and Beminſter. *Wraxhall*,

Somersetf. near Bristol. *Wraxhall, North*, Wilts, between Marshfield and Chippenham. *Wraxhall, South*, Wilts, N. of Bradford. *Wray*, Lanc. in Amounderness. *Wraysbury*, Bucks, on the Thames, opposite Egham. An island in the river, and in this parish, is still called Charter Island; for in this island, it is said, the Great Charter was signed by King John, although his consent was extorted in Runny Mead. *Wraysholm-Tower*, Lancas. S. of Cartmel, by the Ken Sands. *Wrechwick Green*, Oxf. near Amersden. *Wrecklesham*, Surry, near Farnham. *Wrekin-Hill*, Shrops. E. of Shrewsbury; the highest ground in the county, well adorned. *Wrekton*, Yorks. W. of Pickering. *Wrenbury*, Cheshire, on the Weaver, SW. of Namptwich. *Wreningham, Great* and *Little*, with *Nelonde*, Norfolk, near Windham. *Wrentham*, Suffolk, S. of Hensted. *Wrenthorp*, Yorkshire, near Wakefield. *Wrenthall*, Shropshire, near Penderbach. *Wrentage*, Somersetf. near N. Curry. *Wressall*, or *Wreshill*, Yorks. on the Derwent, NW. of Howden. *Wrest-House*, Bedf. near Silsoe. *Wrestlingworth*, Bedf. SE. of Potton. *Wretham*, or *Wrotham, East* or *Great, North* or *West*, and *Thorp* or *Little*, Norfolk, hamlets, SW. of Shropham. *Wreton*, Chesh. N. of Kinderton. *Wretton*, Norfolk, W. of Stoke.

*WREXHAM, a town in Denbighshire, the most populous one in the county, and indeed in all N. Wales. Wrexham is of Saxon origin, and retains the language and appearance of an English town. It has an ancient Gothic church, whose lofty steeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. Here is a considerable manufacture of Welsh flannels, and a large cannon foundry. It is seated on a river, which falls into the Dee, in a country affording plenty of lead, 11 miles SSW. of Chester, and 188 NW. of London. Markets on Monday and Thursday. Fairs on March 23d, Holy Thursday, June 6th, and September 19th.

Wribbenhall, Worcef. a hamlet to Kidderminster. *Wrigglaton*, Somers. between Philip's-Norton and Rodstoke. *Wrightbold*, Linc. S. of Dunnington. *Wrightington*, Lanc. NW. of Wigan. *Wrineford*, or *Wrinehill*, Staff. 4 miles W. of Newcastle-under-Line. *Wringworthy*, Devonshire, in Mary-Tavey parish.

WRINTON, a town in Somersetshire, seated among the Mendip Hills, 9 miles NNW. of Wells, and 125 W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Writtle, Essex, a mile from Chelmsford. *Wrockerdine*, Shrops. near Wellington.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, 11 miles NW. by W. of Maidstone, and 24 SE. by E. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Wrotham-Park, Middl. near Barnet. *Wrottesley*, Staff. NW. of Wolverhampton. *Wroughton*, Wilts, S. of Swindon.

WROXETER, a town of Shropshire, on the Severn, 5 miles SE. of Shrewsbury. It was known to the Romans; is said to have been built by the Britons, was 3 miles in circumference, and is supposed to have suffered much by the Saxons. Traces of a bridge over the river are yet discernible, when the water is low; as also of a wall 3 yards broad; and a deep trench, outside, with which the town was formerly environed.

Wroxhall, Warwicks. a mile SW. of Honiley, near Old Stratford. *Wroxham*, Norfolk, on the Bure, NE. of Rackheath. *Wroxton*, Oxf. a mile NW. of Banbury. *Wrungey*, or *Wormgey*, Norfolk, near Shouldham. *Wrynose Hill*, a mountain of Cumb. remarkable for its 3 shire stones, distant about a foot from each other, viz. one is in this county, one in Lancas. and the third in Westmorl. *Wulfall*, Wilts, near Great Bedwin. *Wulfencott*, or *Ovencote*, Warwicks. near Willoughby. *Wullerton*, Shrops. SE. of Prees. *Wulley*, Durham, NW. of Branspeth-Castle.

WULPIT, or WOOLPIT, a town in Suffolk, situated in the road between Bury and Ipswich, 8 miles E. of the former, and 79 NE. of London. Market on Thursday. A horse fair, which lasts for a week, from September 16th.

Wulscot, Derbys. NW. of Wirksworth. *Wulsthorp*, Nottingh. in Lowdham parish. *Wulston*, Cornwall, in St. Ives parish. *Wulston*, Durham, N. of Stockton. *Wulston*, or *Wolston*, Warwicks. SE. of Coventry. *Wulstey Castle*, Cumberl. W. of Abbey-Holm. *Wulvescote*, or *Wolscote*, Warwicks. near Granborough. *Wurney*, a river in Montgomeryshire. *Wurspur*, Yorkshire, S. of Burton-Grange.

WURTEMBURG, or WIRTEMBURG, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in Suabia, S. of the palatinate of the Rhine, and the territories of Spire, Hohenloe, and Hall. It is about 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the river Neckar runs almost through the middle of it, from S. to N. Though it abounds with mountains and woods, yet it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, excellent wine, timber, and silk. There are also mines and salt-springs, with

with plenty of fish and game. The duchy contains 68 cities and large towns, 1200 market-towns, villages, and hamlets, and about 48,000 inhabitants. The castle of Wurtemburg, which gives name to the duchy, lies 4 miles E. of Stutgard, the capital.

WURTZBURG, a city of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name, and the residence of the bishop. It was anciently the residence of certain dukes of Thuringia. It contains an episcopal palace, a cathedral, several collegiate and parish churches, abbeys, and convents, a university, and an hospital, in which are generally 400 poor men and women. It is seated on the river Maine, 40 miles N. by W. of Bamberg. Lat. 49. 40. N. Lon. 10. 33. E.

WURTZBURG, a bishopric of Franconia, about 76 miles in length, and 58 in breadth, divided into 50 bailiwicks. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants can consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire.

Wyberson, Bedf. in the parish of Eatonsocon. *Wych*, Dorset. 3 miles N. of Corfe, or Pool, Bay. *Wych*, Dorsetshire, near the harbour of Bridport.

WYCK, part of the city of Maestricht, on the E. side of the Meuse.

WYCK TE-DUERSTEDE, a town of Utrecht, 13 miles SE. of that city.

WYCOMB, CHIPPING, or HIGH WYCOMB, a town of Buckinghamshire, seated on the river Wyck, on which, as well as on the Loddon, are many corn and paper-mills, 12 miles SSE. of Aylesbury, and 31 NNW. of London. A large corn-market on Friday.

Wycomb, West, a village of Bucks, two miles W. of Chipping Wycomb.

WYE, a town in Kent, seated on the river Stour, 10 miles SSW. of Canterbury, and 56 ESE. of London. Market on Thursday.

WYE, a river of S. Wales, which issuing out of Plynlimmon-Hill, very near the source of the Severn, crosses the NW. corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Ryadergowy, or the Fall of the Wye, where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county and Brecknockshire, it crosses Herefordshire, and dividing the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, falls into the Severn below Chepstow. This river is navigable almost to the Hay, and a canal is made to form a communication between it and the Severn, from Hereford to Gloucester. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which flows in a deep bed, between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and here and there crowned by ruined castles, have frequently employed the descriptive powers of the pen and pencil, and still attract the curiosity of travellers.

Wye, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the NW. part of the county, above Buxton, and flowing SE. falls into the Derwent below Bakewell. *Wye-Down*, Kent, is part of a ridge of hills, beginning at Chatham and ending at the sea, between Folkestone and Hythe. *Wyerton*, Kent, near Maidstone. *Wyham*, Lincolns. near Ludburgh. *Wyke*, Dorset. a mile from Gillingham. *Wyke*, Dorset. in Halstock parish. *Wyke-Regis*, Dorset. near Melcomb, and the ferry to Portland Isle. *Wyke*, Essex, near Beckingham. *Wykes*, Suffolk, near Ipswich. *Wykin*, Warwicks. NE. of Coventry.

WYL, or WEYL, a town of St. Gall, in Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick. It is 16 miles SSW. of Constance.

Wyley, Essex, SE. of Wivenhoe. *Wymondham*, Leicest. S. of Waltham-on-the-Would.

WYMONDHAM. See WINDHAM.

WYNANDERMERE. See WINDERMERE.

WYNENDALE, a town of the late Austrian Flanders, where General Webb, in the year 1708, as he was conveying a great supply of provisions to the allied army before Lisle, was attacked by 24,000 French, but though he had only 8000 men, he defeated the enemy, and arrived safe at Lisle.

Wynniton, Cornwall, SE. of Mount's-Bay. *Wynster* and *Wyre*, rivers in Lancashire.

WYRE, a river of Luxemburg.

Wyredale, Lancas. a lonely village near Wyredale-Forest, at the source of the Wyre. *Wyre Forest*, Worcest. near Bewdley. *Wyre-Hill*, or *Hall*, Middlesex near Edmonton. *Wythington*, Glouces. near Dowdeswell. *Wython*, Yorkshire, N. of Headon, in Holderness. *Wyerton*, Norfolk, SW. of Clay.

XABEA, a ſea-port of Valencia, in Spain, 38 miles NNE. of Alicant.

XACCA, or SIACCA, a ſea-port of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, ſeated on the SW. coaſt, 20 miles SE. of Mazara, and 41 miles SSW. of Palermo.

XAGUA, a large bay on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, one of the fineſt ports in America. It is 15 miles in circumference, and is ſurrounded with mountains, which break off the force of the winds. Lon. 81. 20. W.

XALAPA, a town of Tlaſcala, in Mexico, containing about 2000 inhabitants, is ſaid to give name to the purgative root, called *jalap*, or *xalap*, and is 63 miles E. of Puebla de los Angelos.

XALISCO, a town of Mexico, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is 9 miles NW. of Compoſtella Nuova.

XALISCO, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Guadalajara, W. of Mechoacan and Guadalajara Proper, and N. and E. of the S. Pacific Ocean, about 150 miles in length, and the ſame in breadth. It abounds with Indian wheat and ſilver mines, but has very few cattle of any ſort.

XALON, a river of Spain, in Old Caſtile, which riſes near Medina Celi, and runs into the Ebro, about 2 leagues above Saragoſſa.

XATIVA, formerly a flouriſhing town of Spain, in Valencia, but ſiding with Charles III. in 1707, Philip V. ordered it to be demoliſhed, and a new town to be built, called St. Felipe. It is 29 miles S. of Valencia.

XAVIER, ISLAND OF. See AGRIGNAN.

XAVIER, a town of Spain, in Navarre, about 3 miles E. of Sanguesa. It was the native place of the celebrated miſſionary of that name.

XENIL, a river of Spain, which riſes in Grenada, and runs into the Guadalquiver, about a league below Ecija.

XERES-DE-BADAJOZ, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, 10 miles S. of Badajox.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of Seville, Andaluſia, famous for its excellent wines, corruptly called ſherry. It is ſeated near the river Guadaleta, 15 miles NNE. of Cadiz.

XERAS, DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Andaluſia, ſeated near the river Guadiana, a little to the N. of St. Lucar.

XERES, NOVA, a town of Venezuela, in Terra Firma.

XERIL, a conſiderable river of Spain, which riſes in Grenada, and empties itſelf into the Guadalquiver, about 6 miles below Ecija.

XERUMENHA, a town of Alentejo, 36 miles E. of Evora.

XICOCO, an iſland of Japan, about 90 miles in length, and near as many in breadth, near the SW. extremity of Niphon, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait full of ſmall iſlands, and to the NE. of Ximo. It has ſeveral convenient harbours, and there are many towns within the iſland.

XICONA, a town of Valencia, 13 miles N. of Alicant.

XILOCA, a river of Spain, which riſes about 7 miles NE. from Albaracin, in Arragon, and at Calatajud, changes its name to Xalon.

XIMENES, a town of Leon, in Spain, 10 miles S. of Aſtorga.

XIMO, an iſland of Japan, ſuppoſed to be upwards of 300 miles in circumference, excluſive of the bays and creeks. It has a conſiderable number of cities and towns, with ſome good harbours, and is reckoned the ſecond iſland in point of ſize and eminence. It is ſituated to the SW. of Niphon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel.

XIVRY-LE-FRANC, a town in the department of the Moſelle, 9 miles S. of Longwy.

XUCAR, a river in Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, and paſſing by Cuenca, Alarcon, &c. in Valencia, runs into the Mediterranean, about 24 miles S. of the city of Valencia.

XUDNOGROD, a town of Croatia.

a town of China, of the ſecond
) rank, in the province of Petcheli,
55 miles SW. of Peking.
', a town of China, of the ſecond rank,
he province of Setchuen, on the bor-
: of Thibet, 840 miles SW. of Peking.
'abington, Hants, NE. of Winchester.
'ADKIN, a river in N. Carolina, which
s into the Great Pedee, about 9 miles
'. of Salem.
'afford, Yorkſhire, near Northallerton.
'AIK, a river of Ruſſia. See URAL.
'AIK COSSACS. See URALIAN COS-
CS.
'AITSK. See URALSK.
'AKUTSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
nment of Irkutſk, capital of a province
which it gives name. It contains be-
:en 5 and 600 houſes, and is defended
a wooden fort. It is ſituated on the
er Lena, 960 miles NE. of Irkutſk,
Yaldham, Kent, in Wrotham pariſh.
lding, Kent, 4 miles S. of Weſt Mal-
g, has a ſtone bridge over the Medway.
YALE, a town, capital of a diſtrict in
e Iſland of Ceylon, 56 miles SSE. of
ndi.
YALEPUL, a town in the iſland of
eylon, ſituated near the E. coaſt, 96
iles SE. of Candi.
YALME, a river in Devonſhire, which
ns into the Engliſh Channel at Yal-
outh, about 7 miles SE. of Plymouth.
Yalmeton, or *Yampton*, Devonſ. on the
ver Yalme, SE. of Plymouth. Ethel-
ald, one of the Saxon kings, had his
ief palace here.
Yanesborough Caſtle, Wilts, on the
Villybourn, SE. of Heytesbury, has the
aces of an oval camp, ſuppoſed to be
aniſh, as the Roman camps are generally
quare and ſingle trenched. It is 362
aces long, and has three extremes.
Yaneton, or *Heanton*, Devonſ. NW. of
arnſtaple.
YANGLI, a town of China, of the ſe-
ond rank, in the province of Quangſi,
bout 1157 miles SSW. of Peking.
YANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the
rſt rank, in the province of Kiangnan.
t is extremely populous, chiefly by the
le and diſtribution of ſalt, that is made
n the adjoining ſea coaſts, carries on a
reat trade in all manner of Chineſe
vorks, and is ſituated on the Great or
Royal Canal, which extends from the
Takiang northwards to the river Hoang-
o, or the Yellow River, 485 miles SSE.
f Peking.

YANGTSE, a river of China, which riſes, however, in the mountains of Thibet, where it is called Kincha; it paſſes through the Chineſe province of Setchuen, and enters the province of Houquang, where it changes its name to Yangtſe, after which it croſſes the province of Kiangnan, and empties itſelf into the ſea, about 120 miles E. from Nanking. This river changes its name in almoſt every province through which it paſſes.

Yanwath, Weſtmorland, S. of Penrith, near the conflux of the Loder and Eimot. Near it is Mayborough Caſtle, a curious monument of antiquity, conſiſting of immenſe ſtones leading to an area 88 yards in diameter.

YAONGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yunnan. It contains only two towns, but has a conſiderable territory. The adjoining foreſts produce abundance of muſk. Near the city is a well of ſalt water, from which they make very white ſalt. It is 1175 miles SW. of Peking.

Yanworth, Gloceſterſhire, a hamlet to Haſleton. *Yapton*, Suſſex, SW. of Arundel. *Yarborough Caſtle*, Wilts. *Yarburgh*, Lincolnſh. 2 miles W. of Thornton, gives name to a hundred, and has the ruins of a Roman camp. *Yarcomb*, Devonſhire, W. of Chard, is properly *Yarticomb*, from the river Yarty, which riſes under the Black Down Hills. *Yarcomb*, Somerſetſhire, near Whitſtanton. *Yardbury*, Devonſhire, near Honiton. *Yardley*, Herts, SW. of Buntingford. *Yardley*, Norfolk, NE. of Loddon. *Yardley*, Somerſetſhire, near Wokey. *Yardley*, Staff. near Talk-on-the-Hill. *Yardley*, Worceſ. in the NE. part, adjoining King's Norton. *Yardley Chace* and *Haſtings*, Northamptonſhire, near Caſtle-Aſhby. *Yardley-Gobbins*, Northamp. NW. of Stony-Stratford. *Yardop*, Northumberl. NW. of Harehaugh. *Yardſwick*, Cheſh. W. of Sandbach.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, which riſes near the NW. part of the county, and paſſes by Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, below which it falls into the German Ocean. It is noted for plenty of ruffs.

Yareſthorp, Yorkſhire, W. of New Malton. *Yarkhill*, Herefordſhire, between Stretton and Hereford. *Yarlet*, N. of Stafford. *Yarlington*, Somerſetſhire, W. of Wincanton.

*YARMOUTH, GREAT, a conſiderable ſea-

sea-port of Norfolk, seated on the river Yare, by means of which, it has the export and import trade of Norwich, and various places in Norfolk and Suffolk, 22 miles E. of Norwich, and 123 NE. of London. Its harbour will not admit ships of large burden; but it is extremely convenient for business, the vessels lying in the river, along a very extensive and commodious quay, planted with trees. Its foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. The home fishing is carried on at two seasons, that for mackarel in May and June, and that for Herrings in October and November. Of these last, 50,000 barrels are generally taken and cured in one year; about 150 vessels of forty or fifty tons burden, being annually employed in the fishery. The herrings are chiefly cured here by salting, and then drying them in wood smoke; when, under the name of red herrings, they are either consumed at home, or exported to Spain, Italy, and other southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented in the season as a place for sea-bathing. The town consists of about 1500 houses, and there are a few pretty wide streets, and a spacious market-place; but they are chiefly very narrow, are called rows, and are just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. These carriages are a kind of sledge, or very small cart, drawn by one horse, and calculated entirely for these narrow streets. A lofty steeple here serves as a landmark for those at sea; but which ever way it is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the roads, E. of the town, within the dangerous sands and banks of the Offing, are much frequented, though noted for frequent shipwrecks. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

YARMOUTH, a borough of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, seated on the north-western part of the island, on the sea-shore, 8 miles NNW. of Newport, and 99 SW. of London. Market on Friday.

YARKAN. See IREEKEN.

Yarnelbomb, Devons. SE. of Biddeford. *Yarnfield*, Staff. SW. of Stone. *Yarnton*, 3 miles from Oxford, in the road to Woodstock. *Yarton-Hall*, Warw. near Birmingham.

YAROSLAF, a government of Russia, W. of the government of Kostrom. Its capital, of the same name, which is noted for the manufacture of Russia leather, is seated at the confluence of the river Volga, with the Kotorosl, 140 miles NNE. of Moscow.

Yarpoll, Heref. near Croft-Castle. *Yarraw*, *Jarrow*, or *Gurwi*, Durham, on the Tyne, 5 miles E. of Newcastle. *Yarrow-Haugh*, Northumberl. N. of the Tyne, E. of Emmot-Haugh. *Yarty*, Devons. near Membury.

* YARUM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Tees, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and which is navigable for small craft to the sea. It is 4 miles SW. of Stockton, and 38 N. by W. of York. Market on Thursday.

Yarwell-Lodge, Northamp. E. of King's Cliff. *Yarwich*, Northumb. near Hexham. *Yason*, Herefords. S. of Weobly. *Yate*, Glouc. a mile W. of Chipping Sodbury. *Yateley*, Hants, near Blackwater. *Yateminster*, Dorsets. 3 miles NW. of Stokewood, near the river Ivel. *Yatesbury*, Wilts, NE. of Calne. *Yatleton Hill*, Gloucesters. S. of Newent. *Yattingdon*, Berks. between E. Ilsley and Theal. *Yatton*, Heref. N. of Ross. *Yatton*, Heref. on the Lug, SE. of Wigmore Castle. *Yatton*, Somers. SW. of Bristol. *Yaverland*, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina. *Yaxham*, Norfolk, S. of E. Dereham.

YAXLEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, where barracks have been lately erected upon a large scale. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Huntingdon, and 78 N. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Yaxley, Suffolk, NW. of Eye. *Yeadon*, Yorks. W. Riding, in Gisley parish. *Yealdam*, *Great* and *Little*, Essex, N. of Castle-Heningham. *Yeanworth*, Gloucesters. W. of Northleach. *Yearnwood*, *Upper* and *Lower*, Shrops. on the Severn, NE. of Cleburry. *Yeasthorp*, Yorks. near New Malton. *Yedding Green*, Middlesex, NE. of Hayes. *Yedingham*, Yorkshire, on the Harford River, SE. of Pickering. *Yedrafton* and *Yelderskey*, between Ashborn and Derby. *Yeldon*, Bedfors. near Shelton. *Yelford*, Oxfords. between Bampton and Witney.

YELL, one of the Shetland Islands, N. of that called Mainland. It is 20 miles long and about 7 broad, and has several good harbours. The inhabitants live comfortably, having plenty of fuel, and catching immense quantities of small fish.

Yelling, Hunting. near the Papworths. *Yellington*, Northumb. near Skirnwood. *Yelsted*, Kent, near Stockbury. *Yelvertoft*, Northamptonshire, N. of Daventry. *Yelverton*, Norfolk, between Norwich and London.

YEMEN, a division of Arabia, surrounded

rounded by the Red Sea, and the provinces of Hadramaut, Nejed, and Hedjas. It is parcelled out among different sovereigns, some of them considerable princes, as the iman, who resides at Sana, and possesses the most interesting part of this tract of country. Others are called sheiks, if chiefs of large villages; and hakins, if of small ones; who are however, perfectly independent. Coffee is almost the only article exported.

Yendon, a river in Staffordshire.

YENISEI, a large river of Siberia, which rises near Chinese Tartary, and running from N. to S. enters the Frozen Ocean, E. of the bay of Obey.

YENISEISK, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, and province of Tomsk. It is seated on the Yenisei, and contains three churches, a monastery, a nunnery, and an exchange, and pays an annual tribute of skins to the crown. Lat. 57. 46. N. lon. 92. 35. E.

Yenlade, or *Ewenlode*, a river in Staff.

Yenston, Somersetsh. between the Cadburies and Stalbridge.

YENTCHEOW, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tchekiang.

Yeo, Devonshire in Allington parish.

Yeoverin, Northumb. in Glendale.

Yeoverin-Hill, Northumberl. W. of Wooler. It is a steep and lofty mountain, one of the NW. Cheviots; on its summit and sides there appear several works of remote antiquity, imputed to the Druids. It is thought to have been a sacred mount used in fire worship.

*YEOVIL, a town in Somersetshire, with a considerable market on Friday for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions, and a manufacture of leather gloves. It is seated on the river Ivel, 4 miles S. of Ilchester, and 123 W. by S. of London.

Yerdesley, Chesh. NE. of Macclesfield.

Yerely, Yorksh. between Pickering-Forest and the sea.

Yeresley, Yorksh. SW. of Hovingham.

YESD, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufactory, and the inhabitants make the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 miles E. of Ispahan.

Yesington, Northumb. in the lordship of Wooler.

Yesley, or *Isley*, SE. of Oxford.

Yetminster, Dorsets. W. of the Vale of White-Hart.

Yeveley, Derbysh. in Shirley parish.

Yeveney, Middlesex. W. of Stanwell.

Yockleton, SW. of Shrewsbury.

Yokesete, Yorksh. on the Humber, SE. of Howden.

Yokenthwaite, Yorksh. W. Riding, on the Wherfe, near Langstrethdale-Chace.

Yoke's-Court, Kent, in Frinsted parish.

Yolands, Kent, near Godmersham.

Yolgrave, Derbysh. in the High Peak.

Yondover, Dorsets. near Beminster.

YONNE, a department of France, N. of the dept. of Nievre. It is so called from the river that rises in the dept. of Nievre, passes by Chateau-Chinon, Auxerre, Seus, &c. below which last it falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

*YORK, an ancient city of Yorkshire, of which it is the capital. It has also been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom; but it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns. The minster is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom, Lincoln, perhaps, excepted. From its top is seen a vast extent of country, particularly the open Wolds to the E. stretching almost to the sea. It is divided by the river Ouse into two parts, which are united by a stately stone bridge of five arches. The castle, built by William the Conqueror, is now a county prison for debtors and felons. Among the charitable foundations is an asylum for lunatics, by much the finest and pleasantest in England. The river Ouse is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. The title of lord was first annexed to the office of mayor by Richard II. The city has jurisdiction over 36 villages and hamlets, W. of the Ouse, called the Liberty of Dinsty. Its members claim a seat in the House of Commons, next to the citizens of London, upon what is called the privy councellor's bench. York is 197 miles N. by W. of London. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county in England, bounded on the N. by Westmorland, and the bishopric of Durham; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; on the SW. by a small part of Cheshire; on the W. by Lancashire; and on the NW. by Westmorland. It extends 90 miles from N. to S. and 115 from E. to W. This county is divided into three Ridings; the N. Riding containing 18 wapentakes; the E. 7; and the W. 12. It contains one city, 60 market-towns, 563 parishes, and 2330 villages. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely; the E. Riding, on account of its neighbourhood to the German Ocean, is more inclined to humidity than the other ridings; but this inconvenience

inconvenience decreaſes in proportion as the country recedes from the ſea. However, where the air is moſt indifferent, the ſoil is moſt fruitful: for on the hilly parts of this riding, eſpecially in what is called the York Wolds, the ſoil is generally barren, dry, and ſandy; great numbers of lean ſheep are therefore ſold hence, and ſent into other countries to be fattened for the market. The W. Riding enjoys a ſharp, but healthy air, and the land, on the weſtern ſide, is hilly, ſtony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys conſiſt of much good meadow ground, and alſo paſture for the largeſt cattle. Much flax is grown here and large plantations of licorice, about Pontefract. On the ſide next the river Ouſe, the ſoil is rich, producing wheat and barley; and, in its worſt parts, very good oats. Its other commodities are iron, coal, jet, alum, horſes, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flouriſh. The N. Riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the ſalubrity and coldneſs of the air. The worſt parts breed lean cattle; but on the ſides of the hills, in the valleys, and plains, it produces good corn, and rich paſtures for large cattle: in the diſtrict of Pickering, which forms the NE. corner of Yorkſhire, and conſiſts of a very extenſive, ſecluded, and fertile vale, is a foſſil marl, produced by a petrifying ſpring, very beneficial for improving land. Rape and potatoes are grown here in great quantities. Richmondſhire, on the NW. of this riding, was formerly a county of itſelf; here many lead-mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkſhire, likewiſe, are the diſtricts of Cleveland, Holderneſs, and Cravan. The principal rivers of Yorkſhire are the Northern Ouſe, and thoſe which fall into it, as the Don, the Derwent, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nyde, and the Youre, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean, between Yorkſhire, and Lincolnſhire. Here are likewiſe the Tees and the Hull.

YORK, NEW, one of the United States of America, bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E. by Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, and Vermont; on the N. by the 45th deg. of lat. which divides it from Canada; on the NW. by the river St. Lawrence and the Lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the SW. and S. of Pennſylvania and New Jerſey. It is about 350 miles long, and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties. New York, in general, is interſected by ridges of mountains, running in a NE. and SW. direction. Beyond the Allegany Mountains, however, the country is pretty level, of a fine rich ſoil, covered in its natural ſtate, with various kinds of trees. Eaſt of their mountains it is broken into hills, with rich intervening valleys. The hills are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine paſture. The valleys, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, graſs, oats, and Indian corn. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the ſtaple, of which immenſe quantities are raiſed and exported. The beſt lands in this province, which lie along the Mohawks River, and W. of the Allegany Mountains, are yet in a ſtate of nature, or are juſt beginning to be ſettled. This ſtate abounds with ſeveral fine rivers and lakes. The number of inhabitants, in 1771, was 148,124 whites, and 19,883 blacks; total 168,007. The capital is of the ſame name.

YORK, NEW, a city of N. America, capital of the ſtate of the ſame name. It is ſituated at the SW. point of an iſland, at the confluence of Hudſon and Eaſt Rivers, and is about four miles in circumference. The ſituation is both healthy and pleaſant. Surrounded on all ſides by water, it is refreſhed by cool breezes in ſummer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the ſame parallel. York Iſland is fifteen miles in length, and hardly one in breadth. It is joined to the main by a bridge, called King's bridge. The channels between Long and Staton Iſlands, and between Long and York Iſlands, are ſo narrow as to occaſion an unuſual rapidity of the tides, which is increaſed by the confluence of the waters of Hudſon and Eaſt Rivers. This rapidity, in general, prevents the obſtruction of the channel by ice. There is no baſin or bay for the reception of ſhips, but the road where they lie in Eaſt River is defended from the violence of the ſea by the iſlands which interlock with each other, ſo that, except that of Rhode-Iſland, the harbour of New York, which admits ſhips of any burden, is the beſt of the United States. A few houſes here are built after the old Dutch manner, but the Engliſh taſte has prevailed almoſt a century. In time of peace, more commercial buſineſs is done here than in any other port in the United States. The number of inhabitants, in 1786, was 23,614. Lat. 40. 43. N. lon. 74. 5. W.

YORK FORT, in Hudſon's Bay, the principal eſtabliſhment of the company of

that

that name; this place has upwards of one hundred men at it, who ſend home annually, from itſelf and four ſubordinate ſettlements, about 20,000 ſkins.

YORK TOWN, a ſmall town of Virginia, ſituated on the S. ſide of York River, 13 miles E. of Williamſburgh.

York Wolds, a heap of hills in the middle of the E. Riding of Yorkſhire. *Yorkton*, Shropſ. NE. of Albrighton.

YORK, formerly TORENTO, a town of Canada, ſituated on the NW. coaſt of Lake Ontario, in lat. 43. 25. N. and lon. 79. 20. W. Alſo a town of Pennſylvania, 72 miles W. of Philadelphia; a town in the diſtrict of Maine, 50 miles NNE. of Boſton; and a county of Virginia.

YOTCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Houquang, ſituated on the Tongting Lake, and on the Yangtſe river, 675 miles S. of Peking.

YOUGHALL, a conſiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It has a very commodious harbour, and a fine, well-defended quay. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 25 miles N. by E. of Cork.

Youle, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, 12 miles below York, at the conflux of the Don and Humber. Here is a remarkable dike, called Youle Dike, about 10 miles long. Here are a ſort of perſons called Triers, becauſe, with a long piece of iron, they ſearch into the ſoft, boggy ground for ſubterraneous trees, which they ſometimes meet with of the fir kind. They often meet with trees large enough to furniſh timber for building, and the ſmaller trees they ſplit into laths, or cut into chips or ſplinters.

Youlſton, Devonſ. in Sherwell pariſh. *Young's Manor*, Kent, by Chilham.

YOURE, a river in Yorkſhire, which riſes in the Cotter mountain, in the NW. extremity of the county, and paſſes by the towns of Aſkrig, Middleham, Maſham, Rippon, and Boroughbridge, below which laſt, being joined by the Swale, both theſe rivers conſtitute what is called the Ouſe. On this river is the magnificent cataract, called Ayſgard-Force, the water falling nearly half a mile upon a ſurface of ſtone, worn into infinite irregular cavities, and incloſed by bold and ſhrubby cliffs. According to Dr. Pococke, who viſited Egypt, it exceeds the cataract of the Nile.

Yoxford, Suff. between Saxmundham and Haleſworth. *Yoxhall*, Staff. 4 miles N. of Lichfield, had formerly a market.

YPRES, a town of Flanders, with a conſiderable manufactory in linen, of an excellent fabric, and every year, in Lent, there is a well-frequented fair. In 1242, the number of inhabitants, for the moſt part weavers, amounted to 200,000. By the ſeverity of the Duke of Alva, the principal manufacturers were driven to England, from which time, that branch of trade has declined. The chatelany of Ypres contained about 30 villages, and ſent deputies to the ſtates of Flanders By the treaty of Utrecht, it became a Dutch barrier town, and though taken by the French in 1744, was reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is ſeated on the river Ypre, 15 miles NNW. of Liſle, and 138 N. of Paris.

YRIEX, ST. a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 20 miles S. of Limoges.

YSENDICK, a town of Dutch Flanders, 8 miles E. of Sluys.

YSSEL. See ISSEL.

YSSELBURG, a town of Cleves.

YSSENGEAUX, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, 10 miles NE. of Le Puy.

YSTAD, a ſea-port of Schonen, Sweden, from whence a packet ſails to Stralſund.

YTHAN. See EITHAN.

YUCATAN. See JUCATAN.

YVERDUN, a town of Berne, Switzerland, in the county of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, 15 miles in length, and containing 25 pariſhes. In the Theodoſian table, it is called *Caſtrum Ebredunenſe*, and the Romans maintained here a *præfectus barcariorum*. It is ſeated at the head of the lake of the ſame name, 34 miles SSW. of Bern.

YVERDUN, LAKE OF. See NEUCHATEL.

YVETOT, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 5 miles NNE. of Caudebec.

YVICA. See IVIEA.

YUMA, or LONG ISLAND, one of the Bahama Iſlands, 50 miles in length, and of unequal breadth.

YUMETOS, a cluſtre of ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas, about 20 miles W. or SW. of Yuma.

YUN-NAN, a province of China, S. of Setchuen and Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the firſt rank, and 55 in the ſecond and third, and is well-watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. Gold is very often found in the ſands of the rivers, and probably there are mines of the ſame metal in the mountains of the eaſtern part. There are alſo copper-mines, ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones, beſide muſk, benjamin, lapis lazuli, and very

very fine marble, ſome of which is painted of divers colours. They have alſo excellent horſes, which are ſtrong and vigorous, but low; as alſo very ſmall deer, which are kept for their amuſement.

YUNNAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is 1158 miles SSW. of Peking.

YUNNING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Honan. It is 480 miles S. of Peking.

ZABERN, a town of Spire, 21 miles SSW. of Manheim.

ZABOLA, a town of Tranſylvania.

ZABURN. See SAVERNE.

ZACATECAS, a province of Mexico, having new Biſcay on the N. and Guaſteca on the E. The capital, of the ſame name, is 240 miles NNW. of Mexico.

ZACATULAN, or SACATULA, a town of Mechoacan, in N. America, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the Pacific Ocean, 130 miles S. of Mechoacan.

Zael-Monachorum, Devonſhire, 8E. of Okehampton.

ZAFRA, a town in Spaniſh Eſtramadura.

ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Livadia, near the ancient Thebes. It was formerly called Helicon, and is almoſt always covered with ſnow.

ZAGATULLA, a town of Mechoacan, Mexico, 130 miles S. of the city of Mechoacan.

ZAGORIA, or DAEVELTO, a town of Bulgaria, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. It is ſituated near the Black Sea, 58 miles NE. of Adrianople.

ZAGRAB, a town in Auſtrian Croatia.

ZAHARA, a town of Andaluſia.

ZAHARA, or THE DESERT, a vaſt country of Africa, ſtretching from near the Atlantic Ocean on the W. to Barca and Nubia on the E. and from Biledulgerid on the N. to Nigritia and the river Senegal on the S. It comprehends a ſpace of about 600 miles from N. to S. and 1800 from W. to E. The inhabitants are a mixture of wandering nations proceeding from Arabs, Moors, Portugueſe refugees, &c. ſubject to a number of petty princes. The commodities are camels, horned cattle, horſes, dates, the fat and feathers of oſtriches, and the gum Senegal.

ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which paſſes through the kingdom of Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the 6th and 7th deg. of S. lat.

ZAMORA, a town of Leon, on the Douro.

ZAMORA, a town of Guadalajara, Mexico; and a town of Quito, S. America, 180 miles SSW. of Quito.

ZAMORA, a town of Algarve.

ZAMOSKI, a town of Belez, Poland.

ZANA, or SANA, a decayed town of Truxillo, in Peru, capital of a juriſdiction which extends about 25 leagues along the coaſt. It is ſituated in a charming valley, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers, about 60 miles N. of Truxillo.

ZANFARA, a town of Negroland, capital of a country, 170 miles ENE. of Wangara.

ZANGUEBAR, a country of Africa, little known, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt, between lat. 2. 0. N. and 18. 0. S. in which the Portugueſe have various ſettlements. The inhabitants are partly of the Romiſh faith, and Mahometans, but moſtly Pagans. The Bedouin Arabs breed cattle, and live on the fleſh and milk, while the Zanges, or negroes, feed on wild beaſts and fowl, which ſwarm all over theſe parts. Throughout the whole country, are mines of gold, eaſily got, by the help of which the indolent natives purchaſe neceſſaries from other parts; but, on this very account, they are extremely jealous of letting ſtrangers penetrate into the inland country. The principal territories are Melinda, Mongala, Moſambique, Jubo, and ſome others. The Portugueſe trade with the natives for ſlaves, ivory, gold, oſtrich-feathers, furs, wax, and drugs.

ZANHAGA, a diſtrict of Zahara, in Africa, bordering on the Atlantic.

ZANTE, an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of the Morea, 17 miles SE. of the iſland of Cephalonia. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; its principal riches conſiſt in currants, with which it abounds. Here are alſo fine peaches, weighing eight or

ten

en ounces, cucumbers, figs, and oil. The houſes are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, for ſcarce a year paſſes without one; but they do no great damage. The grapes are called currants, becauſe they were chiefly cultivated about Corinth. This iſland lately belonged to the Venetians, and in it there are about 40 villages, but no other large towns than Zante, which is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland, and has a good harbour. The Engliſh and Dutch have each a factory and conſul here. Lat. 37. 53. N. lon. 21. 3. E.

ZANZIBAR, an iſland of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, near the coaſt of Zanguebar. Lat. 6. 0. S.

ZARA, a city of the late Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſafe, capacious harbour. It is ſeated on a ſmall peninſula, joined to the continent by an iſthmus only 25 paces in breadth. On the ſide of the citadel the fortifications are conſidered as almoſt impregnable, being defended by very deep ditches hewn out of the rock. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two handſome fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, ſuppoſed to have been part of an ancient temple of Juno. The circumference of the walls extends two miles, and the number of the inhabitants is about 6000. In the caſtle the provedditor, or governor of Dalmatia, reſided. Lat. 44. 22. N.

ZARNATA, a town in the Morea, 10 miles SW. of Miſitta.

ZARNAW, a town of Sandomirz, Poland.

ZASLAW, a town of Volhinia.

ZATMAR, a town of Hungary, 56 miles NNW. of Coloſvar.

ZATOR, a town of Cracovia.

ZBOROW, a town of Poland, in Galicia, 68 miles E. of Lemburg.

ZEALAND, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, almoſt of a round form, and about 700 miles in circumference. It is bounded on the N. by the Schaggerack; on the E. principally by the Sound; on the S. by the Baltic; and on the W. by the Great Belt. The coaſt is much interſected by large bays; and within the country are ſeveral lakes, which, together with the rivers, abound in fiſh. In moſt parts is plenty of wood, except towards the centre of the iſland, where turf is generally uſed for fuel. It is the largeſt of the iſles of Denmark, and exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all ſorts, and in great plenty; and abounding with excellent paſture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horſes. Copenhagen is the capital.

ZEALAND, one of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, ſeparated by the ſea on the N. from the iſles of S. Holland; by the Scheldt on the E. from Brabant; by the Hont from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the German Ocean. It comprehends 8 iſlands, 3 of which are pretty large. Their names are Walcheren, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Doveland, Wolferdike, and St. Philip. There are likewiſe 6 or 7 others, of little importance. The inhabitants defend themſelves from the encroachments of the ſea by their dikes, which, at the bottom, are generally 25 German ells in breadth, and are ſo wide at top, that two carriages may paſs abreaſt. In high tides and ſtormy weather, the waves, however, often force a paſſage, and even flow over them. The inhabitants, in general, are extremely wealthy, being maintained by their plentiful fiſheries, and trade with foreign nations. The ſoil is fruitful in theſe iſlands, but the air unhealthy for ſtrangers, though not for the natives. The river Scheldt, having paſſed by Antwerp, divides it into two, and holds, as it were, the iſles of Zealand between its arms. One of theſe runs eaſtward, and the other weſtward, which laſt the fiſhermen call Stont, or Hont.

ZEALAND, NEW, in the South Pacific Ocean, was firſt diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642. He traverſed the eaſtern coaſt from lat. 34. 0. to 43. 0. S. and entered a ſtrait; but being attacked by the natives, ſoon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderer's Bay, he did not go on ſhore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States-General, though it has been generally diſtinguiſhed in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Taſman, the whole country, except that part of the coaſt which was ſeen by him, remained altogether unknown, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to conſiſt of two large iſlands, ſeparated by the ſtrait above mentioned, which is 4 or 5 leagues broad, and to which he gave his own name. Theſe iſlands lie between lat. 34. 0. and 48. 0. S. and lon. 166. 0. and 180. 0. E. Along the coaſt many ſmall iſlands are formed, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent ſhelter for ſhipping, and abundant ſupplies of wood and

and water. There are alſo ſeveral rivers capable of receiving large veſſels, in which the ſpring-tide riſes near ten feet perpendicularly. Of the two iſlands, the ſouthernmoſt is for the moſt part mountainous and barren. As far inland as the eye can reach, nothing appears but mountains of ſtupendous height, conſiſting of rocks that are totally naked, except where they are covered with ſnow; but the land bordering on the ſea-coaſt is clothed thick with wood, almoſt down to the water's edge. The northernmoſt iſland has a much better appearance: it is, indeed, not only hilly, but mountainous; yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The ſoil of theſe valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is, in general light, but fertile; and it is ſuppoſed, that every kind of European grain, plants, and fruits, would flouriſh here with the utmoſt luxuriance. The winters are milder than in England, and the ſummers not hotter, though more equally warm. There are foreſts of vaſt extent, full of the ſtraighteſt and largeſt timber, fit for buildings of any kind. The trees are chiefly of two ſorts; one as large as an oak, diſtinguiſhed by a ſcarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy; another remarkably tall and ſtraight, of which, probably, very fine maſts might be made. Among other trees, is a ſpecies of philadelphus, which grows on the eminences that jut out into the ſea, the leaves of which may be uſed as tea, and might be an excellent ſubſtitute for that oriental plant. Wild celery, and a kind of creſſes, grow plentifully in almoſt every cove. Yams, ſweet potatoes, and cocoas, are alſo raiſed by cultivation. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted ſeveral ſpots of ground with European garden-ſeeds; and, in 1777, in ſeveral of theſe ſpots, although totally neglected, and overrun by weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purſlain, radiſhes, muſtard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of ſoil. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats; the former are domeſtic, and for food; and the latter, though not numerous, ſeem alſo to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almoſt entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in the woods, on account of the underwood and climbing plants, yet a perſon, by remaining in one place, may ſhoot as many in a day as will ſerve for ſix or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his laſt viſit, had the ſatisfaction to find them increaſed, both in a wild and domeſtic ſtate, beyond all danger of being exterminated. Their creeks ſwarm with fiſh, which are not only wholeſome, but equally delicious with thoſe of Europe. Captain Cook ſeldom came to an anchor, but his men caught enough, with hook and line only, to ſupply the whole ſhip's crew, and when they fiſhed with nets, every meſs in the ſhip ſalted as much as ſupplied them when at ſea ſome time after. The rocks are furniſhed with great quantities of excellent muſcles, one ſort of which meaſures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other ſhell-fiſh. The men are ſtout and fleſhy; but none of them corpulent, like the indolent and luxurious inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society Iſles; and they are alſo exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are ſmaller than the men, poſſeſſing few peculiar graces of form or perſon; and chiefly diſtinguiſhed by the ſoftneſs of their voices. The bodies of both ſexes are marked with black ſtains, called amoco, which is the ſame as tattowing at Otaheite. Their dreſs is alſo the ſame; it conſiſts of an oblong garment, about five feet long and four broad. They bring two corners of this garment over their ſhoulders, and faſten it on the breaſt with the other parts, which covers the body, and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl ſhells, bones, &c. The women, ſometimes, wear necklaces of ſhark's teeth, or bunches of long beads, made of bones or ſhells. Their houſes are miſerable lodging-places, and their only furniture is a few ſmall baſkets, in which they put their fiſhing-hooks and other trifles. Their food conſiſts chiefly of fiſh, with which, inſtead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they ſcorch over the fire, and then beat with a ſtick till the bark, or dry outſide, falls off. Beſide their dogs, they alſo contrive to kill birds; and in moſt part of the northern iſlands, they have ſweet potatoes, cocoas, and yams; but, in the ſouthern, nothing is raiſed by cultivation. Their cookery conſiſts wholly in roaſting and baking, which latter is performed in the ſame manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and but little ſubordination, or diſtinction of rank, is obſerved among them. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39. 45. S. for upwards of 80 leagues to the north-

ward, the people acknowledge one ſovereign, called Teratu, and under him ſeveral ſubordinate chiefs, who probably adminiſter juſtice, and to whom great reſpect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated, is uncertain. This part of the coaſt is much the moſt populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being here beſt known, and moſt practiſed. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where elſe. In other parts, they are ſcattered along the coaſt, in ſingle families, or in larger tribes, and each in a ſtate of perpetual hoſtility with all the reſt. From their ſcanty ſtock of vegetables, if their fiſhing ſhould fail, they have no reſource againſt abſolute famine. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that theſe people are cannibals.

ZEBID, a city of Yemen, Arabia.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the W. of Zanfara.

ZEILA. See ADEL.

ZEITON, a town of Theſſaly, 50 miles SE. of Lariſſa.

ZEITZ, a town of Naumburg, Upper Saxony, with a college.

ZELL, a town of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, which devolved to the houſe of Hanover, by marriage with the heireſs, the male line failing, in 1705. It is ſurrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted cheſnut and lime-trees, and is a ſmall town, with a few artificers and manufacturers, particularly in gold and ſilver. The houſes are old and of a mean appearance; but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral houſe of Brunſwick Lunenburg are held here. Here alſo is the provincial houſe for the affairs of the principality. The other public edifices are the Guildhall, the Riding-houſe, the Mews, and the Armory. The caſtle, which is ſituated near the town, and is walled and moated in, was formerly the reſidence of the dukes, and was repaired by order of the King of Great Britain, for the reſidence of his unfortunate ſiſter, the Queen of Denmark, who died here. It is ſeated on the river Aller, 10 miles S. of Lunenburg.

ZELL, a town of Salzburg, Bavaria, ſeated on the Zeller See; and a town of Hammerſbach, Suabia.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a large iſland, lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of Ruſſia, from which it is ſeparated by the Strait of Waigate, about 500 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. It was firſt diſcovered by the Engliſh in 1553. Its inhabitants are chiefly wild beaſts, particularly white foxes, bears, elks, reindeer, and rabbits; yet a few human beings have been ſeen here at times. The country produces nothing but moſs, and a few arctic plants. Sea-cows abound on the coaſt, and ſea-fowl flock there to lay their eggs. In 1596, a Dutch veſſel was caſt away on the coaſt, and the ſhip's company were obliged to winter here; they did not ſee the ſun from the 4th of November, to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to keep themſelves from being frozen to death. Lat. 71. to 78. N. lon. 53. 45. W. to 72. 49. E.

Zennen, Cornwall, near St. Burien's.

ZENTA, a town of Hungary, on the river Theiſſe, where Prince Eugene, in 1697, obtained a ſignal victory over the Turks, commanded by the emperor, Muſtapha II. in perſon. Twenty thouſand Turks were killed, 10,000 wounded, and 3000 taken priſoners. It is 52 miles N. of Belgrade.

ZERBST, a town of Anhalt Zerbſt, Upper Saxony, with a caſtle, where the princes commonly reſide, and a college. It is famous for brewing good beer; and here are manufactures of gold and ſilver. It is 44 miles SSW. of Potſdam.

ZEREA, a town of Farſiſtan, Perſia, 18 miles NNE. of Schiras.

ZIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, anciently called Ceos and Hydruſſa, SW. of Andros, and 12 miles E. of Cape Colonni. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; is well cultivated, and abounds in moſt of the neceſſaries of life. They have here a ſort of oak, whoſe fruit, called *velani*, is the beſt trading commodity of the iſland, being exported for the uſe of dyers and tanners. The principal town, of the ſame name, reſembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houſes, all flat at the top. Moſt of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a biſhop.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the Iſle of Schowen. It was the ancient reſidence of the counts of Zealand, and formerly a place of conſiderable conſequence. The harbour is now filled up with ſand; it is, however, large and populous, and is 18 miles SSW. of Briel.

ZITTAU, a town of Luſatia, ſubject to the elector of Saxony. The principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. The merchants of Zittau trade with thoſe of Prague and Leipſick, and

extend their commerce as far as Holland. Here is a library, the fineſt in all Luſatia, which is open twice a week; and at a ſmall diſtance from it, is the orphan-houſe. It is ſeated on the river Neiſs, 17 miles S. of Gorlitz.

ZNAIM, a town of Moravia, 58 miles SW. of Olmutz.

ZOARA, an iſland of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles NNW. of Tripoli.

ZOBLITZ, a town of Erzgeburg, Upper Saxony.

ZOFFINGEN, a town of Berne, Switſerland, the principal place of a bailiwick, 24 miles NNW. of Lucerne.

ZOLLERN, a caſtle of Suabia, which gives name to the principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 87 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince is hereditary chamberlain of the empire. It is 10 miles S. of Tubingen.

ZOLNOK, a town of Hungary, on the Theiſſe, 48 miles SW. of Debreczin.

ZONS, a town of Cologne.

ZOQUES, a diſtrict of Mexico, in Chiapa, bordering on Tabaſco. It produces plenty of ſilk and cochineal.

ZORNDORFF, a village in the New Marche, Brandenburg, near Cuſtrin.

ZOUT PAN, a curious ſalt lake in the country of the Hottentots, ſituated a few miles N. of Point Padron. It is a plain, much above the level of the ſea, and between three and four miles in circumference. At ſome ſeaſons of the year, it is formed into an entire maſs of fine white ſalt, with a hard cruſt, exactly reſembling ice, which, at a diſtance, has a very ſtriking appearance.

ZUEELA, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, ſituated in a fertile diſtrict, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, fountains, ciſterns, and vaulted caves, exhibit ſuch veſtiges of ancient ſplendour, as will probably attract, and highly reward, the attention of future travellers. It is 60 miles E. of Mourzouk.

ZUG, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name, ſeated on a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley. It contains two churches, a convent, a town-houſe, arſenal, corn magazine, college, hoſpital, &c. Oſwald, a Saxon king of Northumberland, in the 7th century, is the tutelar ſaint of this place. Zug is 12 miles NNE. of Lucern.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, bounded on the E. and N. by Zurich; on the W. by Lucern; and on the S. by Schweitz; about 10 miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. The government reſides in a council, which meets annully in the town of Zug, where every male of 16 years of age is poſſeſſed of a vote, and where all public poſts are conferred. The inhabitants are Romaniſts.

ZUG, a lake of Swiſſerland, 8 miles long and 2 wide, named from the town on its coaſt.

ZULLICHAW, a town in the New Marche, Brandenburg, with a woollen manufacture. It is 37 miles SE. of Frankfort on the Oder.

ZULPHA, a town of Perſia, a ſort of ſuburb to Iſpahan. It contains about 4000 houſes, and is peopled with a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Perſia by Shah Abbas, from an ancient town on the Aras. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains ſeveral churches and monaſteries.

ZULPICH, a town of Cologne.

ZURICH, a city of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name, ſituated at the northern extremity of the lake of Zurich. It is one of the beſt-built cities in this country, but the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes high. Zurich was the firſt town in Swiſſerland that ſeparated from the church of Rome, being induced thereto by the arguments of Zuinglius. Among the charitable foundations in this town are an orphan-houſe; an hoſpital for incurables; that for the ſick of all nations, which uſually contains between 6 and 700 patients; and the Allmoſen-Amt, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and diſtributes money, clothes, and books to poor perſons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upward of 3000l. a year. The arſenal is well ſupplied with cannon, arms, and ammunition, and contains a reſerve of muſkets for 30,000 men. They have manufactures of muſlins, cottons, linens, ſilk handkerchiefs, &c. The inhabitants, in 1780, amounted to 10,559. It is 40 miles SE. of Baſle. Lat. 47. 20. N. lon. 8. 30. E.

ZURICH, one of the thirteen cantons of Swiſſerland, about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Schaffhauſen and a part of Suabia; on the S. by Schweitz and Zug; on the E. by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburg; and on the W. by the county of Baden. The civil war between the magiſtrates and people of Zurich, in 1335, nearly reduced that city to ruins; but the former being baniſhed, the citizens, in 1337, eſtabliſhed a new form of government. The exiles, after ſeveral fruitleſs attempts, were readmitted; but, engaging in a conſpiracy againſt

gainſt the citizens, were diſcovered and ut to death. In conſequence of this ie nobles in the neighbourhood took up rms, and Zurich, for protection, formed n alliance with Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, nd Underwalden, and was admitted a ember of their confederacy in 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-emi-ence to Zurich, a privilege it ſtill enjoys, eing the firſt canton in rank, and the noſt conſiderable in extent, both of terri-ory and power, next to that of Bern. This canton abounds in corn, wine, and excellent paſture; but as there is not a ufficient ſupply of corn for interior con-umption, the deficiency is chiefly ſup-plied from Suabia. There is alſo a gra-nary maintained at the public expence, where, in ſeaſons of ſcarcity, corn is ſold conſiderably cheaper than at the market-price. In 1784, it contained 174,572 inhabitants, including thoſe in the capital. The people are divided into thirteen tribes; and the legiſlative authority is veſted in a council of 200, or rather of 212 members drawn from theſe tribes. This council compriſes the ſenate, or lit-tle council (compoſed of 50 members) which has a juriſdiction in all civil and criminal cauſes.

ZURICH, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of the ſame name, near 10 leagues in length and one in breadth. It is of an oblong form, and the borders are ſtudded thickly with villages and towns. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the S. part of the lake appears bounded by the ſtupendous high mountains of Schweitz and Glarus; the ſcenery is picturesque, lively, and diver-ſified.

ZURITA, a town of New Caſtile.

ZUTPHEN, a conſiderable town of the United Provinces, capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken by the French, in 1672, under Philip, duke of Orleans, only brother of Louis XIV. and abandoned by them in 1674, after having previouſly deſtroyed the fortifications. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Berkel and Yſſel, 9 miles S. by E. of De-venter, and 55 E. by S. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 6. 22. E.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Provinces, ſeparated by the Yſſel from Guelderland. Otho I. of Naſſau, acquired this country in the 11th century, by mar-rying the heireſs of Gerlach, Count of Zutphen; ſince which time it has ever been annexed to Guelderland.

ZUYDER-ZEE, a great bay of the Ger-man Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Friel-land, Overyſſel, Guelderland, and North Holland. It is ſo called from its ſitua-tion toward the S.

Zwallock, or *Swallock*, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford.

ZWAMMERDAM, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, 10 miles ESE. of Leyden.

ZWICKAU, a town of Erzgeburg, Up-per Saxony, ſeated on the river Mul-daw.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles N. of Manheim.

ZWOLL, a town of the United Pro-vinces, in Overyſſel, and in the diſtrict of Zallant. It is large and rich, and a canal begins near this place, which extends to the river Yſſel. Here was formerly an Auguſtine convent, in which Thomas à Kempis, otherwiſe called Hamerken, liv-ed 71 years, and died in 1471, at the age of 91. It was formerly an imperial and Hanſeatic town, and is ſeated on the river Aa, between the Yſſel and the Vecht, 15 miles N. of Deventer.

ZWORNICK, or SWERNICK, a town of Boſnia.

ZYTOMIERK, a town of Volhinia, 70 miles NNW. of Kiof.

THE END.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The Map of the World to front the title; the other may be diſtributed before their reſpective deſcriptions.

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